

ASSOCIATIONS
of PLACES in ITALY

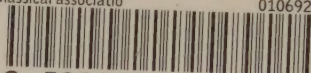
FRANCES E. SABIN

870.8 Sa13 WAYNE (NE) STATE COLLEGE

Classical associatio

WStac

01069221



3 5088 00062 1700

870.8

Sal3

Sabin, F. E.

Classical associ-
ations of places in
Italy.

CLASSICAL ASSOCIATIONS OF PLACES IN ITALY

BY

FRANCES ELLIS SABIN

FORMERLY ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF LATIN, UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN;
SINCE 1923 DIRECTOR OF THE SERVICE BUREAU FOR CLASSICAL TEACHERS,
MAINTAINED BY THE AMERICAN CLASSICAL LEAGUE
AT TEACHERS COLLEGE, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY,
NEW YORK CITY

WAYNE, NEBR.
STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE
LIBRARY

PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHOR
MADISON, WISCONSIN, 1921
NEW YORK CITY, 1928

COPYRIGHT, 1921
BY
FRANCES E SABIN
SECOND IMPRESSION DECEMBER, 1927
PRINTED IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

PRINTED AND BOUND BY
GEORGE BANTA PUBLISHING CO.
MANUFACTURING PUBLISHERS
MENASHA, WISCONSIN

CONTENTS

	Pages
I. Preface	3-5
II. Places	6-511
III. Appendix	512-520
IV. Classical Authors Quoted	521-522
V. Index of Places	523-526
VI. Index of Stories	527-528
VII. Maps and Plans	
A. Italy	Before p. 1
B. Latium	Before p. 13
C. Campania	123
D. Rome	Before p. 283
E. Imperial Fora	} Before p. 333
F. Forum of the Empire and the Palatine Hill	

PREFACE

The purpose of this book is to bring together passages from Latin and Greek authors for the lovers of Italy and the classics, whether those who stand in the actual presence of landscape and monument, or those who contemplate them in memory or imagination. Such persons will need neither introduction to the pages that follow nor instruction in the manner of their use.

It is not the author's intention either to be exhaustive in the matter of citations or to make a critical edition of the text. Economy, if not regard for the reader, forbids the admission of passages not of principal importance; and to reduce to absolute uniformity a text of such extent and such variety of authorship and assembled perforce from so many different editions, has seemed, in view of the purpose of the volume, an unnecessary and an uncalled-for labor. For occasional instances where the text is not followed accurately by the translation, the author asks the reader's indulgence; she has not felt at liberty to make changes in versions not her own except as the interests of English idiom made them essential.

The author wishes to express her sincere thanks to the authors and publishers listed below for permission to quote from the translations indicated:

American Book Company, New York: Selected Orations of Cicero, by C. D. Yonge.

Badger (Richard) Boston: Tibullus, by Theodore Chickering Williams.

Bell (George) and Sons, London:

From the Bohn Library:

Ammianus Marcellinus, by C. D. Yonge.

Athenaeus, by C. D. Yonge.

Cicero's Orations, by C. D. Yonge.

Cicero's Letters, by Evelyn Shuckburgh.

Florus, by J. S. Watson.

Gellius, by Beloe.

Horace, Satires and Epistles, by John Conington.

Juvenal, by William Gifford.

Martial (author not given).

Ovid, Fasti and Tristia, by H. T. Riley.

Paterculus, by J. S. Watson.

Persius, by William Gifford.

Pliny, *Natural History*, by Bostock and Riley.

Rutilius, by G. F. Savage-Armstrong.

Sallust, *Catiline*, by J. S. Watson.

Strabo, by H. C. Hamilton.

Tacitus, *Histories*, by Alfred Church and William Brodribb.

Horace, by Charles Stuart Calverley (in *Verses and Translations*).

Blackwood and Sons, London: Horace, by Sir Theodore Martin.

Century Publishing Company, New York: Horace (certain selections), by Sir Stephen E. de Vere.

Clarendon Press, Oxford:

Cassiodorus, *Letters*, by Thomas Hodgkin.

Statius, by D. A. Slater.

Dutton (E. P.), New York:

Tacitus, *Annals and Histories*, by Arthur Murphy.

Tacitus, *Annals*, by G. G. Ramsay.

Plutarch, *Everyman's Library*, Dryden's Translation as revised by A. H. Clough.

Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Mass.:

Virgil, *Eclogues and Georgics*, by Theodore Chickering Williams.

Houghton and Mifflin, Boston:

Catullus, Ode xxxi, by Leigh Hunt (in *Laing's Masterpieces of Latin Literature*).

Homer, *Odyssey*, by Herbert Palmer.

Selections from Lucan, Rutilius, and Statius, as given in Longfellow's *Poems of Places*.

Virgil, *Aeneid*, by Theodore Chickering Williams.

Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner and Company, London:

Horace (certain selections), by Aubrey de Vere.

Macmillan and Company, New York:

Dio Cassius, by Herbert B. Foster.

Homer, *Odyssey*, by S. H. Butcher and Andrew Lang.

Juvenal, by J. D. Lewis.

Seneca, *Natural Questions*, by J. Clarke.

Tacitus, *Annals and Histories*, by Church and Brodribb.

McKay (David), Philadelphia:

Virgil, *Aeneid*, by John Conington (revised by J. A. Symonds).

Page and Company, Boston:

Frontinus, by Clemens Herschel.

Princeton University Press, Princeton:

Jordanes, *Gothic History*, by C. C. Mierow.

Putnam's (G. P.) Sons, New York:

From the Loeb Classical Library Series:

Appian, *Roman History*, by Horace White.

Augustine's (Saint) *Confessions*, by W. Watts.

Ausonius, by H. G. Evelyn-White.

Caesar, *Civil War*, by A. G. Peskett.

Catullus, by F. W. Cornish.

Cicero, *Letters to Atticus*, by E. O. Winstedt.

Dio Cassius, *Roman History*, by E. Cary.

Horace, *Odes and Epodes*, by C. E. Bennett.

Juvenal, by G. G. Ramsay.

Livy, by B. O. Foster.

Martial, by W. C. Ker.

Ovid, Amores, by Grant Showerman.

Ovid, Metamorphoses, by F. J. Miller.

Persius, by G. G. Ramsay.

Petronius, by M. Haseltine.

Pliny, Epistles, by William Melmoth (revised by W. M. L. Hutchinson).

Plutarch, Lives, by Bernadotte Perrin.

Procopius, History of the Wars, by H. B. Dewing.

Propertius, by H. E. Butler.

Sallust, Catiline, by J. C. Rolfe.

Seneca, Epistles, by R. M. Gummere.

Suetonius, by J. C. Rolfe.

Tibullus, by J. P. Postgate.

Virgil, Aeneid, by H. R. Fairclough.

Cassiodorus (as found in Glover's Life and Letters in the Fourth Century).

Scott, Foresman and Company, Chicago:

Virgil, Aeneid, by John Conington (revised by Francis and Anne Allinson).

In conclusion, the author wishes to extend her thanks to Professor H. C. Nutting of the University of California, Professor A. W. Hodgman of Ohio State University, Professor Grant Showerman of the University of Wisconsin, and Dr. Walter Bryan for assistance in regard to certain translations. She is also under great obligations to Professor Albert W. VanBuren of the American Academy at Rome for help in checking up the list of places; to Professor M. Rostovtzeff of the University of Wisconsin for suggestions regarding the notes; to Miss Marie McClernan of Madison for correcting the proof of the Greek text; and to Professor David M. Robinson of Johns Hopkins University and Professor Frank Gardner Moore of Columbia University for suggestions and a reading of the entire proof.

FRANCES ELLIS SABIN

Madison, Wis.

ITALIA (Italy)

Sed neque Medorum, silvae ditissima, terra,
nec pulcher Ganges atque auro turbidus Hermus
laudibus Italiae certent, non Bactra, neque Indi,
totaque turiferis Panchaia pinguis harenis.
haec loca non tauri spirantes naribus ignem
invertere satis immanis dentibus hydri,
nec galeis densisque virum seges horruit hastis;
sed gravidæ fruges et Bacchi Massicus umor
implevere; tenent oleae armentaque laeta.
hinc bellator equus campo sese arduus infert;
hinc albi, Clitumne, greges et maxima taurus
victima, saepe tuo perfusi flumine sacro,
Romanos ad templa deum duxere triumphos.
hic ver adsidium atque alienis mensibus aestas;
bis gravidæ pecudes, bis pomis utilis arbor.
at rabidæ tigres absunt et saeva leonum
semina; nec miseros fallunt aconita legentis,
nec rapit immensos orbis per humum, neque tanto
squameus in spiram tractu se colligit anguis.
adde tot egregias urbes operumque laborem,
tot congesta manu praeruptis oppida saxis,
fluminaque antiquos supter labentia muros.
an mare, quod supra, memorem, quodque adluit infra?
anne lacus tantos? te, Lari maxime, teque,
fluctibus et fremitu adsurgens Benace marino?
an memorem portus Lucrinoque addita claustra
atque indignatum magnis stridoribus aequor,
Iulia qua ponto longe sonat unda refuso
Tyrrhenusque fretis immittitur aestus Avernis?

A Poet's Eulogy of Italy

But neither flowering groves
Of Media's rich realm, nor Ganges proud,
Nor Lydian fountains flowing thick with gold,
Can match their glories with Italia;
Nor Bactris nor Ind, nor all the wealth
Of wide Arabia's incense-bearing sands.
This land by Jason's bulls with breath of flame
Never was ploughed, nor planted with the teeth
Of monstrous dragon, nor that harvest grew
Of helmèd warrior-heads and myriad spears.
But full-eared corn and goodly Massic wine
Inhabit here, with olives and fat herds.
The war-horse here with forehead high in air
Strides o'er the plain; here roam thy spotless flocks,
Clitumnus; and for noblest sacrifice,
The snow-white bull, bathed oft in sacred stream,
Leads Roman triumphs to the house of Jove.
Here Spring is endless and the Summer glows
In months not half her own. Twice in the year
The herds drop young, and twice the orchard bears
The labor of its fruit. But tigers fell
And the fierce lion's brood are absent here.
No deadly aconite deceives the hand
That gathers herbs; nor in enormous folds
Of lengthened twine the scaly snake upcoils.
Behold the famous cities—what vast toil
Upreared them!—and the host of strongholds piled
By hand of man on out-hewn precipice,
While swift streams under ancient bulwarks flow.
Why tell of two salt seas that wash her shore
Above, below; her multitude of lakes,—
Thee, Larius, chiefest, and Benacus, where
Are swelling floods and billows like the sea?
Why name that haven where the lofty mole
Locks in the Lucrine lake, while with loud rage
The baffled waters roar, and Julian waves
Echo from far the sea's retreating tide,
And through the channels of Avernus pours
Th' invading Tuscan main? In this rich land

haec eadem argenti rivos aerisque metalla
 ostendit venis, atque auro plurima fluxit.
 haec genus acre virum, Marsos, pubemque Sabellam,
 adsuetumque malo Ligurem, Volscosque verutos
 extulit, haec Decios, Marios, magnosque Camillos,
 Scipiadas duros bello, et te, maxime Caesar,
 qui nunc extremis Asiae iam victor in oris
 imbellem avertis Romanis arcibus Indum.
 salve, magna parens frugum, Saturnia tellus,
 magna virum: tibi res antiquae laudis et artis
 ingredior, sanctos ausus recludere fontis,
 Ascraeumque cano Romana per oppida carmen.

Vir. Georg. ii. 136-176.

Terra omnium terrarum alumna eadem et parens,
 numine deum electa quae caelum ipsum clarius faceret,
 sparsa congregaret imperia ritusque molliret et tot popu-
 lorum discordes ferasque linguas sermonis commercio
 contraheret ad colloquia et humanitatem homini daret,
 breviterque una cunctarum gentium in tota urbe patria
 fieret. Sed quid agam? tanta nobilitas omnium loco-
 rum (quos quis attigerit?), tanta rerum singularum
 populorumque claritas tenet. Urbs Roma vel sola in ea
 et digna tam iam festa cervice facies quo tandem narrari
 debet opere? Qualiter Campaniae ora per se felixque
 illa ac beata amoenitas, ut palam sit uno in loco gaudentis
 opus esse naturae? Iam vero tota ea vitalis ac perennis
 salubritas, talis caeli temperies, tam fertiles campi, tam
 aprici colles, tam innoxii saltus, tam opaca nemora, tam

Through the deification of the good emperors.

Deep veins of silver show, and ores for brass,
With lavish gold. Hence sprang the war-like breed
Of Marsi, hence the proud Sabellian clans,
Ligurians to hardship seasoned well,
And Volscian spearmen; hence the Decii,
Camilli, Marii, immortal names,
The Scipios, in war implacable,
And Caesar, thou, the last, the prince of all,
Who now victorious on far Asia's end,
Art holding back from Roman citadels
The Indian weakling. Hail, O Saturn's land,
Mother of all good fruits and harvests fair,
Mother of men! I for thy noble sake
Attempt these old and famous themes and dare
Unseal an age-long venerated spring
And uplift Hesiod's song o'er Roman towers.

T. C. WILLIAMS

The Charms of Italy as Pliny Sees Them

The land which is at the same time the nursling and the mother of all lands, chosen by the counsel of the gods to make heaven itself more glorious,¹ to gather together the scattered empires and humanize their customs, to draw many peoples of wild and discordant language into contact through the medium of speech, to bestow civilization upon mankind, and in a word to become the one mother-country of all nations throughout the world. But what am I to do? Such celebrity of places in general (and who could even touch upon them?), such distinction in particular facts and peoples, embarrass me. Merely to mention in that land the city of Rome alone—fit head now for those splendid shoulders,—what a book would be required for its description! And how describe the coast of Campania itself, that favored, blessed land of the picturesque, declaring itself the work of Nature in love with a single spot? And then all that life-giving, perennial healthfulness, so mild a climate, such fertile plains and sunny hills, such wholesome pas-

munifica silvarum genera, tot montium adflatus, tanta frugum vitiumque et olearum fertilitas, tam nobilia pecudi vellera, tam opima tauris colla, tot lacus, tot amnium fontiumque ubertas totam eam perfundens, tot maria, portus, gremiumque terrarum commercio patens undique et tamquam iuvandos ad mortales ipsa avide in maria procurrens.

Plin. N. H. iii. 39-41

tures and shady groves, forests so richly varied, breezes from so many mountains, such fruitfulness in cereals and vines and olive-trees, flocks with such famous fleeces, bulls with necks so sturdy, so many lakes, so many inexhaustible rivers and springs watering the entire length of the country, so many seas and harbors, and the land opening its bosom on every side to trade, and itself eagerly jutting out into the sea, as if to aid mortals.

F. G. MOORE

ALBA LONGA (NEAR CASTEL GANDOLFO)
MONS ALBANUS (MONTE CAVO)
LACUS ALBANUS (LAGO DI CASTELLO
OR LAGO D'ALBANO)

The exact site of the ancient city of Alba Longa is still a matter of dispute. Historical tradition indicates that it lay along the border of the Alban lake. Livy, in accounting for its name, says that the town lay "stretched out upon a ridge" (i. 3), but its utter destruction by Tullus Hostilius took place so long ago that it is difficult not only to locate the spot upon which it stood, but in general to distinguish between legend and historical fact in connection with it. According to tradition, it was built by the Trojan Ascanius, the son of Aeneas, and through the transference of the kingdom by Romulus to the Seven Hills, became the mother city of Rome. Following passages deal with these early incidents.

In the historical period, it was probably the capital at one time of the famous Latin League, a powerful federation of cities, at first independent of Rome, but later united with her for mutual protection against surrounding foes. The Alban mountain near by was the scene of impressive ceremonies in connection with this League, notably the celebration of the *Feriae Latinae*, a festival in honor of Jupiter Latiaris whose temple crowned the height. On this occasion all the towns which had a share in this alliance took part in the feasting, a custom which continued long after the League passed out of existence (Cic. *pro. Planc.* 23). In later times the festival was celebrated by the Roman consuls in the presence of the magistrates; nor did these officials leave for their provinces until this sacred duty was performed. Julius Caesar, says Dio (xliv. 4), had the privilege conferred upon him by the senate of returning to the city on horseback after a participation in the ceremonies, and Plutarch relates that it was while Caesar was "coming down from Alba" that his companions hailed him as "king" of Rome. The mountain was also the scene of stately triumphal processions in honor of victorious generals. Livy (xxvi.

21) describes such an occasion in connection with the ovation given to Marcellus, the conqueror of Syracuse, who afterwards entered Rome amid scenes of great splendor.

The ancient city of Alba Longa must not be confused with Albanum (Albano, a town which grew up in later times on the opposite side of the lake), the site of which is supposed to be indicated roughly by Castel Gandolfo. Because of its healthful situation and its beauty, the region became a favorite resort of wealthy Romans and many splendid villas were built in its neighborhood, among them, in the Republican period, those of Pompey (who is said by Plutarch to have been buried here), Clodius, and Brutus. The emperors, too, were fond of this region. Augustus, for example, lived at Albanum; Caligula went there after the death of his sister Drusilla, assuaging his grief by gambling and other diversions (Sen. Dial. xi. 17, 4); and for many years Domitian made it his favorite abode, even summoning the senate to his palace on occasions and transacting state matters in general from this center (Juv. iv. 144-149).



Photograph by Katharine Allen

ANCIENT ROAD ON MONTE CAVO

At puer Ascanius, cui nunc cognomen Iulo
 additur — Ilus erat, dum res stetit Ilia regno —
 triginta magnos volvendis mensibus orbis
 imperio explebit, regnumque ab sede Lavini
 transferet, et longam multa vi muniet Albam.
 hic iam ter centum totos regnabitur annos
 gente sub Hectorea, donec regina sacerdos
 Marte gravis geminam partu dabit Ilia prolem.
 inde lupae fulvo nutricis tegmine laetus
 Romulus excipiet gentem, et Mavortia condet
 moenia Romanosque suo de nomine dicet.
 his ego nec metas rerum nec tempora pono;
 imperium sine fine dedi.

Vir. Aen. i. 267-279.

Is igitur, ut natus sit, cum Remo fratre dicitur ab Amulio, rege Albano, ob labefactandi regni timorem ad Tiberim exponi iussus esse; quo in loco cum esset silvestris beluae sustentatus uberibus pastoresque eum sustulissent et in agresti cultu laboreque aluissent, perhibetur, ut adoleverit, et corporibus viribus et animi ferocitate tantum ceteris praestitisse, ut omnes, qui tum eos agros, ubi hodie est haec urbs, incolebant, aequo animo illi libenterque parerent. Quorum copiis cum se ducem prae buisset, ut iam a fabulis ad facta veniamus, oppressisse Longam Albam, validam urbem et potentem temporibus illis, Amuliumque regem interemisse fertur.

Cic. de Re Pub. ii. 4.

Candidaque antiquo detinet Alba lare.

Tibull. i. 7, 58.

¹ Aeneas.

² The Trojans build their first city at Lavinium, a town in Latium.

³ Rhea Silvia, descendant from the Trojan line, who through the agency of a wicked uncle was made a vestal that she might not bear an heir to the throne of Alba which he had usurped. But the birth of twin sons, whose father was reported to be none less than the god Mars, thwarted his ambitious schemes. A following passage relates the effort made by the king to destroy the infants and so make his sovereignty secure. For a full account, see Livy i. 4ff.

Jupiter Promises a Glorious Destiny to the Founders of Alba Longa

His¹ heir, Ascanius, now Iulus called
(Iulus it was while Ilium's kingdom stood),
Full thirty years shall reign, then move the throne
From the Lavinian citadel,² and build
For Alba Longa its well-bastioned wall.
Here three full centuries shall Hector's race
Have kingly power; till a priestess queen,³
By Mars conceiving, her twin offspring bear;
Then Romulus, wolf-nursed and proudly clad
In tawny wolf-skin mantle, shall receive
The sceptre of his race. He shall uprear
The war-god's citadel and lofty wall,
And on his Romans his own name bestow.
To these I give no bounded times or power,
But empire without end.

T. C. WILLIAMS

The Story of Romulus and Remus

It is related, then, that soon after the birth of Romulus and his brother Remus, Amulius, king of Alba, fearing that they might one day undermine his authority, ordered that they should be exposed on the banks of the Tiber; and that in this situation, the infant Romulus was suckled by a wild beast; that he was afterwards educated by the shepherds, and brought up in the rough way of living and labours of the countrymen; and that he acquired, when he grew up, such superiority over the rest by the vigour of his body and the courage of his soul, that all the people who at that time inhabited the plains in the midst of which Rome now stands, tranquilly and willingly submitted to his government. And when he had made himself the chief of those bands, to come from fables to facts, he took Alba Longa, a powerful and strong city at that time, and slew its king, Amulius.

C. D. YONGE

White Alba's ancient homesteads.

J. P. POSTGATE

Inter haec iam praemissi Albam erant equites, qui multitudinem traducerent Romam. Legiones deinde ductae ad diruendam urbem. Quae ubi intravere portas, non quidem fuit tumultus ille nec pavor, qualis captarum esse urbium solet, cum effractis portis stratisve ariete muris aut arce vi capta clamor hostilis et cursus per urbem armatorum omnia ferro flammaque miscet; sed silentium triste ac tacita maestitia ita defixit omnium animos, ut prae metu [obliti], quid relinquerent, quid secum ferrent, deficiente consilio rogitantesque alii alios nunc in liminibus starent, nunc errabundi domos suas ultimum illud visuri pervagarentur. Ut vero iam equitum clamor exire iubentium instabat, iam fragor tectorum, quae diruebantur, ultimis urbis partibus audiebatur pulvisque ex distantibus locis ortus velut nube inducta omnia inpleverat, raptim quibus quisque poterat elatis cum larem ac penates tectaue, in quibus natus quisque educatusque esset, relinquentes exirent, iam continens agmen migrantium inpleverat vias, et conspectus aliorum mutua miseratione integrabat lacrimas, vocesque etiam miserabiles exaudiebantur mulierum praecipue, cum obsessa ab armatis templa augusta praeterirent ac velut captos relinquerent deos. Egressis urbe Albanis Romanus passim publica privataque omnia tecta adaequat solo, unaque hora quadringentorum annorum opus, quibus Alba steterat, excidio ac ruinis dedit; templis tamen deum—ita enim edictum ab rege fuerat—temperatum est.

Liv. i. 29, 1-6.

Et stetit Alba potens, albae suis omine nata,
hinc ubi Fidenas longa erat isse via.

Prop. iv. 1, 35-36.

⁴ An account of the destruction of the city by Tullus Hostilius, one of the early kings of Rome.

The Destruction of Alba Longa⁴

While this was going on, horsemen had already been sent on to Alba to fetch the inhabitants to Rome, and afterwards the legions were marched over to demolish the city. When they entered the gates, there was not, indeed, the tumult and panic which usually follow the capture of a city, when its gates have been forced or its walls breached with a ram or its stronghold stormed, when the shouts of the enemy and the rush of armed men through the streets throw the whole town into a wild confusion of blood and fire. But at Alba oppressive silence and grief that found no words quite overwhelmed the spirits of all the people; too dismayed to think what they should take with them and what leave behind, they would ask each other's advice again and again, now standing on their thresholds, and now roaming aimlessly through the houses they were to look upon for the last time. But when at length the horsemen began to be urgent, and clamorously commanded them to come out; when they could now hear the crash of the buildings which were being pulled down in the outskirts of the city; when the dust rising in different quarters had overcast the sky like a gathering cloud; then everybody made haste to carry out what he could, and forth they went, abandoning their lares and penates, and the houses in which they had been born and brought up. And now the streets were filled with an unbroken procession of emigrants, whose mutual pity as they gazed at one another, caused their tears to start afresh; plaintive cries, too, began to be heard, proceeding chiefly from the women, when they passed the venerable temples beset by armed men, and left in captivity, as it seemed to them, their gods. When the Albans had quitted the city, the Romans everywhere levelled with the ground all buildings, both public and private, and a single hour gave over to destruction and desolation the work of the four hundred years during which Alba had stood. But the temples of the gods were spared, for so the king had decreed.

B. O. FOSTER

Then Alba, born of the white sow's omen, still stood in power, in the days when 'twas a long journey from Rome to Fidenæ.

H. E. BUTLER

Quaque iter est Latiis ad summam fascibus Albam,
excelsa de rupe procul iam conspicit Urbem.

Luc. iii. 87-88.

Hic herus: Albanum, Maecenas, sive Falernum
te magis appositis delectat, habemus utrumque.

Hor. S. ii. 8, 16-17.

Est mihi nonum superantis annum
plenus Albani cadus.

Hor. C. iv. 11, 1-2.



Courtesy of Art and Archaeology

RUINS OF THE CLAUDIAN AQUEDUCT WITH THE ALBAN HILLS
IN THE BACKGROUND

⁵ In the early months of his civil war with Pompey, Caesar finds himself master of Rome. As he approaches the city, he pauses for a moment to view it from the Alban mountain. For his soliloquy, see Lucan, iii. 91 ff.

⁶ This mountain is now called Maschio d' Ariano (or Algido).

From a lofty rock on Alba's height whither the Latian
fasces are brought, Caesar looks down from afar upon the
city of Rome.⁵

Alban Wine is Fit for a Prince

On this our host, "Maecenas, sir,
If you to what they've brought prefer
Falern or Alban, pray command!
Believe me, we have both at hand."

JOHN CONINGTON

Here is a cask of Alban, more
Than nine years old.

JOHN CONINGTON

ALGIDUS MONS (SELVA DELL' AGLIO)

The name "Algidus" was of wide application until the time of the Empire when it became connected with the mountain.⁶ In early times it witnessed the constant wars between the Romans, Volscians, Aequians, and Latins, waged with varying issues. In 446 B. C., it was the scene of the insult to the Roman ambassadors who came here to complain to the Aequian leader of the breaking of the treaty with Rome. To a huge oak overshadowing the general's tent, the Romans were instructed by the insolent Aequian general to tell their tale, since he "had other business to attend to." Then came the indignant rush from Rome to relieve the consul who was there besieged, the dramatic night attack, and the passing of the Aequians beneath the yoke when victory fell to the Romans (Liv. iii. 27, 7-8; iii. 28). See, too, Livy iii. 23 and elsewhere for accounts of other battles on these heights. The spot was celebrated for its coolness and for this reason was sought in later times as a resort. The worship of Diana was long associated with this region (Hor. C. S. 69).

Duris ut ilex tonsa bipennibus
 nigrae feraci frondis in Algido,
 per damna, per caedes, ab ipso
 ducit opes animumque ferro.

Hor. C. iv. 4, 57-60.

Nam quae nivali pascitur Algido
 devota quercus inter et ilices

.
 victima.

Hor. C. iii. 23, 9-12.

Amoena Algida.

Sil. Ital. xii. 536-537.

Dianam tenerae dicite virgines,
 intonsum, pueri, dicite Cynthium
 Latonamque supremo
 dilectam penitus Iovi.

vos laetam fluviis et nemorum coma,
 quaecumque aut gelido prominet Algido,
 nigris aut Erymanthi
 silvis aut viridis Cragi.

Hor. C. i. 21, 1-8.

ALLIA FLUMEN (FOSSA DELLA BETTINA)¹

Infaustum Allia nomen.

Vir. Aen. vii. 717.

Ill-omened Allia.

T. C. WILLIAMS

¹This stream is famous as the scene of a signal defeat inflicted upon the Romans by the invading Gauls on July 18, 387 B. C. (the conventional date is 390). This day was looked upon as unpropitious ever after and known as "Allia" in the Roman calendar. For a full account of the battle, see Liv. v. 37-39. The Romans later defeated the Praenestines near the same river (Liv. vi. 29).

Like oak, by sturdy axes lopp'd
Of all its boughs, which once the brakes
Of shaggy Algidus o'ertopp'd,
Its loss its glory makes,
And from the very steel fresh strength and spirit takes.

SIR THEODORE MARTIN

The victim mark'd for sacrifice, that feeds
On snow-capp'd Algidus, in leafy lane
Of oak and ilex.

SIR THEODORE MARTIN

Lovely regions of Algidus.

Praise Dian, O ye maidens tender! Praise, O ye lads,
unshorn Apollo, and Latona, fondly loved by Jove supreme!
Praise ye, O maidens, her who delights in streams
and in the foliage of the groves that stand out on cool
Algidus or amid the black woods of Erymanthus and
verdant Cragus!

C. E. BENNETT

ALPES MONTES (ALPS)

The Alps are interesting chiefly to the classical student because of such accounts of their crossing as that given below in which Hannibal's passage in 218 B. C. is described. In 207 B. C. his brother Hasdrubal likewise led a Carthaginian army over these mountains, and in 77 B. C. Pompey took his Roman legions to Spain by this route: After the time of Julius Caesar, the passes came to be well known and were traversed by high-roads. The Gauls of course often crossed these mountains in their many invasions of Italy and hordes of barbarians in general poured through the passes on their way to the conquest of Italy. Interesting accounts of the Alps and the difficulties of crossing are given by Polybius (iii. 50-55); Strabo (iv. 6.6); and Ammianus Marcellinus (xv. 10, 4-5). The poets refer frequently to these mountains, such references as Lucan's "nubiferam" (cloud-bearing), "gelidas" (icy-cold), (iii. 299; i. 183), being characteristic.

Cuncta gelu canaque aeternum grandine tecta
 atque aevi glacie cohibent; riget ardua montis
 aetherii facies, surgentique obvia Phoebo
 duratas nescit flammis mollire pruinas.
 quantum Tartareus regni pallentis hiatus
 ad manis imos atque atrae stagna paludis
 a supera tellure patet, tam longa per auras
 erigitur tellus et caelum intercipit umbra.
 nullum ver usquam nullique aestatis honores.
 sola iugis habitat diris sedesque tuetur
 perpetuas deformis hiems; illa undique nubes
 huc atras agit et mixtos cum grandine nimbos.
 iam cuncti flatus ventique furentia regna
 Alpina posuere domo. caligat in altis
 obtutus saxis, abeuntque in nubila montes.

Sil. Ital. iii. 479-493.

Alpibus tremendis.

Hor. C. iv. 14, 12.

Saevas Alpes.

Juv. x. 166.

Aeriaeque Alpes.

Ov. Met. ii. 226.

Hannibal ab Druentia campestri maxime itinere ad
 Alpis cum bona pace incolentium ea loca Gallorum per-
 venit. Tum, quamquam fama prius, qua incerta in maius
 vero ferri solent, praecepta res erat, tamen ex propinquo
 visa montium altitudo nivesque caelo prope inmixtae,
 tecta informia inposita rupibus, pecora iumentaue tor-

¹ At least thirteen well-known passes led across the Alps. Hannibal's route is still a matter of doubt.

² A river known today as the Durance which flows southwest from the Cottian Alps reaching the Rhone northwest of Marseilles. These mountains (not indicated on the map in this book) are west of Pollentia.

A Poet's Lines About the Alps

White with eternal frost, with hailstones piled,
The ice of ages grasps those summits wild.
Stiffening with snow, the mountain soars in air,
And fronts the rising sun, unmelted by the glare.
As the Tartarean gulf, beneath the ground,
Yawns to the gloomy lake in hell's profound,
So high earth's heaving mass the air invades,
And shrouds the heaven with intercepting shades.
No Spring, no Summer strews its glories here,
Lone Winter dwells upon these summits drear;
And guards his mansion round the endless year.
Mustering from far around his grisly form
Black rains, and hail-stone showers, and clouds of storm.
Here in their wrathful kingdom whirlwinds roam,
And the blasts struggle in their Alpine home.
The upward sight a swimming darkness shrouds,
And the high crags recede into the clouds.

C. A. ELTON

On Alps tremendous.

SIR THEODORE MARTIN

The savage Alps.

Heaven-piercing Alps.

F. J. MILLER

Hannibal Crosses the Alps on His Way to Italy¹

From the Druentia,² Hannibal, passing through a tract in general level, without any molestation from the Gauls inhabiting those regions, arrived at the Alps. And now, notwithstanding that the men had already conceived notions from the reports, which in cases capable of misrepresentation generally go beyond the truth, yet the present view exhibited such objects as renewed all their terrors: the height of the mountains, the snow almost touching the sky, the wretched huts standing on cliffs, the cattle and beasts shivering with the cold, the natives

rida frigore, homines intonsi et inculti, animalia inanima-
que omnia rigentia gelu, cetera visu quam dictu foediora,
terrorem renovarunt.

Nono die in iugum Alpium perventum est per invia
pleraque et errores, quos aut ducentium fraus aut, ubi
fides iis non esset, temere initae valles a coniectantibus iter
faciebant. Biduum in iugo stativa habita, fessisque la-
bore ac pugnando quies data militibus; iumenta-que ali-
quot, quae prolapsa in rupibus erant, sequendo vestigia
agminis in castra pervenere. Fessis taedio tot malorum
nivis etiam casus occidente iam sidere Vergiliarum ingen-
tem terrorem adiecit. Per omnia nive oppleta cum signis
prima luce motis segniter agmen incederet, pigritiaque et
desperatio in omnium vultu emineret, praegressus signa
Hannibal in promunturio quodam, unde longe ac late
prospectus erat, consistere iussis militibus Italiam osten-
tat subiectosque Alpinis montibus Circumpadanos cam-
pos, moeniaque eos tum transcendere non Italiae modo
sed etiam urbis Romanae; cetera plana, proclivia fore;
uno aut summum altero proelio arcem et caput Italiae in
manu ac potestate habituros.

Procedere inde agmen coepit, iam nihil ne hostibus
quidem praeter parva furta per occasionem temptantibus.
Ceterum iter multo, quam in ascensu fuerat, ut pleraque
Alpium ab Italia sicut breviora ita adrectiora sunt, diffi-
cilius fuit. Omnis enim ferme via praeceps, angusta,
lubrica erat, ut neque sustinere se ab lapsu possent nec,
qui paulum titubassent, haerere adfixi vestigio suo, alii-
que super alios et iumenta in homines occiderent.

squalid and in uncouth dress, all things, in short, animate and inanimate, stiffened with frost, besides other circumstances more shocking to the sight than can be represented in words. . . .

. . . On the ninth day the army completed the ascent to the summit of the Alps, mostly through pathless tracts and wrong roads; into which they had been led either by the treachery of their guides, or when these were not trusted, rashly, on the strength of their own conjectures, following the courses of the valleys. On the summit they remained encamped two days, in order to refresh the soldiers, who were spent with toil and fighting; and in this time several of the beasts which had fallen among the rocks, following the tracks of the army, came into camp. Tired as the troops were of struggling so long with hardships, they found their terrors very much increased by a fall of snow, this being the season of the setting of the constellation Pleiades. The troops were put in motion with the first light; and as they marched slowly over ground which was entirely covered with snow, dejection and despair being strongly marked in every face, Hannibal went forward before the standards, and ordering the soldiers to halt on a projecting eminence, from which there was a wide extended prospect, made them take a view of Italy, and of the plains about the Po, stretching along the foot of the mountains; then told them that "they were now scaling the walls, not only of Italy, but of the city of Rome; that all the rest would be plain and smooth; and after one or at most a second battle, they would have the bulwark and capital of Italy in their power and disposal." The army then began to advance, the enemy now desisting from any farther attempts on them except by trifling parties for pillaging, as opportunity offered. But the way was much more difficult than it had been in the ascent, the declivity on the Italian side of the Alps being in most places shorter, and consequently more perpendicular; while the whole way was narrow and slippery, so that the soldiers could not prevent their feet from sliding, nor, if they made the least false step, could they, on falling, stop themselves: and thus men and beasts tumbled promiscuously over one another.

Ventum deinde ad multo angustiore rupem atque ita rectis saxis, ut aegre expeditus miles temptabundus manibusque retinens virgulta ac stirpes circa eminentes demittere sese posset. Natura locus iam ante praeceps recenti lapsu terrae in pedum mille admodum altitudinem abruptus erat. Ibi cum velut ad finem viae equites constitissent, miranti Hannibali, quae res moraretur agmen, nuntiatur rupem inviam esse. Digressus deinde ipse ad locum visendum. Haud dubia res visa, quin per invia circa nec trita antea quamvis longo ambitu circumduceret agmen. Ea vero via inexcuperabilis fuit. Nam cum super veterem nivem intactam nova modicae altitudinis esset, molli nec praealtae facile pedes ingredientium insistebant; ut vero tot hominum iumentorumque incessu dilapsa est, per nudam infra glaciem fluentemque tabem liquescentis nivis ingrediebantur. Taetra ibi luctatio erat via lubrica (glacie) non recipiente vestigium et in prono citius pedes fallente, ut, seu manibus in adsurgendo seu genu se adiuvisent, ipsis adminiculis prolapsis iterum corruerent; nec stirpes circa radicesve, ad quas pede aut manu quisquam eniti posset, erant; ita in levi tantum glacie tabidaque nive volutabantur. Iumenta secabant interdum etiam infimam ingredientia nivem et prolapsa iactandis gravius in conitendo ungulis penitus perfringebant, ut pleraque velut pedica capta haerent in dura et alte concreta glacie.

Tandem nequiquam iumentis atque hominibus fatigatis castra in iugo posita, aegerrime ad id ipsum loco purgato: tantum nivis fodiendum atque egerendum fuit. Inde ad rupem muniendam, per quam unam via esse po-

Then they came to a ridge much narrower than the others, and composed of rock so upright that a light-armed soldier, making the trial, could with difficulty by laying hold of bushes and roots, which appeared here and there, accomplish the descent. In this place the precipice, originally great, had by a late falling away of the earth been increased to the depth of at least one thousand feet. Here the cavalry stopped, as if at the end of their journey, and Hannibal, wondering what could be the cause of the troops' halting, was told that the cliff was impassable. Then going up himself to view the place, it seemed clear to him that he must lead his army in a circuit, though ever so great, and through tracts never trodden before. The way, however, was found to be impracticable. The old snow indeed had become hard, and being covered with the new of a moderate depth, the men found good footing as they walked through it; but when that was dissolved by the treading of so many men and beasts, they then trod on the naked ice below. Here they were much impeded, because the foot could take no hold on the smooth ice, and was besides more apt to slip on account of the declivity of the ground; and whenever they attempted to rise, either by aid of the hands or knees, they fell again. Add to this that there were neither stumps nor roots within reach, on which they could lean for support; so that they wallowed in the melted snow on one entire surface of slippery ice. This the cattle sometimes penetrated as soon as their feet reached the lower bed; and sometimes, when they lost their footing, by striking more strongly with their hoofs in striving to keep themselves up, they broke it entirely through; so that the greatest part of them, as if caught in traps, stuck fast in the hard, deep ice.

At length, after men and beasts were heartily fatigued to no purpose, they fixed a camp on the summit, having with very great difficulty cleared even the ground which that required, so great was the quantity of snow to be dug and carried off. The soldiers were then employed to make a way down the steep, through which alone it was

terat, milites ducti, cum caedendum esset saxum, arboribus circa inmanibus deiectis detruncatisque struem ingentem lignorum faciunt eamque, cum et vis venti apta faciendo igni coorta esset, succendunt ardentiaque saxa infuso aceto putrefaciunt. Ita torridam incendio rupem ferro pandunt molliuntque anfractibus modicis clivos, ut non iumenta solum sed elephanti etiam deduci possent. Quadriduum circa rupem consumptum iumentis prope fame absumptis; nuda enim fere cacumina sunt et, si quid est pabuli, obruunt nives. Inferiora valles apricosque quosdam colles habent rivosque prope silvas et iam humano cultu digniora loca. Ibi iumenta in pabulum missa, et quies muniendo fessis hominibus data. Triduo inde ad planum descensum iam et locis mollioribus et accolarum ingeniis.

Hoc maxime modo in Italiam perventum est, quinto mense a Carthagine Nova, ut quidam auctores sunt, quinto decimo die Alpius superatis.

Liv. xxi. 32, 6-7; 35-38.

ALTINUM (ALTINO)

Aemula Baianis Altini litora villis
 et Phaethontei conscia silva rogi,
 quaeque Antenoreo Dryadum pulcherrima Fauno
 nupsit ad Euganeos Sola puella lacus,
 et tu Ledaean felix Aquileia Timavo,
 hic ubi septenas Cyllarus hausit aquas:
 vos eritis nostrae requies portusque senectae,
 si iuris fuerint otia nostra sui.

Mart. iv. 25.

At first a mere fishing village, at the beginning of the Republic Altinum became a municipality of importance. Situated on one of the main roads to the north, its growth as a military and commercial center was rapid (Tac. Hist. iii. 6; Columella vi. 24 et al.). Martial (xiv. 155) mentions its sheep and cattle with praise. The mildness of the climate made the place a health resort of importance. Destroyed by Attila in 452 A. D., its inhabitants fled to the neighboring islands, thus laying the foundations of the future Venice. (See Aquileia.)

¹ For the story of Phaëthon, see Padus.

² A nymph of this region.

³ Antenore, the mythical founder of Patavium.

⁴ A lake among the Euganean Hills in this region.

⁵ The capital of Venetia. (See Aquileia.)

⁶ Castor and Pollux are said to have visited the Timavus, a stream near Aquileia, during the Argonautic expedition.

⁷ The horse of Castor.

possible to effect a passage; and as it was necessary to break the mass, they felled and lopped a number of huge trees which stood near, which they raised into a vast pile, and as soon as a smart wind arose to forward the kindling of it, set it on fire; and then, when the stone was violently heated, made it crumble to pieces by pouring on vinegar. When the rock was thus disjointed by the power of heat, they opened a way through it with iron instruments, and inclined the descents with it in such a manner, that not only the beasts of burden, but even the elephants could be brought down. Four days were spent about this rock, during which the cattle were nearly destroyed with hunger; for the summits are for the most part bare, and whatever little pasture there might have been was covered with snow. In the lower parts are valleys and some hills, which, enjoying the benefit of the sun, with rivulets at the side of the woods, are better suited to become the residence of human beings. There the horses were sent out to pasture, and the men, fatigued with the labor of the road, allowed to rest for three days. They then descended into the plains, where the climate, like the character of the inhabitants, was of a milder cast.

In this manner, as nearly as can be ascertained, they accomplished their passage into Italy, in the fifth month, according to some authors, after leaving New Carthage, having spent fifteen days in crossing the Alps.

GEORGE BAKER

A Roman Poet Eulogizes His Favorite Resort

Altinum's shores that vie with Baiae's villas, and the wood that saw the pyre of Phaëthon¹ and the maid Sola,² fairest of Dryads, who wed with Paduan Faunus³ by the Euganean meres,⁴ and thou, Aquileia,⁵ blest with Timavus⁶ honoured by Leda's sons, where Cyllarus⁷ quaffed its sevenfold waters—ye shall be the refuge and harbor of my old age, if I be free to choose the place of my repose.

WALTER C. A. KER

ANTIUM (ANZIO)

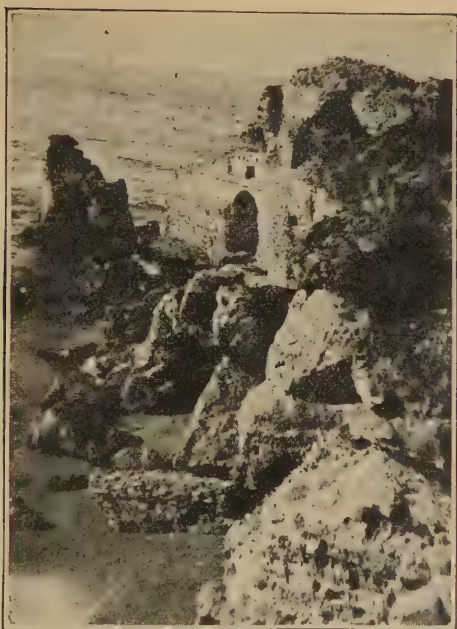
Latin in origin, the city passed to the Volscians about 500 B. C. and became their chief city (Liv. vi. 9, 1-2). Dionysius, also, speaks of it as "a most splendid Volscian city." It was the northern bulwark and almost a rival of Rome at one time. Its history is marked by frequent wars with Rome (Liv. ii. 33; viii. 13 et al.). During one of these, the Romans captured six battleships and adorned their speakers' platform at Rome with the bronze beaks. From this incident came the name "rostra" which was thereafter applied to this structure (Liv. viii. 14). During the last years of the Republic and in the earlier period of the Empire, the place became a favorite resort for wealthy Romans. Cicero loved it, as the passages below testify, and wrote many of his letters from this place. Augustus stayed here for weeks at a time, as did Caligula. In fact, the latter found the region so attractive that he even thought of transferring the government from Rome to this place (Suet. Calig. 8). Nero was fond of the town and adorned it with a fine port (Suet. Nero 9).

Nihil quietius, nihil alsius, nihil amoenius. *Εἴη μοι οὗτος φίλος οἶκος.* Postea vero quam Tyrannio mihi libros disposuit, mens addita videtur meis aedibus.

Cic. ad Att. iv. 8, 1-2.

Quod tibi superioribus litteris promiseram, fore ut opus exstaret huius peregrinationis, nihil iam magno opere confirmo; sic enim sum complexus otium, ut ab eo divelli non queam. Itaque aut libris me delecto, quorum habeo

¹ A tutor to Cicero's son.



Photograph by George Converse Fiske

REMAINS OF NERO'S VILLA AT ANTIVM

A Scholar Delights in His Books

Nothing can be quieter, cooler, or prettier; "be this mine own dear home." Moreover, since Tyrannio¹ has arranged my books for me, my house seems to have had a soul added to it.

E. S. SHUCKBURGH

Cicero Delights in His Lazy Life at Antium

I am not so certain about fulfilling the promises I made in former letters to produce some work in this tour: for I have fallen so in love with idleness, that I can't tear myself from it. So I either enjoy myself with my books, of

Antii festivam copiam, aut fluctus numero. Nam ad lacertas captandas tempestates non sunt idoneae. A scribendo prorsus abhorret animus.
 Quin etiam dubitem, an hic Antii considam, et hoc tempus omne consumam; ubi quidem ego mallem duumvirum, quam Romae me fuisse. Tu vero sapientior Buthroti domum parasti. Sed, mihi crede, proxima est illi municipio haec Antiatum civitas. Esse locum tam prope Romam, ubi multi sint, qui Vatinium numquam viderint? ubi nemo sit praeter me, qui quemquam ex viginti viris vivum et salvum velit? ubi me interpellet nemo, diligant omnes? Hic, hic nimirum πολιτευτέον. Nam istic non solum non licet, sed etiam taedet.

Cic. ad Att. ii. 6, 1-2.

Kal. Mai. de Formiano proficiscemur, ut Antii simus a. d. v. Non Mai.; ludi enim Antii futuri sunt a iv. ad prid. Non. Mai. Eos Tullia spectare vult.

Cic. ad Att. ii. 8, 2.

Spissi litoris Antium.

Ov. Met. xv. 718.

Ἐξῆς δ' ἐστὶν "Αντιον, ἀλίμενος καὶ αὐτὴ πόλις· ἴδρυται δ' ἐπὶ πέτραις, διέχει δὲ τῶν Ὀστίων περὶ διακοσίους ἐξήκοντα σταδίους. νυνὶ μὲν οὖν ἀνείτῃ τοῖς ἡγεμόσιν εἰς σχολὴν καὶ ἄνεσιν τῶν πολιτικῶν, ὅτε λάβοιεν καιρόν, καὶ διὰ τοῦτο κατ-
 φοδόμηνται πολυτελεῖς οἰκῆσεις ἐν τῇ πόλει συχνὰ πρὸς τὰς τοιαύτας ἐπιδημίας. καὶ πρότερον δὲ ναὺς ἐκέκτηντο καὶ ἐκοινῶνουν τῶν ληστηρίων τοῖς Τυρρηνοῖς, καί περ ἤδη Ῥωμαίοις ὑπακούοντες.

Strab. v. 3, 5.

² A city in Epirus on the western coast of Greece.

³ A tribune for this year.

⁴ Cicero's daughter Tullia of whom he was very fond.

which I have a jolly good lot at Antium, or else count the waves: the rough weather won't allow me to catch shad. At writing my soul rebels utterly. . . . I am even debating settling down at Antium, and spending the rest of my life here; and I really wish I had been a magistrate here rather than in Rome. You have been wiser in your generation and made a home for yourself at Buthrotum;² but you may take my word for it that this township of Antium runs your borough very close. To think of there being a place so near Rome, where there are lots of people who have never seen Vatinius,³ where there is not a single soul save myself who cares whether any of our new commissioners are alive or dead, where no one intrudes upon me, though everyone is fond of me. This, this is the very place for me to play the politician: for there in Rome, besides being shut out of politics, I am sick of them.

E. O. WINSTEDT

A Father Entertains His Daughter

I shall leave Formiae on the first of May, so as to reach Antium on the third. There are games at Antium from the fourth to the sixth of May, and Tullia⁴ wants to see them.

E. O. WINSTEDT

Antium with its hard-packed shore.

F. J. MILLER

A Visitor's Impression of Antium

Next in order comes Antium, which city is likewise destitute of any port; it is situated on rocks, and about 260 stadia distant from Ostia. At the present day it is devoted to the leisure and recreation of statesmen from their political duties, whenever they can find time, and is in consequence covered with sumptuous mansions suited to such rustication. The inhabitants of Antium had formerly a marine, and even after they were under subjection to the Romans, took part with the Tyrrhenian pirates.

H. C. HAMILTON

Nero natus est Anti post VIII mensem quam Tiberius excessit, XVIII. Kl. Ian. tantum quod exoriente sole, paene ut radiis prius quam terra contingeretur.

Suet. Nero 6.

Memmio Regulo et Verginio Rufo consulibus natam sibi ex Poppaea filiam Nero ultra mortale gaudium accepit appellavitque Augustam, dato et Poppaeae eodem cognomento. Locus puerperio colonia Antium fuit, ubi ipse generatus erat. Iam senatus utrum Poppaeae commendaverat dis votaue publice susceperat, quae multiplicata exsolutaue. Et additae supplicationes templumque Fecunditati et certamen ad exemplar Actiacae religionis decretum Quae fluxa fuere, quantum intra mensem defuncta infante. Rursusque exortae adulationes censentium honorem divae et pulvinar aedemque et sacerdotem. Atque ipse ut laetitiae, ita maeroris inmodicus egit.

Tac. Ann. xv. 23.

O diva, gratum quae regis Antium.

Hor. C. i. 35, 1.

⁵ A goddess known as Fortuna. Many temples were built in the city to other divinities, too, notably Aesculapius, and their sacred treasures were noteworthy.

Nero's Birth-place

Nero was born at Antium nine months after the death of Tiberius, on the eighteenth day before the Kalends of January, just as the sun rose, so that he was touched by its rays almost before he could be laid upon the ground.

J. C. ROLFE

**Nero, Though Said to Have Been a Monster of Cruelty,
Was Inconsolable at the Death of His Baby Daughter**

During the consulship of Memmius Regulus and Verginius Rufus (A. D. 63) Poppaea was delivered of a daughter. The exultation of Nero was beyond all mortal joy. He called the new-born infant Augusta, and gave the same title to her mother. The child was brought into the world at Antium, where Nero himself was born. The senate before the birth had offered vows for the safe delivery of Poppaea. They fulfilled their obligations and voted additional honors. Days of supplication were appointed; a temple was voted to the goddess of fecundity; athletic games were instituted on the model of the religious games practised at Antium; But these honors were of short duration: the infant died in less than four months, and the monuments of human vanity faded away. But new modes of flattery were soon displayed: the child was canonized for a goddess; a temple was decreed to her, with an altar, a bed of state, a priest, and religious ceremonies. Nero's grief, like his joy at the birth, was without bounds or measure.

ARTHUR MURPHY

O pleasant Antium's goddess queen.⁵

SIR THEODORE MARTIN

ANXUR OR TARRACINA (TERRACINA)

After many contests with Rome, this Volscian town was finally colonized in 329 B. C. by the Romans, who thus assured their rights in the place. Its situation made it a strategic point of importance, the pass near by (Ad Lautulas, where a fierce battle was fought in 315 B. C. by the Romans and Samnites) being an entrance from southern to central Italy and the road from here being clear to Rome. Its situation, too, on the Appian Way, contributed to its importance, for it was evidently one of the stopping places for travelers on this road. Horace, notably, speaks of it as a break in his journey to Brundisium in 37 B. C., a trip which he made in company with Maecenas and several other prominent Romans for the purpose of bringing about a reconciliation between Augustus and Antony who had recently landed in Italy.

The promontory offered a superb view and from 200 B. C. the place was much sought by wealthy Romans. Cicero speaks of "my lodging place at Tarracina" (ad Fam. vii. 23), and Martial's fondness for it is shown in the passage quoted below. Both Tiberius and Domitian frequented the place, as did Galba also. The town possessed a fine forum with a temple of Augustus and a small amphitheatre. It had, too, an excellent harbor. Anxur was the Volscian name for the place, while the Roman one was Tarracina (Plin. N. H. iii. 59).

Milia tum pransi tria repimus atque subimus
inpositum saxis late candentibus Anxur.
huc venturus erat Maecenas optimus atque
Cocceius, missi magnis de rebus uterque
legati, aversos soliti componere amicos.
hic oculis ego nigra meis collyria lippus
inlinere; interea Maecenas advenit atque
Cocceius, Capitoque simul Fonteius, ad unguem
factus homo, Antoni, non ut magis alter, amicus.

Hor. S. i. 5, 25-33.

¹See introductory note.



Photograph by Katharine Allen

CANAL AT TERRACINA

An Incident in a Famous Journey¹

We take some food, then creep three miles or so
To Anxur, built on cliffs that gleam like snow;
There rest awhile, for there our mates were due,
Maecenas and Cocceius, good and true,
Sent on a weighty business, to compose
A feud, and make them friends who late were foes.
I seize on the occasion, and apply
A touch of ointment to an ailing eye.
Meanwhile Maecenas with Cocceius came,
And Capito, whose errand was the same,
A man of men, accomplished and refined,
Who knew, as few have known, Antonius' mind.

JOHN CONINGTON

Quos, Faustine, dies, quales tibi Roma recessus
 abstulit! o soles, o tunicata quies!
 o nemus, o fontes solidumque madentis harenæ
 litus et æquoreis splendidus Anxur aquis,
 et non unius spectator lectulus undæ,
 qui videt hinc puppes fluminis, inde maris!
 sed nec Marcelli Pompeianumque, nec illic
 sunt triplices thermae, nec fora iuncta quater,
 nec Capitolini summum penetrale Tonantis,
 quæque nitent caelo proxima templa suo.
 dicere te lassum quotiens ego credo Quirino:
 "quæ tua sunt, tibi habe: quæ mea, redde mihi."
 Mart. x. 51, 5-16.

Salutiferis candidus Anxur aquis.

Mart. v. 1, 6.

Ἐξῆς δ' ἐν ἑκατὸν σταδίοις τῷ Κιρκαίῳ Ταρρακίνα ἐστί,
 Τραχίνη καλουμένη πρότερον ἀπὸ τοῦ συμβεβηκότος. πρόκειται
 δὲ αὐτῆς μέγα ἔλος ὃ ποιοῦσι δύο ποταμοί· καλεῖται δ' ὁ μείζων
 Οὔφης. ἐνταῦθα δὲ συνάπτει τῇ θαλάττῃ· πρῶτον ἡ Ἀππία
 ὁδός πλησίον δὲ τῆς Ταρρακίνης βαδίζοντι ἐπὶ τῆς
 Ῥώμης παραβέβληται τῇ ὁδῷ τῇ Ἀππία διῶρυξ ἐπὶ πολλοὺς
 τόπους πληρουμένη τοῖς ἐλείοις τε καὶ τοῖς ποταμίοις ὕδασι·
 πλεῖται δὲ μάλιστα μὲν νύκτωρ, ὥστ' ἐμβάντας ἀφ' ἐσπέρας
 ἐκβαίνειν πρωίας καὶ βαδίζειν τὸ λοιπὸν τῇ ὁδῷ, ἀλλὰ καὶ μεθ'
 ἡμέραν· ῥυμουλκεῖ δ' ἡμιόνιον.

Strab. v. 3, 6.

Scopulosi verticis Anxur.

Sil. Ital. viii. 390.

Superbae Anxuris.

Stat. Silv. i. 3, 86-87.

The Pleasures of Anxur Contrasted with Those of the Noisy Capital

Of what days and of what retreats has Rome deprived you, Faustinus! O ye suns! O retired ease in the simple tunic! O groves! O fountains! O sandy shores moist but firm! O rocky Anxur, towering in splendour above the azure surface! and the couch, which commands the view of more than one water, beholding on one side the ships of the river, on the other those of the sea! But there are no theatres of Marcellus or of Pompey, no triple baths, no four forums; nor the lofty temple of Capitoline Jove; nor other glittering temples that almost reach the heaven to which they are consecrated. How often do I imagine I hear you, when thoroughly wearied, saying to the founder of Rome: "Keep what is yours, and restore me what is mine."

Translation from the BOHN LIBRARY

Gleaming Anxur with its healthful waters.

WALTER C. A. KER

A Traveler's Note on Anxur

At 100 stadia from Circaeum is Tarracina, formerly named Trachina, on account of its ruggedness; before it is a great marsh formed by two rivers, the larger of which is called the Ufens. This is the first place where the Via Appia approaches the sea. Near to Tarracina, advancing in the direction of Rome, a canal runs by the side of the Via Appia, which is supplied at intervals with water from the marshes and rivers. Travelers generally sail up it by night, embarking in the evening, and landing in the morning to travel the rest of their journey by the road: during the day, however, the passage-boat is towed by mules.

H. C. HAMILTON

Anxur on its rocky summit.

Proud Anxur.

APPENNINUS MONS (APENNINES)

Quantus Athos, aut quantus Eryx aut ipse coruscis
cum fremit ilicibus quantus gaudetque nivali
vertice se attollens pater Appenninus ad auras.

Vir. Aen. xii. 701-703.

Nubifer Appenninus.

Ov. Met. ii. 226.

Celsus . . . Appenninus.

Hor. Epod. xvi. 29.

Umbrosis mediam qua collibus Appenninus
erigit Italiam, nulloque a vertice tellus
altius intumuit propiusque accessit Olympo.

Luc. ii. 396-398.

Longior educto qua surgit in aera dorso,
Gallica rura videt devexasque excipit Alpīs.
tunc Umbris Marsisque ferax domitusque Sabello
vomere, piniferis amplexus rupibus omnis
indigenas Latii populos, non deserit ante
Hesperiam, quam cum Scyllaeis clauditur undis
extenditque suas in templa Lacinia rupes,
longior Italia, donec confinia pontus
solveret incumbens terrasque repelleret aequor.
at postquam gemino tellus elisa profundo est,
extremi colles Siculo cessere Peloro.

Luc. ii. 428-438.

¹ A mountainous peninsula in Macedonia.

² A rugged mountain in Sicily.

³ A name for Italy.

⁴ See Scyllaeum.

⁵ A temple near Croton in southern Italy.

⁶ The straits of Pelorus were between Italy and Sicily. Tradition says that the two countries were once joined and that only through some violent geologic change was the latter made an island.

THE APENNINES

Vast as Athos,¹ vast as Eryx,² vast as father Apennine himself, when he roars with his quivering holms and lifts his snowy crest exultingly to the sky.

JOHN CONINGTON

Cloud-capped Apennines.

F. J. MILLER

Lofty Apennines.

Where the Apennines cause central Italy to rise in wooded hills, higher than any peak on earth, and all but reaching the sky.

H. C. NUTTING

The Extent of the Apennines

Farther north, where it rises toward the heavens in a lofty ridge, it commands a view of the Gallic fields and the slopes of the Alps. Then furnishing arable land to Umbrian and Marsian, and cultivated by Sabine plough, its pine-clad cliffs touch every people native to Latium; and it disappears not from Hesperia³ until barred by the waters of Scylla,⁴ extending its cliffs to the temple of Lacinium.⁵ In fact it projected beyond Italy until the inrushing deep broke the continuity, and the sea separated the lands; after the earth was sundered by the meeting waters, the end of the range became an adjunct of Sicilian Pelorus.⁶

H. C. NUTTING

Si factum certa mundum ratione fatemur
 consiliumque dei machina tanta fuit,
 excubiis Latiis praetexuit Appenninum
 claustraque montanis vix adeunda viis.
 invidiam timuit natura parumque putavit
 Arctois Alpes opposuisse minis.

Rutil. de Red. Suo ii. 31-36.

Haud longi inde temporis, dum intolerabilia frigora erant, quies militi data est; et ad prima ac dubia signa veris profectus ex hibernis in Etruriam ducit, eam quoque gentem, sicut Gallos Liguresque, aut vi aut voluntate adiuncturus. Transeuntem Appenninum adeo atrox adorta tempestas est, ut Alpium prope foeditatem superaverit. Vento mixtus imber cum ferretur in ipsa ora, primo, quia aut arma omittenda erant aut contra enitentes vertice intorti adfligebantur, constitere; dein, cum iam spiritum includeret nec reciprocare animam sineret, aversi a vento parumper consedere. Tum vero ingenti sono caelum strepere et inter horrendos fragores micare ignes; capti auribus et oculis metu omnes torpere. Tandem effuso imbri, cum eo magis accensa vis venti esset, ipso illo, quo deprensi erant, loco castra ponere necessarium visum est. Id vero laboris velut de integro initium fuit: nam nec explicare quicquam nec statuere poterant nec, quod statutum esset, manebat omnia perscindente vento et rapiente.

⁷ Hannibal, who after his defeat of the Romans at the Trebia river in 218 B. C. leads his army into Etruria.

A Divine Barrier

If we admit that on a certain plan
The world was fashioned, that this great machine
Was by a god designed, the Apennines
Along the Latian watches he enwove,
A barrier scarce by mountain paths approached.
Nature feared envy and deemed it not enough
To oppose the Alps to the invading North.

G. F. SAVAGE-ARMSTRONG

Hannibal Encounters a Fearful Storm in the Mountains

After this he⁷ gave rest to his troops, but not for any great length of time, only while the cold was intolerable. Upon the first and even uncertain appearance of spring, he left his winter quarters and marched towards Etruria, determined either by force or persuasion, to prevail on that nation to join him, as he had already managed the Gauls and Ligurians. As he was attempting to cross the Apennines, he was encountered by a storm so furious that its effects almost equalled in severity the disasters in the Alps. The rain, which was attended with high wind, being driven directly into the men's faces, they at first halted, because they either must have cast away their arms, or, if they persisted to struggle forward, would be hurled round by the hurricane, and thrown on the ground. Afterwards, scarcely able to respire, they turned their backs to the wind, and for awhile sat down. But now the whole atmosphere resounded with loud thunder, and lightning flashed between the tremendous peals, by which all were stunned, and reduced by terror nearly to a state of insensibility. At length the violence of the rain abating, and the fury of the wind increasing, the more necessary it was judged to pitch their camp on the very spot where they had been surprised by the tempest. But this was, in a manner, beginning their toils anew. For neither could they well spread their canvas, nor fix the poles; and such tents as they did get raised, they could not keep standing, the wind tearing and sweeping off everything in its way. And soon after, the water being raised aloft by

Et mox aqua levata vento cum super gelida montium iuga concreta esset, tantum nivosae grandinis deiecit, ut omnibus omissis procumberent homines tegminibus suis magis obruti quam tecti; tantaque vis frigoris insecuta est, ut ex illa miserabili hominum iumentorumque strage cum quisque attollere ac levare vellet, diu nequiret, quia torpentibus rigore nervis vix flectere artus poterant. . . . Biduum eo loco velut obsessi mansere. Multi homines, multa iumenta, elephanti quoque ex iis, qui proelio ad Trebiam facto superfuerant, septem absumpti.

Liv. xxi. 58.

AQUILEIA (AQUILEIA)

Aquileia was a city of very great importance from the time of Augustus, who raised it to the rank of a colony. Situated as it was, upon marshy ground, it was secure from attack, and successfully defended itself from onsets by the way of mines. It was the starting point for journeys to the north and hence much visited. The fact that six main roads led from it testifies to its importance as a commercial center. The surrounding country was productive, wine, oil, and hides being exported in large quantities. Strabo quotes Polybius for the statement that rich gold mines were to be found in its vicinity. From the time of the emperor Diocletian it became a favorite imperial residence and was in constant use as a war harbor and a place for coinage. Throughout the later empire it was the scene of important historical events. It was here, for example, that the emperor Maximinus was killed in 238 A. D. In 388 Theodosius crushed Magnus Maximus in this region, a man who for five years had been master of Britain, Gaul, and Spain, and had routed Gratian at Lyons a few years before. The younger Constantine was defeated and slain on the banks of the *Alsa* (*Avsa*) in 340, and in 361 it

the force of the wind, and congealed by the cold which prevailed above the summits of the mountains, came down in such a torrent of snowy hail that the men, giving over all their endeavors, threw themselves flat on their faces, buried under rather than protected by their coverings. This was followed by cold so intense that when they wished to rise from among the wretched crowd of prostrated men and cattle, they were for a long time unable to effect it, their sinews being so stiffly frozen that they were scarcely able to move their joints. . . . Two days they remained in that spot as if pent up by an enemy. Great numbers of men and cattle perished, and likewise seven of the elephants, which had survived the battle at the Trebia river.

GEORGE BAKER

was besieged and captured by Julian (Ammian. Marcell. xxi. 12). Odoacer, too, was overcome by Theodoric near the river Sontius (Isonzo) in 489. Long before this time, however, hordes of barbarians had been pouring through the passes of the Julian Alps to the plains around the city, and on the occasion of one of these invasions (452 A. D.) the place was destroyed by Attila. It is said that its inhabitants together with people from other cities near by fled to the islands and that from one of these settlements the modern Venice arose.

Nona inter claras Aquileia cieberis urbes
 Itala ad Illyricos obiecta colonia montes
 moenibus et portu celeberrima.

Aus. Ord. Urb. Nobil. ix.

Ditem Aquileiam.

Pomp. Mela ii. 4, 61.

Ἀκυληία δ', ἥ περ μάλιστα τῷ μυχῶ πλησιάζει, κτίσμα μὲν ἐστὶ Ῥωμαίων ἐπιτειχισθὲν τοῖς ὑπερκειμένοις βαρβάροις, ἀναπλεῖται δὲ ὀλκάσι κατὰ τὸν Νατίσωνα ποταμὸν ἐπὶ πλείστους ἐξήκοντα σταδίου. ἀνεῖται δ' ἐμπόριον [τοῖς τε Ἑνετοῖς καὶ] τοῖς περὶ τὸν Ἰστρον τῶν Ἰλλυριῶν ἔθνεσι· κομίζουσι δ' οὗτοι μὲν τὰ ἐκ θαλάττης, καὶ οἶνον ἐπὶ ξυλίνων πίθων ἄρμαμάξαις ἀναθέντες καὶ ἔλαιον, ἐκεῖνοι δ' ἀνδράποδα καὶ βοσκήματα καὶ δέρματα.

Strab. v. 1, 8.

Timavi,

unde per ora novem vasto cum murmure montis
 it mare proruptum et pelago premit arva sonanti.

Vir. Aen. i. 244-246.

Mox iam securus ad oppressionem Romanorum movit procinctum, primumque adgressione Aquileiensem obsidet civitatem, quae est metropolis Venetiarum. . . . Ibi cum diu multumque obsidens nihil paenitus praevaleret, fortissimis intrinsecus Romanorum militibus resistentibus, exercitu iam murmurante et discedere cupiente, Attila deambulans circa muros, dum, utrum solveret castra an adhuc remoraretur, deliberat, animadvertit candidas aves, id est ciconias, qui in fastigia domorum nidificant, de civitate foetos suos trahere atque contra morem per rura forinsecus conportare. Et ut erat sagacissimus in-

¹A river in the region of Aquileia. (See, too, Strab. v. 1, 8.)

A City Praised

Thou shalt be named ninth among famous cities, O Aquileia, colony of Italy, facing towards the mountains of Illyria and highly famed for walls and harbor.

H. G. E. WHITE

Rich Aquileia.

A Description by an Eminent Geographer and Traveler

Aquileia, which is the nearest to the head (of the gulf), was founded by the Romans, to keep in check the barbarians dwelling higher up. You may navigate transport ships to it up the river Natisone¹ for more than sixty stadia. This is the trading city with the nations of Illyrians who dwell round the Danube. Some deal in marine merchandise, and carry in waggons wine in wooden casks and oil, and others exchange slaves, cattle, and hides.

H. C. HAMILTON

Where like a swollen sea Timavus pours
A nine-fold flood from roaring mountain gorge
And whelms with voiceful wave the fields below.

T. C. WILLIAMS

The Huns Destroy Aquileia

At length, feeling secure, he (Attila) moved forward his array to attack the Romans. As his first move he besieged the city of Aquileia, the metropolis of Venetia. . . . The siege was long and fierce, but of no avail since the bravest soldiers of the Romans withstood him from within. At last his army was discontented and eager to withdraw. Attila chanced to be walking around the walls, considering whether to break camp or delay longer, and noticed that the white birds, namely the storks, who build their nests in the gables of houses, were bearing their young from the city and, contrary to their custom, were carrying them

quisitor, presensit et ad suos: "respicite," inquit, "aves futurarum rerum providas perituram relinquere civitatem casurasque arces periculo imminente deserere. Non hoc vacuum, non hoc credatur incertum; rebus presciis consuetudinem mutat ventura formido." Quid plura? animos suorum rursus ad oppugnandam Aquileiam inflamat. Qui machinis constructis omniaque genera tormentorum adhibita, nec mora et invadunt civitatem, spoliant, dividunt vastantque crudeliter, ita ut vix eius vestigia ut appareat reliquerunt. Exhinc iam audaciores et necdum Romanorum sanguine satiati per reliquas Venetum civitates Hunni bacchantur.

Jordanes *Get.* xlii. 219–222.

Iuvat referre, quemadmodum habitationes vestras sitas esse prospeximus. Venetiae praedicabiles quondam plenae nobilibus, ab austro Ravennam Padumque contingunt, ab Oriente iucunditate Ionii litoris perfruuntur: ubi alternus aestus egrediens modo claudit, modo aperit faciem reciproca inundatione camporum. Hic vobis aliquantulum aquatilium avium more domus est. Nam qui nunc terrestris, modo cernitur insularis, ut illic magis aestimes esse Cycladas, ubi subito locorum facies respicis immutatas. Earum quippe similitudine, per aequora longe patentia, domicilia videntur sparsa, quae natura non protulit, sed hominum cura fundavit. Viminibus enim flexibilibus illigatis terrena illic soliditas aggregatur, et marino fluctui tam fragilis munitio non dubitatur opponi: scilicet quando vadosum litus moles eiicere nescit undarum et sine viribus fertur, quod altitudinis auxilio non iuvatur.

Cassiod. *Var.* xii. 24.

² The above quotation from a letter written in 527 A. D. from the court of Theodoric at Ravenna, addressed to the officials of the maritime states, is interesting as showing that the modern Venice was even then beginning its existence.

out into the country. Being a shrewd observer of events, he understood this and said to his soldiers: "You see the birds foresee the future. They are leaving the city sure to perish and are forsaking strongholds doomed to fall by reason of imminent peril. Do not think this a meaningless or uncertain sign; fear, arising from the things they foresee, has changed their custom." Why say more? He inflamed the hearts of his soldiers to attack Aquileia again. Constructing battering rams and bringing to bear all manner of engines of war, they quickly forced their way into the city, laid it waste, divided the spoil and so cruelly devastated it as scarcely to leave a trace to be seen. Then growing bolder and still thirsting for Roman blood, the Huns raged madly through the remaining cities of the Veneti.

C. C. MIEROW

The Beginnings of Venice²

It is a pleasure to recall the situation of your dwellings as I myself have seen them. Venetia, the praiseworthy, formerly full of the dwellings of the nobility, touches on the south Ravenna and the Po, while on the east it enjoys the delightsomeness of the Ionian shore, where the alternating tide now discovers and now conceals the face of the fields by the ebb and flow of its inundation. Here after the manner of water fowl have you fixed your home. He who was just now on the mainland finds himself on an island, so that you might fancy yourself in the Cyclades, from the sudden alterations in the appearance of the shores. Like them there are seen, amid the wide expanse of the waters, your scattered homes, not the product of nature, but cemented by the care of man into a firm foundation. For by a twisted and knotted osier-work, the earth there collected is turned into a solid mass, and you oppose without fear to the waves of the sea so fragile a bulwark, since forsooth the mass of waters is unable to sweep away the shallow shore, the deficiency in depth depriving the waves of the necessary power.

Freely translated by THOMAS HODGKIN

AQUINUM (AQUINO)

The city belonged to the Volscians and must have been of some importance although not often mentioned in history. Livy mentions it casually in recounting Hannibal's march to Rome by the Latin Road in 211 B. C. (xxvi. 9). Tacitus speaks of it as having colonial rank (Hist. i. 88) but before his day it must have been a flourishing town, as writers refer to it as a favorite resort in the later years of the Republic. The fact that Juvenal was born here adds interest to the place for the classical student.

Ergo vale nostri memor, et quotiens te
Roma tuo refici properantem reddet Aquino,
me quoque ad Helvinam Cererem vestramque Dianam
converte a Cumis. saturarum ego, nī pudet illas,
auditor gelidos veniam caligatus in agros.

Juv. iii. 318-322.

A Farewell Chat at the City Gates Between Two Friends¹

And so farewell; forget me not. And if ever you run over from Rome to your own Aquinum to recruit, summon me too from Cumae to your Helvine Ceres and Diana; I will come over to your cold country in my thick boots to hear your Satires, if they think me worthy of that honor.

G. G. RAMSAY

Frequens municipium.

Cic. Phil. ii. 106.

A large municipality.

ARDEA (ARDEA)

Ardea was a city of considerable importance in the earlier days of Rome with which power it was often at war (Liv. i. 57, et al.). It was a zealous participant in the affairs of the Latin League and often fought with the Samnites. Always inclined to distrust Rome, one finds the city refusing to give the latter aid during the wars with

¹ One of Juvenal's friends who is moving from Rome to Cumae stops for a chat with him at the Capenan Gate. The entire third satire is concerned with reasons why this friend has decided to leave the city permanently. Some of these lines are quoted under the topic Life in Rome.

Hannibal (Liv. xxvii.9). The Romans used it as a prison in 186 B. C. (Livy xxxix. 19) and later as a place of pasturage for the imperial elephants. It must have been a city of considerable culture since Varro speaks of its historians and Pliny of its poets and painters (Var. R. R. ii. 11; Plin. N. H. xxxv. 115). Martial mentions its great heat in summer (iv. 60, 1).

One of the most interesting of the legends dating back to the time of the Kings is connected with Ardea, namely, the story of Lucretia. It was while Tarquinius Superbus was besieging this city that some of the young Roman nobles while extolling the virtue of their wives decided to ride swiftly homeward and take them by surprise. Collatinus' wife, Lucretia, was the only one found engaged in spinning, the others being discovered in the midst of an elaborate banquet. Livy's account (i. 57-59) also describes the incidents that followed, namely, the insult offered to her by Sextus Tarquinius and her consequent suicide.

Still another interesting story is connected with the early days of Ardea. Two men of the city, one a noble, and the other a plebeian, are said to have fallen desperately in love with a beautiful girl whose parents belonged to the class of the latter. So important did the contest for her hand become that a violent factional fight between the patricians and the plebeians ensued, a contest which was only settled by a fierce battle in which the two sides were aided respectively by the Romans and the Volscians, neighbors who had been called upon for help. The latter suffered a humiliating defeat (Liv. iv. 9-10).

Ardea is famous, too, from the fact that it was the temporary abode of Camillus, a Roman general under whose leadership Veii was captured in 396 B. C. and, a few years later, the victorious Gauls driven from Rome. Although his great services to his country were recognized—he was five times chosen dictator—he was nevertheless accused of unfair distribution of the booty at Veii and went into voluntary exile at Ardea (Plut. Camill. 23).

Audacis Rutuli ad muros, quam dicitur urbem
 Acrisioneis Danaë fundasse colonis,
 praecipiti delata noto. locus Ardea quondam
 dictus avis (et nunc magnum manet Ardea nomen,
 sed fortuna fuit).

Vir. Aen. vii. 409-413.

Magnanimis regnata viris, clarum Ardea nomen.

Sil. Ital. i. 293.

Ἑλώδη καὶ νοσερά, οἷα τὰ τῶν Ἀρδεατῶν.

Strab. v. 3, 5.



LAGO DI NEMI NEAR ARICIA

Sic Transit Gloria

The walls of the bold Rutulian, the city which they say Danaë built for her Argive settlers, landing there under stress of wind. Ardea was the name which past generations gave the place, and Ardea still keeps her august title; but her star is set.

JOHN CONINGTON

Ardea, a famous name, a city ruled over by high-spirited men.

Marshy and unhealthy, such as the country of Ardea.

ARICIA (ARICCIA)

Founded in remote antiquity, the place reached the zenith of its prosperity in the sixth and seventh centuries B. C., taking a leading part in the affairs of the Latin League. In 338 B. C. it fought unsuccessfully with Rome. Even after the loss of its independence, however, it styled the leading officer "dictator," and its council "senatus," and kept also its own calendar down to the time of Caesar. The neighboring Alba finally overshadowed the city. Under the Empire it is largely known for its fine vegetables and excellent wine (Plin. N. H. xix. 110 et al.; Mart. xiii. 19). Augustus' mother, Atia, and her father were natives of this place. Antony is said to have upbraided Augustus with the fact that his great-grandfather at one time kept a perfume shop at Aricia (Suet. Aug. 4).

Egressum magna me excepit Aricia Roma
hospitio modico.

Hor. S. i. 5, 1-2.

Nemoralis Aricia.

Luc. vi. 75.

Vetustate antiquissimum, iure foederatum, propinquitate paene finitimum, splendore municipum honestissimum. Hinc Voconiae, hinc Atiniae leges: hinc multae sellae curules et patrum memoria et nostra: hinc equites Romani lautissimi et plurimi.

Cic. Phil. iii. 15-16.

Caecus adulator durusque a ponte satelles,
dignus Aricinos qui mendicaret ad axes
blandaue devexae iactaret basia raedae.

Juv. iv. 116-118.

At Vitellius profecto Caecina, cum Fabium Valentem paucis diebus ad bellum impulisset, curis luxum obtendebat: non parare arma, non adloquio exercitioque militem firmare, non in ore vulgi agere, sed umbraculis hortorum abditus, ut ignava animalia, quibus si cibum suggeras, iacent torpentque, praeterita instantia futura pari oblivione dimiserat. Atque illum in nemore Aricino desidem et marcentem proditio Lucilii Bassi ac defectio classis Ravenatis perculit.

Tac. Hist. iii. 36.

¹ The first stop made by Horace on his journey to Brundisium. (See note under *Anxur*.)

² Connected with the story of the *Nemus Dianae*, a grove about three miles from the town, looked upon as one of the sacred places in Italy. (See *Nemus Dianae*.)

³ The Voconian had to do with legacies and the Atinian granted a seat in the senate to the plebeian tribunes.

⁴ Beggars found the *Clivus Aricinus*, a steep road leading to what is now Genzano, a desirable place for their trade—especially so since the Appian Way upon which Aricia was situated was a much-traveled thoroughfare. (See *Mart. ii. 19*.)

⁵ Emperor in 69 A. D. Caecina and Fabius Valens were powerful men at his court. The former, however, went over to the side of Vespasian, a rival claimant to the Roman throne, with whom Vitellius engaged in deadly combat.

Fresh from great Rome with all its din
Aricia with its little inn
Received me first.¹

SIR THEODORE MARTIN

Aricia with its grove.²

Cicero Pays Tribute to the Character of Aricia's Citizens

A town most ancient as to its antiquity; if we regard its rights, united with us by treaty; if we regard its vicinity, almost close to us; if we regard the high character of its inhabitants, most honorable. It is from Aricia that we have received the Voconian and Atinian laws;³ from Aricia have come many of those magistrates who have filled our curule chairs, both in our fathers' recollection and in our own; from Aricia have sprung many of the best and bravest of the Roman knights.

C. D. YONGE

A Favorite Place for Beggars

A blind flatterer, a dire courtier from a beggar's stand,
well fitted to beg at the wheels of chariots and blow soft
kisses to them as they rolled down the Arician hill.⁴

G. G. RAMSAY

A Roman Emperor Disgraces Himself

A few days after the departure of Caecina, Vitellius⁵ had hurried Fabius Valens to the seat of war, and was now seeking to hide his apprehensions from himself by indulgence. He made no military preparation; he did not seek to invigorate the soldiers by encouraging speeches or warlike exercises; he did not keep himself before the eyes of the people. Buried in the shades of his gardens, like those sluggish animals which, if you supply them with food, lie motionless and torpid, he had dismissed with the same forgetfulness the past, the present, and the future. While he thus lay wasting his powers in sloth among the woods of Aricia, he was startled by the treachery of Lucilius Bassus and the defection of the fleet at Ravenna.

CHURCH AND BRODRIBB

ARIMINUM (RIMINI)

As early as 268 B. C. the Romans established a colony at Ariminum, being quick to perceive the advantages they might derive from a well-fortified city situated on the sea and just a few miles south of the line dividing Italy from Cisalpine Gaul. The fact that the great highway known as the Flaminian Road (built in 220 B. C.) led directly from here to Rome, enormously increased its importance, as did the building of the Aemilian Road a few years later (187 B. C.), which connected the place with other flourishing towns to the northwest. Its value as a strategic center for all campaigns in the north as well as the fact that it was a convenient base of supplies for military movements in other directions, caused it to take on the appearance of a camp. This was in constant use throughout the second Punic war (Liv. xxi. 51; xxxi. 10) and in the various civil wars that followed. It is perhaps best known from the fact that Julius Caesar after making his decision to lead his legions to Rome in defiance of the senate and after having crossed the Rubicon, a few miles to the north, occupied Ariminum, which he used for some time as a military center (App. B. C. ii. 35; Plut. Caes. 33). The place was conspicuous in the civil wars between Marius and Sulla (App. B. C. i. 91) as well as in the later struggles between Antony and Octavius (App. B. C. iii. 46). Tacitus (Hist. iii. 41-42) connects it moreover with the bitter contest between Vitellius and Vespasian, and as late as the sixth century A. D. it is the scene of several struggles between the invading Goths and Belisarius, the Roman general (Procop. B. G. ii. 10 et al.).

It is said that Augustus adorned it with beautiful buildings and works of art to atone for the division of its land among the soldiers of the triumvirs (App. B. C. iv. 3), and certainly existing ruins show traces of this emperor's care.

Strabo (v. 2, 10) describes the Flaminian Road from Ariminum to Rome. In this connection the traveler should read the account of the journey of the emperor Honorius

¹ Lucan thus voices the lament of the inhabitants of Ariminum at their unfortunate situation.

from Ravenna to Rome as given by Claudian (de vi. Cons. Honor. 494-522) closing with the lines,
"excipiunt arcus, operosaque semita, vastis
molibus, et quicquid tantae praemittitur urbi."

O male vicinis haec moenia condita Gallis,
o tristi damnata loco! pax alta per omnes
et tranquilla quies populos; nos praeda furentum
primaque castra sumus. melius, Fortuna, dedisses
orbe sub eoo sedem gelidaque sub arcto
errantesque domos, Latii quam claustra tueri.
nos primi Senonum motus Cimbrumque ruentem
vidimus et Martem Libyae cursumque furoris
Teutonici; quotiens Romam fortuna lacescit,
hac iter est bellis.

Luc. i. 248-257.

An Onerous Destiny¹

Alas, these city walls erected too near the Gauls, and cursed in their location! While all peoples are enjoying deep peace and undisturbed tranquillity, we are the victim of the war-crazed, we are the first battle ground. Better, dame Fortune, hadst thou given us a dwelling under the Eastern sky or portable homes in the frozen North than this task of defending the gates of Italy. We were the first to meet the shock of the Senones, the oncoming Cimbrians, the invader from Africa, and the Teuton assault; in fact, as often as Fortune has harassed Rome, by this route has war entered.

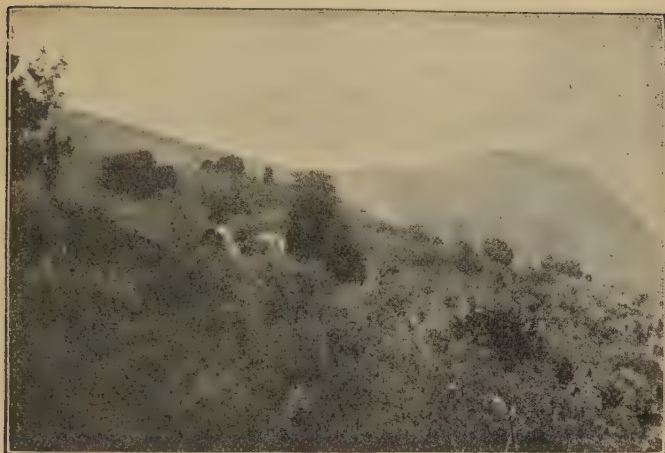
H. C. NUTTING

ARPINUM (ARPINO)

Arpinum first became known in the Samnite wars. Rome captured it in 305 B. C. For many years a prefecture with three aediles as its highest officers, it became in Cicero's times a municipality (Cic. ad Fam. xiii. 11, 12). It is seldom mentioned in the time of the Empire and it is chiefly interesting today from the fact that the estate of Cicero was there, lying probably, says Nissen, upon the left bank of the Fibrenus where it empties into the Liris. The conversation quoted below takes place on the occasion of a visit which Atticus makes at the old home of Cicero and his brother Quintus. Cicero frequently refers to the town, once quoting this line, "My rugged native land, good nurse for men," (ad Att. ii. 11).

Marius, a famous general of the first century B. C. and a leader of the democratic party, was born at Arpinum.

Att. Sed visne, quoniam et satis iam ambulatum est et tibi aliud dicendi initium sumendum est, locum mutemus et in insula, quae est in Fibreno—nam opinor id illi alteri flumini nomen esse—sermoni reliquo demus operam sedentes? *Marc.* Sane quidem: nam illo loco libentissime soleo uti, sive quid mecum ipse cogito sive aliquid scribo aut lego. *Att.* Equidem, qui nunc potissimum huc venerim, satiari non queo, magnificasque villas et pavimenta marmorea et laqueata tecta contemno: ductus vero aquarum, quos isti nilos et euripos vocant, quis non, cum haec videat, irriserit? Itaque ut tu paulo ante de lege et de iure disserens ad naturam referebas omnia, sic in his ipsis rebus, quae ad quietem animi delectationemque quaeruntur, natura dominatur. Quare antea mirabar, nihil



Photograph by Grant Showerman

ARPINO

Cicero Entertains at His Old Home

Att. Do you feel inclined, since we have had walking enough for the present, and since you must now take up a fresh part of the subject for discussion, to vary our situation? If you do, let us pass over to the island which is surrounded by the Fibrenus, for such, I believe, is the name of the other river, and sit down while we prosecute the remainder of our discourse.

Marc. I like your proposal; for that is the very spot which I generally select when I want a place for undisturbed meditation, or uninterrupted reading or writing.

Att. In truth, now I am come to this delicious retreat, I cannot see too much of it. Would you believe that the pleasure I find here makes me almost despise magnificent villas, marble pavements, and panelled ceilings? Who would not smile at the artificial canals which our great folks call their Niles and Euripi, after he had seen these beautiful streams? Therefore, as you just now, in our conversation on justice and law, referred all things to Nature, so you seek to preserve her domination even in those

enim his in locis nisi saxa et montes cogitabam, itaque ut facerem et orationibus inducebar tuis et versibus, sed mirabar, ut dixi, te tam valde hoc loco delectari: nunc contra miror te, cum Roma absis, usquam potius esse. *Marc.* Ego vero, cum licet plures dies abesse, praesertim hoc tempore anni, et amoenitatem et salubritatem hanc sequor, raro autem licet. Sed nimirum me alia quoque causa delectat, quae te non attingit ita.

Att. Quae tandem ista causa est? *Marc.* Quia, si verum dicimus, haec est mea et huius fratris mei germana patria: hic enim orti stirpe antiquissima sumus, hic sacra, hic genus, hic maiorum multa vestigia. Quid plura? hanc vides villam ut nunc quidem est, latius aedificatam patris nostri studio, qui, cum esset infirma valetudine, hic fere aetatem egit in litteris. Sed hoc ipso in loco, cum avus viveret et antiquo more parva esset villa, ut illa Curiana in Sabinis, me scito esse natum. Quare inest nescio quid et latet in animo ac sensu meo, quo me plus hic locus fortasse delectet: si quidem etiam ille sapientissimus vir, Ithacam ut videret, immortalitatem scribitur repudiasse. *Att.* Ego vero tibi istam iustam causam puto, cur huc libentius venias atque hunc locum diligas. Quin ipse, vere dicam, sum illi villae amior modo factus atque huic omni solo in quo tu ortus et procreatus es. Move-mur enim nescio quo pacto locis ipsis, in quibus eorum, quos diligimus aut admiramur, adsunt vestigia. Me

things which are constructed to recreate and amuse the mind. I therefore used to wonder before, as I expected nothing better in this neighbourhood than hills and rocks (and, indeed, I had been led to form these ideas by your own speeches and verses) I used to wonder, I say, that you were so exceedingly delighted with this place. But my present wonder, on the contrary, is, how, when you retire from Rome, you condescend to rusticate in any other spot.

Marc. But when I can escape for a few days, especially at this season of the year, I usually do come here, on account of the beauty of the scenery, and the salubrity of the air; but it is but seldom that I have it in my power to do so. There is one reason, however, why I am so fond of this Arpinum, which does not apply to you.

Att. What reason is that?

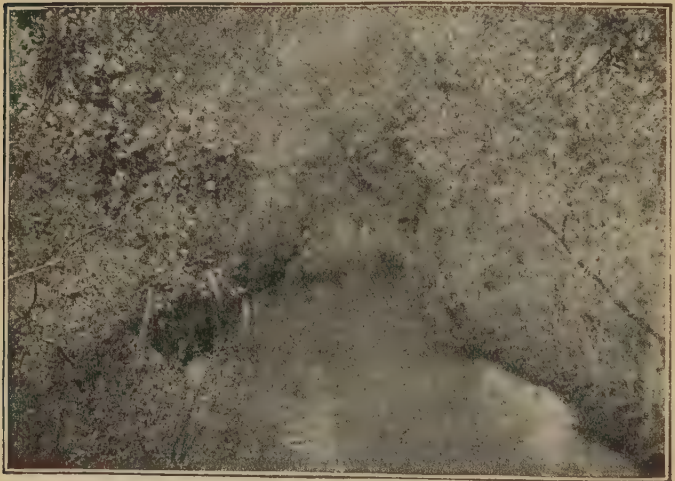
Marc. Because, to confess the truth, it is the native place of myself and my brother; for here indeed, descended from a very ancient race, we first saw the day. Here is our altar, here are our ancestors, and here still remain many vestiges of our family. Besides, this villa which you behold in its present form, was originally constructed, at considerable expense, under my father's superintendence; for having very infirm health, he spent the later years of his life here, engaged in literary pursuits. And on this very place, too, while my grandfather was alive, and while the villa, according to the olden custom, was but a little one, like that one of Curius in the Sabine district, I myself was born. There is, therefore, an indescribable feeling insensibly pervading my soul and sense which causes me, perhaps, to find a more than usual pleasure in this place. And even the wisest of men, Ulysses, is related to have renounced immortality that he might once more revisit his beloved Ithaca.

Att. I indeed think what you have mentioned a very sufficient reason for your feelings, and for your coming hither with pleasure, and being attached to this place. Moreover, I myself, to say the truth, feel that my love for this house and all this neighbourhood increases, when I remember that you were born and bred up here; for, somehow or other, we certainly cannot behold without emotion the spots in which we find traces of those who possess our

quidem ipsae illae nostrae Athenae non iam operibus magnificis exquisitisque antiquorum artibus delectant quam recordatione summorum virorum, ubi quisque habitare, ubi sedere, qui disputare sit solitus, studioseque eorum etiam sepulcra contemplor. Qua re istum, ubi tu es natus, plus amabo posthac locum. *Marc.* Gaudeo igitur me incunabula paene mea tibi ostendisse. *Att.* Equidem me cognosce admodum gaudeo.

Sed ventum in insulam est. Hac vero nihil est amoenius. Etenim hoc quasi rostro finditur Fibrenus et divisus aequaliter in duas partes latera haec adluit rapideque dilapsus cito in unum confluit et tantum complectitur quod satis sit modicae palaestrae loci. Quo effecto, tamquam id habuerit operis ac muneris ut hanc nobis efficeret sedem ad disputandum, statim praecipitat in Lirem et, quasi in familiam patriciam venerit, amittit nomen obscurius Liremque multo gelidiorem facit. Nec enim, ullum hoc frigidius flumen attingi, cum ad multa accesserim, ut vix pede temptare id possim, quod in Phaedro Platonis facit Socrates.

Cic. de Leg. ii. 1-4; 6.



Photograph by Grant Showerman

THE FIBRENUS RIVER

esteem or admiration. And for my own part, even in the case of Athens itself, which I love so greatly, it is not so much the magnificent works, and exquisite specimens of art of the ancients, which delight me, as the remembrance of her great men, and the thought where each of them used to live, and sit down and discourse. Even their very tombs do I contemplate with deep attention. And with the same feelings, I shall for the future love the place the more where you were born.

Marc. That being the case, I am very glad that I have brought you here, and shown you what I may almost call my cradle.

Att. And I am greatly pleased at having seen it.

But here we are arrived in your favorite island. How beautiful it appears! How bravely it stems the waves of the Fibrenus, whose divided waters lave its verdant sides, and soon rejoin their rapid currents! The river just embraces space enough for a moderate walk; and having discharged this office, and secured us an arena for disputation, it immediately precipitates itself into the Liris; and then, like those who ally themselves to patrician families, it loses its more obscure name, and gives the waters of the Liris a greater degree of coolness. For I have never found water much colder than this, although I have seen a great number of rivers; and I can hardly bear my foot in it, when I wish to do what Socrates did in Plato's *Phaedrus*.

C. D. YONGE

ARRETIIUM (AREZZO)

The place was always a strategic point of importance. In the third century B. C. it was a fortress against northern barbarians, and in 283 the Romans awaited here an attack from the Gauls. Flaminius went out from here to meet Hannibal just before the battle of Lake Trasimenus in 217, although the omens were not favorable and the advice of his friends was adverse to such a step (Liv. xxii. 3). In 82 the Marian party used it as a center

Regio erat in primis Italiae fertilis, Etrusci campi, qui Faesulas inter Arretiumque iacent, frumenti ac pecoris et omnium copia rerum opulenti.

Liv. xxii. 3.

Ferme capita Etruriae populorum ea tempestate.

Liv. ix. 37, 12.

Arretina nimis ne spernas vasa monemus:
lautus erat Tuscis Porsena fictilibus.

Mart. xiv. 98.

Amavi curam et sollicitudinem tuam, quod, cum audisses me aestate Tuscos meos petiturum, ne facerem, suasisti, dum putas insalubres. Est sane gravis et pestilens ora Tuscorum, quae per litus extenditur; sed hi procul a mari recesserunt, quin etiam Appennino, saluberrimo montium, subiacent. Atque adeo ut omnem pro me metum ponas, accipe temperiem caeli, regionis situm, villae amoenitatem; quae et tibi auditu et mihi relatu iucunda erunt.

¹ The place was famous for its pottery and much of its industrial prosperity was due to its trade in this connection (Mart. i. 53, 6-7).

² The villa of the younger Pliny was probably situated to the northeast of Arretium, not far from the town of Tifernum (Città di Castello). An interesting description of it is given at length in chapter 6 from which the above passages have been selected. Pliny frequently refers to his mode of life while here, notably in Ep. ix. 15; 36. The visitor should read the latter passage especially, because of its presentation of an intelligent and well ordered life, which many of Rome's cultivated men of affairs must have led. (For a similar picture, see Ep. iii. 1.)

of operations against the forces of Sulla, and in 49 Caesar seized it for a similar purpose of his own. Octavian, too, used it as a military center in 40 B. C. (App. B. C. iii. 42), and Catiline likewise turned it to his use in his attempt in 63 to overthrow the Roman government (Sall. Cat. 36). The town is interesting, also, to the classical student, as the birth-place of Maecenas, the powerful friend of Augustus and the well-known patron of letters at Rome.

As to the country, it was one of the most fertile in Italy: the Etrurian plains, which lie between Faesulae and Arretium, abounding with corn and cattle, and plenty of everything useful.

GEORGE BAKER

Quite the foremost Etruscan cities at this time [Perusia, Cortona, and Arretium].

We warn you not to look with too much contempt on Arretine vases; Porsena's splendid service was of Etruscan pottery.¹

Translation from the BOHN LIBRARY

Pliny Describes His Villa in Tuscany²

The kind concern you expressed when you heard of my design to pass the summer at my villa in Tuscany, and your obliging endeavors to dissuade me from going to a place which you think unhealthy, are extremely agreeable to me. I confess, indeed, the air of that part of Tuscany, which lies towards the coast, is thick and unwholesome: but my house is situated at a great distance from the sea, and at the foot of the Apennine range, so much esteemed for salubrity. But that you may lay aside all apprehensions on my account, I will give you a description of the mildness of the climate, the situation of the country, and the beauty of my villa which I am persuaded you will hear

Regionis forma pulcherrima. Imaginare amphitheatrum aliquod inmensum, et quale sola rerum natura possit effingere. Lata et diffusa planities montibus cingitur, montes summa sui parte procera nemora et antiqua habent. Frequens ibi et varia venatio. Inde caeduae silvae cum ipso monte descendunt.

.
Villa in colle imo sita prospicit quasi ex summo; ita leniter et sensim clivo fallente consurgit, ut, cum ascendere te non putes, sentias ascendisse. A tergo Appenninum, sed longius habet.

Habes causas, cur ego Tuscos meos Tusculanis, Tiburtinis Praenestinisque meis praeponam. Nam super illa quae rettuli, altius ibi otium et pinguius eoque securius, nulla necessitas togae, nemo accersitor ex proximo; placida omnia et quiescentia, quod ipsum salubritati regionis ut purius caelum, ut aër liquidior accedit. Ibi animo, ibi corpore maxime valeo. Nam studiis animum, venatu corpus exerceo. Mei quoque nusquam salubrius degunt; usque adhuc certe neminem ex iis, quos eduxeram mecum, (venia sit dicto) ibi amisi. Di modo in posterum hoc mihi gaudium, hanc gloriam loco servent. Vale.

Plin. Ep. v. 6, 1-14; 45-46.

Primi, qua modo praeirent duces, per praecaltas fluvii ac profundas voragines hausti paene limo inmergentesque se tamen signa sequebantur. Galli neque sustinere se

³ This account of Hannibal's painful march through the marshy regions of the Arno river as he goes to meet Flaminius in the region of Arretium, will remind many soldiers in the recent war of the torments they suffered from the mud and water at the Western Front.

with as much pleasure as I shall relate.

The aspect of the country is the most beautiful possible; figure to yourself an immense amphitheatre, such as the hand of nature could alone form. Before you lies a vast extended plain bounded by a range of mountains, whose summits are crowned by lofty and venerable woods, which supply abundance and variety of game; from hence, as the mountains decline, they are adorned with under-woods.

. My villa, though situated at the foot of the mountain, commands as wide a prospect as the summit affords; you go up to it by so gentle and insensible a rise, that you find yourself upon an elevation without perceiving you ascended. Behind, but at a great distance, stand the Apennine mountains.

. I have now informed you why I prefer my Tuscan villa, to those which I possess at Tusculum, Tibur, and Praeneste. Besides the advantages already mentioned, I there enjoy a securer, as it is a more profound leisure; I never need put on full dress; nobody calls from next door on urgent business. All is calm and composed; which contributes, no less than its clear air and unclouded sky, to the salubrity of the spot. There I am peculiarly blessed with health of body and cheerfulness of mind, for I keep my mind in proper exercise by study and my body by hunting. And indeed there is no place which agrees better with all my household; I am sure, at least, I have not yet lost one (under favor be it spoken) of all those I brought with me hither. May the gods continue this happiness to me, and this glory to my villa! Farewell.

WILLIAM MELMOTH

A March Through Mud and Water³

The troops in the van, though almost swallowed in mud, and frequently plunging entirely under water, yet followed the standards wherever their guides led the way; but the Gauls could neither keep their feet, nor when they fell,

prolapsi neque adsurgere ex voraginibus poterant neque aut corpora animis aut animos spe sustinebant, alii fessa aegre trahentes membra, alii, ubi semel victis taedio animis procubuissent, inter iumenta et ipsa iacentia passim morientes; maximeque omnium vigiliae conficiebant per quadriduum iam et tres noctes toleratae. Cum omnia obtinentibus aquis nihil, ubi in sicco fessa sternerent corpora, inveniri posset, cumalatis in aqua sarcinis insuper incumbabant aut iumentorum itinere toto prostratorum passim acervi tantum, quod extaret aqua, quaerentibus ad quietem parvi temporis necessarium cubile dabant. Ipse Hannibal, aeger oculis ex verna primum intemperie variante calores frigoraque, elephanto, qui unus superfuerat, quo altius ab aqua extaret, vectus, vigiliis tamen et nocturno umore palustrique caelo gravante caput, et quia medendi nec locus nec tempus erat, altero oculo capitur.

Liv. xxii. 2, 5-11.

ASTURA (ASTURA)

A favorite place of resort during the late Republic and the Empire. Cicero spent much time at his villa here, and a pathetic interest is attached to the spot by reason of the fact that it was at this place that the orator tried to drown his grief at the death of his dearly loved daughter, Tullia, in 45 B. C. Augustus and several of the later emperors frequented the place (Suet. Aug. 97; Tib. 72).

Narro tibi; haec loca venusta sunt, abdita certe et, si quid scribere velis, ab arbitris libera. Sed nescio quo modo οἶκος φίλος. Itaque me referunt pedes in Tusculanum. Et tamen haec ῥωπογραφία ripulae videtur habitura celerem satietatem. Equidem etiam pluvias metuo, si prognostica nostra vera sunt. Ranae enim ῥητορεύουσιν.

Cic. ad Att. xv. 16b.

raise themselves out of the gulfs which were formed by the river from the steepness of its banks. They were destitute of spirits and almost hope; and while some with difficulty dragged on their enfeebled limbs, others, exhausted by the length of way, having once fallen, lay there, and died among the cattle, of which great numbers also perished. But what utterly overpowered them was the want of sleep, which they had now endured for four days and three nights; for no dry spot could be found on which they might stretch their wearied limbs, so that they could only throw their baggage into the water in heaps, on the top of which they laid themselves down. Even the cattle, which lay dead in abundance along the whole course of their march, afforded them a temporary bed, as they looked for no further accommodation for sleeping than something raised above the water. Hannibal himself, having a complaint in his eyes, occasioned at first by the unwholesome air of the spring, when changes are frequent from heat to cold, rode on the only elephant which he had remaining, in order to keep himself as high as possible above the water; but at length, the want of sleep, the damps of the night with those of the marshes, so disordered his head, that as he had neither place nor time to make use of remedies, he lost one of his eyes.

GEORGE BAKER

A Touch of Home-sickness

I tell you what! this is a lovely place, retired at any rate and, if you want to write anything, free from anyone to spy you out. But somehow or other "home is sweet": and my feet draw me back to Tusculum. And after all one seems very soon likely to have enough of the somewhat artificial charms of this pretty coast. I am also for my part afraid of rain, if our prognostics are true; for the frogs are loudly "discoursing."

E. S. SHUCKBURGH

Est hic quidem locus amoenus et in mari ipso: qui et Antio et Circeiis aspici possit.

Cic. ad Att. xii. 19.

In hac solitudine careo omnium colloquio; cumque mane me in silvam abstrusi densam et asperam, non exeo inde antè vesperum. Secundum te, nihil est mihi amicus solitudine. In ea mihi omnis sermo est cum litteris. Eum tamen interpellat fletus; cui repugno, quoad possum. Sed adhuc pares non sumus.

Cic. ad Att. xii. 15.

In unius mulierculae animula si iactura facta est, tanto opere commoveris? quae si hoc tempore non diem suum obisset, paucis post annis tamen ei moriendum fuit: quoniam homo nata fuerat. Etiam tu ab hisce rebus animum ac cogitationem tuam avoca, atque ea potius reminiscere, quae digna tua persona sunt: illam, quam diu ei opus fuerit, vixisse; una cum republica fuisse; te, patrem suum, praetorem, consulem, augurem vidisse; adolescentibus primariis nuptam fuisse; omnibus bonis prope perfunctam esse; cum republica occideret, vita excessisse. Quid est, quod tu aut illa cum fortuna hoc nomine queri possitis? Denique noli te oblivisci Ciceronem esse, et eum, qui aliis consueris praecipere et dare consilium; neque imitare malos medicos, qui in alienis morbis profitentur tenere se medicinae scientiam, ipsi se curare non possunt; sed potius, quae aliis tute praecipere soles, ea tute tibi subiice, atque apud animum propone. Nullus dolor est, quem non longinquitas temporis minuat ac molliat.

¹ A letter of consolation written to Cicero at Astura by one of his close friends, Servius Sulpicius.

This is certainly a lovely spot, right on the sea, and within sight of Antium and Circeii.

E. S. SHUCKBURGH

Cicero Grieves for His Daughter

In this lonely place I have no one with whom to converse, and plunging into a dense and wild wood early in the day I don't leave it till evening. Next to you, I have no greater friend than solitude. In it my one and only conversation is with books. Even that is interrupted by tears, which I fight against as long as I can. But as yet I am not equal to it.

E. S. SHUCKBURGH

A Letter of Consolation¹

If you have become the poorer by the frail spirit of one poor girl, are you agitated thus violently? If she had not died now, she would yet have had to die a few years hence, for she was mortal born. You, too, withdraw soul and thought from such things, and rather remember those which become the part you have played in life: that she lived as long as life had anything to give her; that her life outlasted that of the Republic; that she lived to see you, her own father, praetor, consul, and augur; that she married young men of the highest rank; that she had enjoyed nearly every possible blessing; that, when the Republic fell, she departed from life. What fault have you or she to find with fortune on this score? In fine, do not forget that you are Cicero, and a man accustomed to instruct and advise others; and do not imitate bad physicians, who in the diseases of others profess to understand the art of healing, but are unable to prescribe for themselves. Rather suggest to yourself and bring home to your own mind the very maxims which you are accustomed to impress upon others. There is no sorrow beyond the power of time at length to diminish and soften; it is a reflection on you that you should wait for this period, and not rather

Hoc te exspectare tempus, ac non ei rei sapientia tua te occurrere, tibi turpe est. Quod si quis etiam inferis sensus est, qui illius in te amor fuit pietasque in omnes suos, hoc certe illa te facere non vult. Da hoc illi mortuae: da ceteris amicis ac familiaribus, qui tuo dolore maerent.

Cic. ad Fam. iv. 5, 4-6.

Nihil hoc solitudine iucundius, nisi paulum interpellasset Amyntae filius: "Ὡ ἀπεραντολογίας ἀηδοῦς! Cetera noli, putare amabilia fieri posse villa, litore, prospectu maris, tum his rebus omnibus. Sed neque haec digna longioribus litteris; nec erat, quod scriberem; et somnus urgebat.

Cic. ad Att. xii. 9.

ATINA (ΑΤΙΝΑ)

The city seems to have been an important one in the time of the Kings. Livy records its various contests with Rome in the fourth and third centuries, B. C. (ix. 28; x. 39 et al.) That it was still populous in the time of Cicero, is evidenced by the passage quoted below, and various references in later writers lead us to infer that it continued to flourish under the Empire (Pliny N. H. iii. 63).

Sumus enim finitimi Atinatibus. Laudanda est, vel etiam amanda vicinitas, retinens veterem illum officii morem, non infuscata malevolentia, non assueta mendaciis, non fucosa, non fallax, non erudita artificio simulationis vel suburbano, vel etiam urbano.

Cic. pro Planc. 22.

Monte nivoso descendens.

Sil. Ital. viii. 396-397.

Atina potens.

Vir. Aen. vii. 630.

Prisca Atina.

Mart. x. 92, 2.

² L. Marcius Philippus, jestingly referred to as Philip, king of Macedon, was the step-father of Augustus.

³ It is interesting to note that the modern city is considered one of the coldest in the region of Naples.

anticipate that result by the aid of your wisdom. But if there is any consciousness still existing in the world below, such was her love for you and her dutiful affection for all her family, that she certainly does not wish you to act as you are acting. Grant this to her, your lost one! Grant it to your friends and comrades who mourn with you in your sorrow!

E. S. SHUCKBURGH

Nothing could be pleasanter than the solitude of this place except for the occasional inroads of the "son of Amyntas."² What a bore he is with his endless babble! In other respects don't imagine that anything could be more delightful than this villa, the shore, the view of the sea, all the attractions here. But all this does not deserve a longer letter, and I have nothing else to say and am very sleepy.

E. S. SHUCKBURGH

Cicero Compliments the People of Atina

For we of Arpinum are near neighbours of the people of Atina. It is a neighbourhood to be praised, and even to be loved, retaining the old-fashioned habits of kindness for one another: one not tainted with ill-nature; nor accustomed to falsehood, not insincere, nor treacherous, nor learned in the suburban, or shall I say, the city artifices of dissimulation.

C. D. YONGE

Coming down from the snowy heights³ (of Atina).

Atina the mighty.

JOHN CONINGTON

The ancient town of Atina.

AUFIDUS FLUMEN (OFANTO)¹

Longe sonantem Aufidum.

Hor. C. iv. 9, 2.

Far-sounding Aufidus.

C. E. BENNETT

Sic tauriformis volvitur Aufidus,
qui regna Dauni praefluit Apuli,
cum saevit horrendamque cultis
diluvium minitatur agris.

Hor. C. iv. 14, 25-28.

So does bull-formed Aufidus roll on, flowing past the realms of Apulian Daunus, when he rages and threatens awful deluge to the well-tilled fields.

C. E. BENNETT

Qua violens obstrepit Aufidus.

Hor. C. iii. 30, 10.

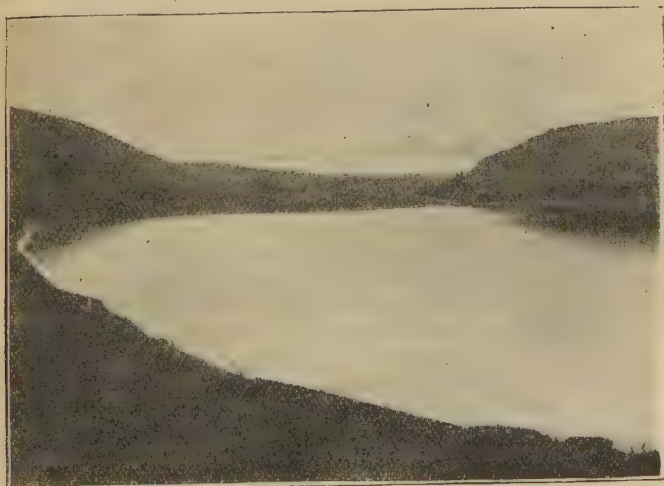
Where brawls loud Aufidus.

SIR THEODORE MARTIN

¹ The principal river of Apulia and one of the largest in southern Italy, flowing into the Adriatic sea.

AVERNUS LACUS (LAGO D' AVERNO)

The Lake of Avernus was looked upon as one of the entrances to the lower world. It is probable that the volcanic nature of the region and, in consequence, the sulphurous odors arising from it, had much to do with the creation of the legend. Writers constantly refer to this connection with the under regions, Statius, for example, alluding to it in the words "*deis pallentis Avernæ*" (*Silv.* v. i. 27), and Horace (*Epod.* v. 26), in speaking of the witches' custom of using waters from this lake in their unholy rites. Lucretius (*de Rer. Nat.* vi. 738-746) gives a vivid account of the lake which should be read in connection with that of Virgil given below. Both Propertius (*iii.* 18, 1) and Silius Italicus (*xii.* 122-124) speak of the dark and gloomy grove surrounding it. Strabo writes at length concerning it (v. 4, 5).



Photograph by Katharine Allen

LAKE AVERNUS

Fauces grave olentis Avernî.

Vir. Aen. vi. 201.

Unum oro: quando hic inferni ianua regis
dicitur et tenebrosa palus Acheronte refuso,
ire ad conspectum cari genitoris et ora
contingat; doceas iter et sacra ostia pandas.
illum ego per flammâs et mille sequentia tela
eripui his umeris medioque ex hoste recepi;
ille meum comitatus iter maria omnia mecum
atque omnes pelagique minas caelique ferebat,
invalidus, vires ultra sortemque senectae.
quin, ut te supplex peterem et tua limina adirem
idem orans mandata dabat. nâtiq; patrisque,
alma, precor, miserere; potes namque omnia, nec te
nequiquam lucis Hecate prae fecit Avernîs.

• • • • •
Talibus orabat dictis arasque tenebat,
cum sic orsa loqui vates: "Sate sanguine divum,
Tros Anchisiade, facilis descensus Averno;
noctes atque dies patet atri ianua Ditis;
sed revocare gradum superasque evadere ad auras,
hoc opus, hic labor est. • • • • •

• • • • •
Quod si tantus amor menti, si tanta cupido
bis Stygios innare lacus, bis nigra videre
Tartara, et insano iuvat indulgere labori
accipe quae peragenda prius." • • • • •
• • • • •

¹ When the Trojans arrive in Italy, Aeneas begs the Sibyl at Cumae to allow him to go down to the lower world to seek out his beloved father, Anchises, with the view to learning from him the destinies of his people. The Sibyl finally consents and after elaborate ceremonies accompanies him on his journey. For a vivid account of his visit to the Sibyl's cave, see Cumae; and for a narration of the many interesting sights which he saw in his journey through the lower world, consult Virgil (Aen. vi. 264 ff.).

² A name applied to Diana under her aspect as goddess of the lower world.

³ Aeneas is told that he must first perform the rite of burial over a dead body which later proves to be that of his trumpeter, Misenum. (For an account of this ceremony, see Misenum.) He is also charged with the discovery of a golden branch which grows somewhere in the dark forest surrounding the Lake. This is to be an offering to the queen of the lower world. Through the aid of his mother, Venus, he finally finds this (Vir. Aen. vi. 185-204).

LAKE AVERNUS

Foul Avernus' sulphurous throat.

T. C. WILLIAMS

In Answer to His Prayer, Aeneas is Taken to the Lower
World to See His Father¹

One boon I ask. If of th' infernal King
This be the portal where the murky wave
Of swollen Acheron o'erflows its bound,
Here let me enter and behold the face
Of my beloved sire. Thy hand may point the way;
Thy word will open wide yon holy doors.
My father through the flames and falling spears,
Straight through the center of our foes, I bore
Upon these shoulders. My long flight he shared
From sea to sea, and suffered at my side
The anger of rude waters and dark skies,—
Though weak—O task too great for old and gray!
Thus as a suppliant at thy door to stand,
Was his behest and prayer. On son and sire,
O gracious one, have pity,—for thy rule
Is over all; no vain authority
Hadst thou from Trivia² o'er the Avernian groves.

Thus to the altar clinging did he pray:
The Sibyl thus replied: "Offspring of Heaven
Anchises' son, the downward path to death
Is easy; all the livelong night and day
Dark Pluto's door stands open for a guest.
But, Oh! remounting to the world of light,
This is a task indeed, a strife supreme!

But if it be thy dream and fond desire
Twice o'er the Stygian gulf to travel, twice
On glooms of Tartarus to set thine eyes,
If such mad quest be now thy pleasure—hear
What must be first fulfilled.³

Spelunca alta fuit vastoque immanis hiatu,
 scrupēa, tuta lacu nigro nemorumque tenebris,
 quam super haud ullae poterant impune volantes
 tendere iter pennis: talis sese halitus atris
 faucibus effundens supera ad convexa ferebat:
 [unde locum Grai dixerunt nomine Aornon.]
 quattuor hic primum nigrantis terga iuencos
 constituit frontique invergit vina sacerdos,
 et summas carpens media inter cornua saetas
 ignibus imponit sacris, libamina prima,
 voce vocans Hecaten, Caeloque Ereboque potentem.
 supponunt alii cultros, tepidumque cruorem
 suscipiunt pateris. ipse atri velleris agnam
 Aeneas matri Eumenidum magnaēque sorori
 ense ferit, sterilemque tibi, Proserpina, vaccam.
 tum Stygio regi nocturnas inchoat aras,
 et solida imponit taurorum viscera flammis,
 pingue super oleum infundens ardentibus extis.
 ecce autem, primi sub lumina solis et ortus
 sub pedibus mugire solum et iuga coepta moveri
 silvarum, visaeque canes ululare per umbram,
 adventante dea. "Procul o, procul este, profani,"
 conclamat vates, "totoque absistite luco;
 tuque invade viam, vaginaque eripe ferrum;
 nunc animis opus, Aenea, nunc pectore firmo."
 tantum effata, furens antro se immisit aperto;
 ille ducem haud timidis vadentem passibus aequat.

Vir. Aen. vi. 106-118; 124-129; 133-136; 236-263.

*Pluto's wife and queen of the lower world.

. Straightway they find
A cave profound, of entrance gaping wide,
O'er hung with rocks in gloom of sheltering grove,
Near the dark waters of a lake, whereby
No bird might ever pass with scathless wing,
So dire an exhalation is breathed out
From that dark deep of death to upper air:—
Hence, in the Grecian tongue, Aornos called.
Here first four youthful bulls of swarthy hide
Were led for sacrifice; on each broad brow
The priestess sprinkled wine; 'twixt the two horns
Out plucked the lifted hair, and cast it forth
Upon the holy flames, beginning so
Her offerings; then loudly sued the power
Of Hecate, a Queen in Heaven and hell.
Some stuck with knives, and caught in shallow bowls
The smoking blood. Aeneas' lifted hand
Smote with a sword a sable-fleeced ewe
To Night, the mother of the Eumenides,
And Earth, her sister dread; next unto thee,
O Proserpine,⁴ a curst and barren cow;
Then unto Pluto, Stygian King, he built
An altar dark, and piled upon the flames
The ponderous entrails of the bulls, and poured
Free o'er the burning flesh the goodly oil.
Then lo! at dawn's dim earliest beam began
Beneath their feet a groaning of the ground:
The wooded hill-tops shook, and, as it seemed,
She-hounds of hell howled viewless through the shade,
To hail their Queen. "Away, O souls profane!
Stand far away!" the priestess shrieked, "nor dare
Unto this grove come near! Aeneas, on!
Now, all thy courage! now th' unshaken soul!"
She spoke and burst into the yawning cave
With frenzied step; he follows where she leads,
And strides with feet unfaltering at her side.

T. C. WILLIAMS

Namque ab lacu Averno navigabilem fossam usque ad ostia Tiberina depressuros promiserant, squalenti litore aut per montes adversos. Neque enim aliud umidum gignendis aquis occurrit quam Pomptinae paludes: cetera abrupta aut arentia, ac si perrumpi possent, intolerandus labor nec satis causae. Nero tamen, ut erat incredibilium cupitor, effodere proxima Averno iuga conisus est, manentque vestigia inritae spei.

Tac. Ann. xv. 42.

BAIAE (BAIA)

The town and its neighborhood were famous in the Roman world as a place of resort from the last century of the Republic to the downfall of the Empire. Its baths were unrivalled, its climate attractive, its oysters delicious, and its situation as a whole unusually beautiful. Wealthy Romans built magnificent villas on every hand, the structures covering not only the land but, as Horace indicates, even extending out into the sea (Hor. C. ii. 18, 20-23). This magnificent and fashionable watering-place attracted all people of note in the Roman world. Varro, Caesar, Pompey, Lucullus, and Hortensius, for example, had costly villas at Baiae, to mention only the Republican period (Sen. Ep. 51). But it was quite as popular in imperial times. The young Marcellus, the heir of Augustus whom he so dearly loved, died here—a misfortune for Rome which Virgil laments in beautiful lines (Aen. vi. 860-886). Statius speaks of Domitian as “happy to move to warm Baiae” (Silv. iv. 3, 24-26); Hadrian died here in 138 B. C.; and Alexander Severus erected a very splendid palace for himself on these shores (Lampr. Alex. Sev. 26, 9-10). All the famous writers frequented it, as the passages quoted below indicate. Statius, being a native of Naples, has, of course, a special fondness for the place (Silv. iii. 5, 96). As time went on it gained an unenviable reputation for luxurious living and loose morals.

An Enterprise in Engineering

For they⁵ promised to form a navigable canal from Lake Avernus to the mouth of the Tiber. The experiment, like the genius of the men, was bold and grand. The canal was to be made through a long tract of barren land, and in some places through opposing mountains. The country round was parched and dry, without one humid spot, except the Pomptinian marsh, from which water could be expected. A scheme so vast could not be accomplished without immoderate labor, and, if practicable, the end was in no proportion to the expense and labor. But the prodigious and almost impossible had charms for the enterprising spirit of Nero. He began to hew a passage through the hills that surround Lake Avernus, and some traces of his deluded hopes are visible at this day.

ARTHUR MURPHY



IN THE REGION OF BAIÆ

⁵ The engineers of Nero. For Agrippa's efforts to make a harbor, see Baiæ and the Lucrine Lake.

Perge igitur ad amoenos recessus: perge ad solem, ut ita dixerim, clariorem: ubi, salubritate aeris temperata terris blandior est natura. Illic miraculis alta cogitatione perpensis, cum arcanis mundi mens humana colloquitur nec admirari desinit quae ibi agi posse cognoscit: primum Nerei fluentia marinis deliciis esse completa; tot portus naturae prudentia terrenis sinibus intermissos; tot insulas nobiles amplexu pelagi dotatas; deinde immissum Averno stagneum mare, ubi ad voluptatem hominum vita regitur ostreorum, industriaque mortalium fieri, ut res alibi fortuita ibi semper appareat copiosa. Quantis ibi molibus marini termini decenter invasi sunt! quantis spatiis in visceribus aequoris terrapromota est! Dextra laevaue greges piscium ludunt. Claudantur alibi industriosis parietibus copiosae deliciae, captivi teneantur aquatiles greges. Hic ubique sub libertate vivaria sunt. Adde quod tam amoena est suscepta piscatio, ut ante epulosum convivium intuentium pascat aspectum. Magnum est enim gaudium desiderata cepisse, sed in huiusmodi rebus gratior est plerumque amoenitas oculi, quam utilitas captionis. Sed ne longius evagemur, inter Neptunias gazas habitare creditur, cui otia Baiana praestantur. His itaque rebus deliciosa exercitatione saginati, ad pulcherrima lavacra contenditis, quae sunt et miraculis plena, et salutis qualitate pretiosa.

Cassiod. Var. ix. 6.

The Charms of Baiae

Go then to that charming retreat! Go where the sun shines brighter, if I may say, than it does on less privileged earth! Go where, with a wholesome evenness of climate, Nature smiles more alluringly upon the land! There, reflecting with deep thought upon the wondrous sights, the human soul holds communion with the mysteries of the world, and ceases not to wonder at what it finds can occur there: first, that Nereus' streams are full of sea delights; the many harbors that in Nature's wisdom have been set in among the curving shores; the many islands of fame, dowered with the caressing embrace of the sea: then, connecting with Lake Avernus, the sluggish Lucrine Lake, where for man's pleasure oysters are protected and propagated: and that through the pains of mortal man it is brought to pass that this creature, elsewhere rare, here seems always to exist in abundance. How great and harmonious are the embankments and moles that project into the recesses of the bays! Over how great spaces the made land extends, out upon the very vitals of the sea! On right and left play schools of fish. Elsewhere may be shut in by walls built by man's patience, all that helps to delight his palate; elsewhere may be kept in captivity hosts of finny tribes; but here, here, everywhere without confines, are fishing places and preserves. Add to all this that the fishing here is in surroundings so alluring to the eye, that before the rich feast to which it leads, it itself feasts the eyes of the beholder. In all else, great is the pleasure of securing that upon which one has set his heart: but in fishing at Baiae, the charm of the landscape gives even greater pleasure than comes from the value of the fish caught. But not to digress at greater length, in the very midst of Neptune's treasures he seems to dwell, to whom is given the boon of the peace and leisure of Baiae. So, sated with delight and familiarity with the landscape, you hasten on to the wondrous baths that are filled with all that is marvellous, and are prized for their wholesome qualities as well.

ARTHUR WINFRED HODGMAN

Portu amoeno | desides Baiae.
Stat. Silv. iv. 7, 18, 19.

Principesque Baiae.

Mart. vi. 42, 7.

Litus beatae Veneris aureum Baias,
Baias superbae blanda dona naturae,
ut millè laudem, Flacce, versibus Baias,
laudabo digne non satis tamen Baias.

Mart. xi. 80, 1-4.

In Baiarum illa celebritate.

Cic. pro. Cael. 49.

Liquidæ Baiae.

Hor. C. iii. 4, 24.

Quae sit hiems Veliae, quod caelum, Vala, Salerni,
quorum hominum regio et qualis via (nam mihi Baias
Musa supervacuas Antonius, et tamen illis
me facit invisum, gelida cum perluor unda
per medium frigus. sane murteta relinqui
dictaque cessantem nervis elidere morbum
sulfura contemni vicus gemit, invidus aegris,
qui caput et stomachum supponere fontibus audent
Clusinis Gabiosque petunt et frigida rura.
mutandus locus est et deversoria nota
praeteragendus equos. 'quo tendis? non mihi Cumas
est iter aut Baias' laeva stomachosus habena
dicet eques; sed equis frenato est auris in ore.)

Hor. Ep. i. 15, 1-13.

¹ Towns which were becoming popular as resorts for invalids. Clusium (Chiusi) was an ancient Etruscan city.

² Antonius Musa, a freedman of Augustus and a well-known physician. He recommended cold water baths for Horace which, as the poet said, necessitated a change of resorts.

Indolent Baiae with its charming harbor.

Peerless Baiae.

WALTER C. A. KER

Praises of Baiae

Though, Flaccus, I were to praise Baiae, golden shore
of the blessed Venus, Baiae, kind gift of Nature who is
proud of it, in a thousand verses, yet would not Baiae be
praised as it deserves.

Translation from the BOHN LIBRARY

In Baiae with its throngs of people.

Cloudless Baiae.

C. E. BENNETT

A Poet Obeys His Doctor's Orders

Is winter at Velia¹ mild or severe?
Is the sky at Salernum¹ cloudy or clear?
And what sort of folks are the people down there?
And, Vala, the roads, are they pretty fair?
Pray, why all these questions, I hear you reply.
Bear with me a moment, and you shall know why.
Baiae, Musa² protests, will not do for my case,
And has caused me no little ill-will in the place,
Since under his treatment, come ice or come snow,
I am douched with cold water from head down to toe:
In truth, the whole town groans, that people no more
Resort to its sweet myrtle-groves as of yore,
And sneer at its sulphur springs, spite of their fame
For driving out pain from the shakiest frame;
And when those who in head or in stomach are weak,
Relief at the Clusian¹ waters dare seek,
Or to Gabii and all that cold region repair,
Not a Baian for such has a blessing to spare.
Needs must, then, to change my old quarters, and spur
My mare past the inns so familiar to her.
"Woa, ho! I'm not going to Baiae's bay,
Nor to Cumae!" her choleric rider will say,
Appealing to her through the left rein, because
Saddle-horses, you know, have their ears in their jaws.

SIR THEODORE MARTIN

Ecquid te mediis cessantem, Cynthia, Bais,
 qua iacet Herculeis semita litoribus,
 et modo Thesproti mirantem subdita regno
 et modo Misenis aequora nobilibus,
 nostri cura subit memores a! ducere noctes?
 ecquis in extremo restat amore locus?
 an te nescio quis simulatis ignibus hostis
 sustulit e nostris, Cynthia, carminibus?
 atque utinam mage te remis confisa minutis
 parvula Lucrina cymba moretur aqua,
 aut teneat clausam tenui Teuthrantis in unda
 alternae facilis cedere lympa manu,
 quam vacet alterius blandos audire susurros
 molliter in tacito litore compositam,
 ut solet amoto labi custode puella
 perfida, communes nec meminisse deos;
 non quia perspecta non es mihi cognita fama,
 sed quod in hac omnis parte timetur amor.
 ignoscas igitur, si quid tibi triste libelli
 attulerint nostri: culpa timoris erit.
 nam mihi non maior carae custodia matris
 aut sine te vitae cura sit ulla meae:
 tu mihi sola domus, tu, Cynthia, sola parentes,
 omni tu nostrae tempore laetitiae.
 seu tristis veniam seu contra elatus amicis,
 quidquid ero, dicam 'Cynthia causa fuit.'
 tu modo quam primum corruptas desere Baias.
 multis ista dabant litora discidium,
 litora, quae fuerant castis inimica puellis.
 a, pereant Baiae, crimen amoris, aquae!

Prop. i. 11.

Habitaturum tu putas umquam fuisse in mica Catonem,
 ut praenavigantes adulteras dinumeraret et tot genera
 cumbarum variis coloribus picta et fluvitantem toto lacu
 rosam, ut audiret canentium nocturna convicia?

Sen. Ep. li. 12.

³ The mistress of Propertius, often celebrated in his verses.

⁴ Hercules is said to have passed this way when driving off the cattle of Geryon.

⁵ A reference not understood.

⁶ The philosopher Seneca discusses the morals of Baiae.

A Roman Poet Fears the Effect upon His Sweetheart of the Life at Baiae

Cynthia,³ while thou tak'st thine ease in Baiae's midst, where the causeway built by Hercules⁴ lies stretched along the shore, and now marvellest at the waves that wash Thesprotus' realm, now at those that spread hard by renowned Misenum, dost thou ever think that I, alas! pass weary nights haunted by memories of thee? Hast thou room for me even in the outer borders of thy love? Has some enemy with empty show of passion stolen thee away from thy place in my songs? Would rather that some little boat, trusting in tiny oars, kept thee safe on the Lucrine Lake, or that the waters yielding with ease to the swimmer's either hand held thee retired by the shallow waves of Teuthras,⁵ than that thou shouldst listen at ease to the fond murmurs of another as thou liest soft reclined on the silent strand; for when there is none to watch her, a maid will break her troth and go astray, remembering not the gods of mutual love. Not that I doubt thee, for I know that thy virtue is well tried, but at Baiae all love's advances give cause for fear. Pardon me, therefore, if my books have brought thee aught of bitterness; lay all the blame upon my fear. For I watch not over my beloved mother more tenderly than over thee, nor without thee would life be worth a thought.

Thou only, Cynthia, art my home, thou only my parents, thou art each moment of my joy. Be I gay or grave to the friends I meet, whate'er my mood, I will say: "Cynthia was the cause." Only do thou with all speed leave the lewd life of Baiae; to many a loving pair shall those shores bring severance, shores that have aye proved ill for modest maids. Perish the Baian waters, that bring reproach on love!

H. E. BUTLER

Do you suppose that Cato would ever have dwelt in a pleasure-palace, that he might count the lewd women as they sailed past, the many kinds of barges painted in all sorts of colors, the roses which were wafted about the lake, or that he might listen to the nocturnal brawls of serenaders?⁶

R. M. GUMMERE

Nos, utcumque possumus, contenti sumus Baiis, quas postero die quam adtigeram reliqui, locum ob hoc devitandum, cum habeat quasdam naturales dotes, quia illum sibi celebrandum luxuria desumpsit. . . . Non tantum corpori, sed etiam moribus salubrem locum eligere debemus. Quemadmodum inter tortores habitare nolim, sic ne inter popinas quidem. Videre ebrios per litora errantes et comessationes navigantium et symphoniarum cantibus strepentes lacus et alia, quas velut soluta legibus luxuria non tantum peccat, sed publicat, quid necesse est?

Sen. Ep. li. 1, 4.

Baiana nostri villa, Basse, Faustini
 non otiosis ordinata myrtetis
 viduaeque platano tonsilique buxeto
 ingrata lati spatia detinet campi,
 sed rure vero barbaroque laetatur.
 hic farta premitur angulo Ceres omni
 et multa fragrat testa senibus autumnis;
 hic post Novembres imminente iam bruma
 seras putator horridus refert uvas.
 truces in alta valle mugiunt tauri
 vitulusque inermi fronte prurit in pugnam.
 vagatur omnis turba sordidae chortis,
 argutus anser gemmeique pavones
 nomenque debet quae rubentibus pinnis
 et picta perdix Numidicaeque guttatae
 et impiorum phasiana Colchorum;
 Rhodias superbi feminas premunt galli;
 sonantque turres plausibus columbarum,
 gemit hinc palumbus, inde cereus turtur.
 avidi secuntur vilicae sinum porci
 matremque plenam mollis agnus expectat.
 cingunt serenum lactei focum vernae
 et larga festos lucet ad lares silva.
 non segnis albo pallet otio copo,
 nec perdit oleum lubricus palaestrita,
 sed tendit avidis rete subdolum turdis

⁷ An account which is in strong contrast with such passages as the preceding.

A Philosopher and Moralist Deprecates the Vices of Baiae

As for myself, I do the best I can; I have had to be satisfied with Baiae; and I left it the day after I reached it; for Baiae is a place to be avoided, because, though it has certain natural advantages, luxury has claimed it for her own exclusive resort. . . . We ought to select abodes which are wholesome not only for the body but also for the character. Just as I do not care to live in a place of torture, neither do I care to live in a café. To witness persons wandering drunk along the beach, the riotous reveling of sailing parties, the lakes a-din with choral song, and all the other ways in which luxury, when it is, so to speak, released from the restraints of law not merely sins but blazons its sins abroad,—why must I witness all this?

R. M. GUMMERE

Life on a Roman Farm⁷

The Baian villa, Bassus, of our friend Faustinus keeps unfruitful no spaces of wide field laid out in idle myrtle-beds, and with widowed planes and clipped clumps of box, but rejoices in a farm, honest and artless. Here in every corner corn is tightly packed, and many a crock is fragrant of ancient autumns. Here, when November is past, and winter is now at hand, the unkempt pruner brings home late grapes. Fiercely in the deep valley roar bulls and the steer with brow unhorned itches for the fray. All the crowd of the untidy poultry-yard wanders here and there, the shrill cackling goose, and the spangled peacocks, and the bird that owes its name to its flaming plumes, and the painted partridge, and speckled guinea fowls, and the impious Colchians' pheasant. Proud cocks tread their Rhodian dames, and cotes are loud with the pigeons' croon; on this side moans the ringdove, on that the glossy turtle. Greedily pigs follow the apron of the bailiff's wife, and the tender lamb waits for its dam's full udder. Infant home-born slaves ring the clear-burning hearth, and thickly piled billets gleam before the household gods on holidays. The wine-seller does not idly sicken with pale-faced ease, nor the anointed wrestling master make waste of oil, but he stretches a crafty net for greedy field-

tremulave captum linea trahit piscem
aut impeditam cassibus refert dammam;
exercet hilares facilis hortus urbanos,
et paedagogo non iubente lascivi
parere gaudent vilico capillati,
et delicatus opere fruitur eunuchus.
nec venit inanis rusticus saluator:
fert ille ceris cana cum suis mella
metamque lactis Sassinate de silva;
somniauculosos ille porrigit glires,
hic vagientem matris hispidae fetum,
alius coactos non amare capones.
et dona matrum vimine offerunt texto
grandes proborum virgines colonorum.
facto vocatur laetus opere vicinus;
nec avara servat crastinas dapes mensa,
vescuntur omnes ebrioque non novit
satur minister invidere convivae.

Mart. iii. 58.

Verum minis eius ac violentia territus perdere statuit; et cum ter veneno temptasset sentiretque antidotis praemunitam, lacunaria, quae noctu super dormientem laxata machina deciderent, paravit. Hoc consilio per conscios parum celato, solutilem navem, cuius vel naufragio vel camarae ruina periret, commentus est, atque ita reconciliatione simulata, iucundissimis litteris Baias evocavit ad sollemnia Quinquatruum simul celebranda; datoque negotio trierarchis, qui liburnicam qua advecta erat velut fortuito concursu confringerent, protraxit convivium, repetentique Baulos in locum corrupti navigii machinosum illud optulit, hilare prosecutus atque in digressu papillas quoque exosculatus. Reliquum temporis cum magna trepidatione vigilavit, opperiens coeptorum exitum. Sed ut diversa omnia nandoque evasisse eam comperit, inops consilii L. Agermum libertum eius, salvam et incolumem cum gaudio nuntiantem, abiecto clam iuxta pugione ut

⁸ The emperor Nero murders Agrippina, his mother, in 59 A. D. Tacitus, who describes the scene (Ann. xiv. 8), says that ever afterwards this sea and the shores were before the son's eyes (xiv. 10).

⁹ Agrippina had a villa at Bauli (Tac. Ann. xiv. 4).

fares, or with tremulous line draws up the captured fish, or brings home the doe entangled in his nets. The kindly garden keeps the town slaves cheerfully busy, and, without the overseer's order, even the wanton long-curved pages gladly obey the bailiff; even the delicate eunuch delights in work. Nor does the country visitor come empty handed: that one brings pale honey in its comb, and a pyramid of cheese from Sassina's woodland; that one offers sleepy dormice; this one the bleating offspring of a shaggy mother; another capons debarred from love. And the strapping daughters of honest farmers offer in a wicker basket their mother's gifts. When work is done, a cheerful neighbor is asked to dine; no niggard table reserves a feast for the morrow; all take the meal, and the full-fed attendant need not envy the well-drunken guest.

WALTER C. A. KER

An Emperor Murders His Mother

At last, terrified by her violence and threats,⁸ he determined to have her life, and after thrice attempting it by poison and finding that she had made herself immune by antidotes, he tampered with the ceiling of her bedroom, contriving a mechanical device for loosening its panels, and dropping them upon her as she slept. When this leaked out through some of those connected with the plot, he devised a collapsible boat, to destroy her by shipwreck or by the falling of its cabin. Then he pretended a reconciliation and invited her in a most cordial letter to come to Baiae and celebrate the feast of Minerva with him. On her arrival, instructing his captains to wreck the galley in which she had come, by running into it as if by accident, he detained her at a banquet, and when she would return to Bauli,⁹ offered her his contrivance in place of the craft which had been damaged, escorting her to it in high spirits and even kissing her breasts as they parted. The rest of the night he passed sleepless in intense anxiety, awaiting the outcome of his design. On learning that everything had gone wrong and that she had escaped by swimming, driven to desperation, he secretly had a dagger thrown down beside her freedman Lucius Agermus, when he joyfully brought word that she was safe and sound, and

percussorem sibi subornatum arripi constringique iussit,
matrem occidi, quasi deprehensum crimen voluntaria
morte vitasset.

Suet. Nero 34.

Portum Iulium apud Baias, inmisso in Lucrinum et
Avernum lacum mari, effecit.

Suet. Aug. 16.

BENACUS LACUS (LAGO DI GARDA)

Paene insularum, Sirmio, insularumque
ocelle, quascumque in liquentibus stagnis
marique vasto fert uterque Neptunus,
quam te libenter quamque laetus invisio,
vix mi ipse credens Thyniam atque Bithynos
liquisse campos et videre te in tuto!
o quid solutis est beatius curis,
cum mens onus reponit, ac peregrino
labore fessi venimus larem ad nostrum
desideratoque adquiescimus lecto?
hoc est quod unum est pro laboribus tantis.
salve, o venusta Sirmio, atque ero gaude;
gaudete vosque, o Lydiae lacus undae;
ridete, quidquid est domi cachinnorum.

Catull. xxxi.

Limpidum lacum.

Catull. iv. 24.

Patre Benaco, velatus harundine glauca
Mincius.

Vir. Aen. x. 205-6.

¹⁰ Augustus. See Lucrine Lake and Italy (Vir. Georg. ii. 161 ff.); for a full account, see Dio xlviii. 50.

¹¹ Benacus was the largest of the Alpine lakes of Italy. The Roman poet Catullus had a villa at Sirmio on its southern shore which he celebrates in a poem on the occasion of his return from official duties in the East. This poem gives the lake its chief fame. Mincius was a river flowing through it. (See Mantua for a further reference.)

then ordered that the freedman be seized and bound, on the charge of being hired to kill the emperor; that his mother be put to death, and the pretence made that she had escaped the consequences of her detected guilt by suicide.

J. C. ROLFE

He¹⁰ made the Julian harbour at Baiae by letting the sea into the Lucrine Lake and Lake Avernus.

J. C. ROLFE

SIRMIO

Home is Sweet to the Returning Official¹¹

O best of all the scattered spots that lie
In sea or lake—apple of landscape's eye—
How gladly do I drop within thy nest,
With what a sigh of full contented rest,
Scarce able to believe my journey o'er,
And that these eyes behold thee safe once more.
Oh, where's the luxury like the smile at heart,
When the mind, breathing, lays its load apart—
When we come home again, tired out, and spread
The loosened limbs o'er all the wished-for bed;
This, this alone is worth an age of toil!
Hail, lovely Sirmio! Hail, paternal soil!
Joy, my bright waters, joy, your master's come!
Laugh, every dimple on the cheek of home!

LEIGH HUNT

The limpid lake.

F. W. CORNISH

Mincius, child of Benacus, with his gray covering of reeds.

JOHN CONINGTON

BENEVENTUM (BENEVENTO)

The town was of ancient origin and belonged in early times to the Samnites. When captured by the Romans, it came to be a place of military importance and many significant battles have been fought in its immediate neighborhood. It was here, for example, that the Romans defeated Pyrrhus in 275 B. C.; the Carthaginian general, Hanno, in 214 B. C., and again in 212. The name Beneventum was given to it in 268 B. C. at the time when it was made a Roman colony. At the close of the Republic, it was known as one of the most flourishing and opulent towns of southern Italy—a reputation which continued into the time of the Empire. After its territory was assigned to the veterans just after the Second Triumvirate, Augustus found it necessary to assist it by sending out a fresh colony. Several of the emperors seem to have been fond of the place, notably Nero, Trajan, and Septimius Severus. A memorial of Trajan's liking for it still exists in the splendid arch erected there in his honor. The fact that the town was on the Appian Way brought many travelers to its doors, among them Horace and his companions, an incident of whose stay is amusingly narrated below.



Photograph by Frank Gallup

Tendimus hinc recta Beneventum, ubi sedulus hospes
paene macros arsit dum turdos versat in igni:
nam vaga per veterem dilapso flamma culinam
volcano summum properabat lambere tectum.
convivas avidos cenam servosque timentes
tum rapere atque omnes restinguere velle videres.

Hor. S. i. 5, 71-76.

An Accident in the Kitchen

Hence without halting on we post,
To Beneventum, where our host
Escaped most narrowly from burning;
For while he was intent on turning
Some starveling thrushes on the coals,
Out from the crazy brazier rolls
A blazing brand, which caught and spread
To roof and rafter overhead.
The hungry guests, oh how they ran!
And frightened servants, to a man,
The supper from the flames to snatch,
And then to quench the blazing thatch.

SIR THEODORE MARTIN

Beneventum auspicatius mutato nomine, quae quondam
appellata Maleventum.

Plin. N. H. iii. 105.

Beneventum, so called by an exchange of a more aus-
picious name for its old one of Maleventum.

JOHN BOSTOCK AND H. T. RILEY

Non equidem insector delendaque carmina Livi
esse reor, memini quae plagosum mihi parvo
Orbilium dictare.

Hor. Ep. ii. 1, 69-71.

Nor would I wish to see from earth effaced
Old Livius' poems, which with ruthless cane
Orbilus¹ whipped into my boyish brain.

SIR THEODORE MARTIN

¹ Orbilus, who came from Beneventum, derives his fame from the fact that he once taught the poet Horace.

BRUNDISIUM (BRINDISI)

For many years the chief city of the Messapians, the place was captured finally by Rome in 267 B. C., that nation being quick to see its importance as a doorway to Greece and the East (Flor. Ep. i. 15.). A Latin colony was sent there in 244 B. C. at which time the city began the use of the Latin language. The place became increasingly important commercially as Rome's conquests in the East expanded, and its port came to be looked upon as the usual point of departure and arrival of ships. Naturally its military importance became great and frequent allusions deal with the assembling of the Roman fleet in this spacious harbor. Appian, for example, (B. C. i. 79), gives an interesting account of Sulla's return from the East, and of a siege conducted by Antony during the Civil War (B. C. v. 56 ff.). It is obvious that its situation also made it the scene of many striking incidents other than those connected with war. Several of these are pictured in the following passages.

Brundisium longae finis chartaeque viaeque.

Hor. S. i. 5, 104.

Sed cum ingressus iter Athenis occurrisset Augusto ab Oriente Romam revertenti destinaretque non absistere atque etiam una redire, dum Megara vicinum oppidum ferventissimo sole cognoscit, languorem nactus est eumque non intermissa navigatione auxit ita ut gravior aliquanto Brundisium appelleret, ubi diebus paucis obiit XI Kal. Octobr. Cn. Sentio Q. Lucretio cons.

Suet. de Poet. (Vir.) 35-36.

¹ The journey of Horace and his companions ends at Brundisium. (See note under *Anxur*.)

² The death of Virgil in this town took place in 19 B. C.



SCENE IN BRINDISI

The Poet Arrives¹

Last comes Brundisium: there the lines I penned,
The leagues I travelled, find alike their end.

JOHN CONINGTON

The Death of Virgil²

But having begun his journey, and at Athens meeting Augustus, who was on his way back to Rome from the Orient, he resolved not to part from the emperor and even to return with him; but in the course of a visit to the neighboring town of Megara in a very hot sun, he was taken with a fever, and added to his disorder by continuing his journey: hence on his arrival at Brundisium he was considerably worse, and died there on the eleventh day before the Kalends of October, in the consulship of Gnaeus Sentius and Quintus Lucretius.

J. C. ROLFE

Urbs est Dictaeis olim possessa colonis,
 quos Creta profugos vexere per aequora puppes
 Cecropiae, victum mentitis Thesea velis.
 hinc latus angustum iam se cogentis in artum
 Hesperiae tenuem producit in aequora linguam,
 Adriacas flexis claudit quae cornibus undas.
 nec tamen hoc artis inmissum faucibus aequor
 portus erat, si non violentos insula coros
 exciperet saxis lassasque refunderet undas.
 hinc illinc montes scopulosae rupis aperto
 opposuit natura mari flatusque removit,
 ut tremulo starent contentae fune carinae.
 hinc late patet omne fretum, seu vela ferantur
 in portus, Corcyra, tuos, seu laeva petatur
 Illyris Ionias vergens Epidamnos in undas.
 huc fuga nautarum, cum totas Adria vires
 movit et in nubes abiere Ceraunia cumque
 spumoso Calaber perfunditur aequore Sason.

Luc. ii. 610-627.

Χώραν δ' ἔχουσι βελτίω τῆς Ταραντίνων· λεπτόγεως γὰρ ἐκείνη, χρηστόκαρπος δέ, μέλι δὲ καὶ ἔρια τῶν σφόδρα ἐπαινουμένων ἐστί. καὶ εὐλίμενον δὲ μᾶλλον τὸ Βρεντέσιον· ἐνὶ γὰρ στόματι πολλοὶ κλείονται λιμένες ἄκλυστοι, κόλπων ἀπολαμβανομένων ἐντός, ὥστ' εἰκέναι κέρασιν ἐλάφου τὸ σχῆμα, ἀφ' οὗ καὶ τοῦνομα· σὺν γὰρ τῇ πόλει κεφαλῇ μάλιστα ἐλάφου προσέοικεν ὁ τόπος, τῇ δὲ Μεσσαπίᾳ γλώττῃ βρέντιον ἢ κεφαλῇ τοῦ ἐλάφου καλεῖται. ὁ δὲ Ταραντῖνος οὐ παντελῶς ἐστὶν ἄκλυστος διὰ τὸ ἀναπεπτάσθαι, καὶ τινα καὶ προσβραχὴ ἔχει τὰ περὶ τὸν μυχόν.

"Ετι δὲ τοῖς ἀπὸ τῆς Ἑλλάδος καὶ τῆς Ἀσίας διαίρουσιν εὐθύ-

¹ Another form for the name Brundisium.

A Poet's Description of the Bay of Brundisium

This city a Dictæan people hold,
Here placed by tall Athenian barks of old;
When with false omens from the Cretan shore,
Their sable sails victorious Theseus bore.
Here Italy a narrow length extends,
And in a scanty slip projected ends.
A crooked mole around the waves she winds,
And in her folds the Adriatic binds.
Nor yet the bending shores could form a bay,
Did not a barrier isle the winds delay,
And break the seas tempestuous in their way.
Huge mounds of rocks are placed by nature's hand,
To guard around the hospitable strand;
To turn the storm, repulse the rushing tide,
And bid the anchoring bark securely ride.
Hence Nereus wide the liquid main displays,
And spreads to various ports his watery ways;
Whether the pilot from Corcyra stand,
Or for Illyrian Epidamnus' strand.
Hither when all the Adriatic roars,
And thundering billows vex the double shores;
When sable clouds around the welkin spread,
And frowning storms involve Ceraunia's head;
When white with froth Calabrian Sason lies,
Hither the tempest-beaten vessel flies.

NICHOLAS ROWE

The Relative Merits of Two Ports

They (of Brentesium)³ have a much more fertile country than the Tarentines. Its soil is light but fruitful; its honey and wool are famous. Moreover, Brentesium has the better harbor. The single entrance protects the many havens within and keeps the waters smooth. The numerous bays, or reaches, make it resemble the antlers of a stag—whence the name; for the place together with the city resembles closely the head of a stag, which in the Messapian language is "Brention." On the other hand, the port of Tarentum, because it lies very open and because of certain shallows near its head, is not entirely safe.

πλοια μᾶλλον ἔστιν ἐπὶ τὸ Βρεντέσιον, καὶ δὴ καὶ δεῦρο πάντες καταίρουσιν οἷς εἰς τὴν Ῥώμην πρόκειται ὁδός.

Strab. vi. 3, 6.

Greges fiunt fere mercatorum, ut eorum qui e Brundisino aut Apulia asellis dossuariis comportant ad mare oleum aut vinum itemque frumentum aut quid aliut.

Var. R. R. ii. 6, 5.

Pridie Nonas Sext. Dyrrachio sum profectus ipso illo die, quo lex est lata de nobis. Brundisium veni Nonis Sext. Ibi mihi Tulliola mea fuit praesto, natali suo ipso die, qui casu idem natalis erat et Brundisinae coloniae et tuae vicinae Salutis: quae res, animadversa a multitudine, summa Brundisinorum gratulatione celebrata est. Ante diem vi. Id. Sext. cognovi, cum Brundisii essem, litteris Quinti fratris mirifico studio omnium aetatum atque ordinum, incredibili concursu Italiae legem comitiis centuriatis esse perlatam. Inde, a Brundisinis honestissimis ornatus, iter ita feci, ut undique ad me cum gratulatione legati convenerint.

Cic. Ep. ad Att. iv. 1, 4.

Propulit ut classem velis cedentibus auster
incumbens mediumque rates movere profundum,
omnis in Ionios spectabat navita fluctus;
solus ab Hesperia non flexit lumina terra
Magnus, dum patrios portus, dum litora numquam
ad visus reditura suos tectumque cacumen
nubibus et dubios cernit vanescere montis.

Luc. iii. 1-7.

⁴ Cicero returned from exile in 57 B. C. In his letter to Atticus, (vii. 2), he says that his wife met him in the forum of this city. In 51 B. C. on his way to Greece, Cicero stayed twelve days in the place (ad Att. v. 8); and, after Pharsalus, he lived here for nearly a year.

⁵ Cicero's daughter.

⁶ Cicero's brother.

⁷ In 49 B. C. Pompey fled from Italy to escape Caesar (Caes. B. C. i. 28). For a vivid picture of his departure from Brundisium, see Lucan, ii. 677-714; for Caesar's interesting address to his men as they were preparing to follow, see Caesar, B. C. iii. 6; and for an account of the military works in and about the harbour, see v. 25ff. Lucan's account of Caesar's departure is given in v. 424ff.

Further, the course for passengers from Greece and Asia is most direct to Brundisium, and in fact all who are journeying to Rome disembark here.

C. F. GILLEN

A Trading Center

Herds [of asses] are generally formed by the merchants such as those from the regions of Brundisium and Apulia who carry down to the sea on the backs of asses oil or wine, likewise grain and other things.

A Famous Exile's Return⁴

On the 4th of August, the very day the law about me was proposed, I started from Dyrrachium, and arrived at Brundisium the 5th. There my little Tullia⁵ was waiting for me, on her own birthday, which, as it happened, was the commemoration day of Brundisium and of the temple of Safety near your house too. The coincidence was noted and the people of Brundisium held great celebrations. On the 8th of August, while I was still at Brundisium, I heard from Quintus⁶ that the law had been passed in the Comitia Centuriata with extraordinary enthusiasm of all ages and ranks in Italy, who had flocked to Rome in thousands. Then I started on my journey amid the rejoicings of all loyal folk of Brundisium, and was met everywhere by deputations offering congratulations.

E. O. WINSTEDT

Pompey Flees from the Pursuing Caesar

As Auster, swelling out the willing sails, drove on the fleet and the ships upheaved the open waters, the eyes of all on board were strained toward the Eastern Sea. But Pompey⁷ alone turned not his gaze from the land of Hesperia, watching, as they disappeared from sight, the home port, the shore he never again should see, cloud-crowned summit, and mountains dissolving in haze.

H. C. NUTTING

Atque ubi primum ex alto visa classis, complentur non modo portus et proxima maris, sed moenia ac tecta, quaque longissime prospectari poterat, maerentium turba et rogitantium inter se, silentione an voce aliqua egredientem exciperent. Neque satis constabat quid pro tempore foret, cum classis paulatim successit, non alacri, ut adsolet, remigio, sed cunctis ad tristitiam compositis. Postquam duobus cum liberis, feralem urnam tenens, egressa navi defixit oculos, idem omnium gemitus; neque discerneres proximos alienos, virorum feminarumve planctus, nisi quod comitatum Agrippinae longo maerore fessum obvii et recentes in dolore anteibant.

Tac. Ann. iii. 1.

⁸ Agrippina, wife of Germanicus, who was the nephew of the emperor Tiberius and always the idol of the Roman people, brought her husband's ashes back to Italy in 20 A. D. The very strong suspicion that he had been poisoned, if not through the agency of Tiberius, at least with his knowledge, made the scene especially dramatic.

A Wife Returns to Italy with the Ashes of her Husband^s

When the fleet was first sighted in the offing, not only the harbour and the adjoining parts of the beach, but also the city walls, the housetops, and every point which commanded a distant view out to sea, were thronged with a sorrowing crowd, each man asking his neighbor whether they should receive Agrippina in silence when she landed, or with speech of some sort. Before they could agree what best befitted the occasion, the fleet came slowly in. There was none of the usual alertness in the rowing; everything was arranged to betoken sorrow. And when Agrippina, with her two children, stepped off the ship, carrying the funeral urn in her hands, and with her eyes fixed upon the ground, one cry of grief burst from the entire multitude, kinsfolk and strangers, men and women, all lamenting alike save that the grief of Agrippina's attendants was worn by long continuance, while that of those who had come to meet her was the more fresh and strong.

G. G. RAMSAY

CAERE (CERVETRI)

A very ancient city which was early conquered by the Etruscans and its Greek name, Agylla, changed to Caere. It assisted the elder Tarquin in his attacks upon Rome and later offered shelter to the sons of Tarquin who fled thither (Liv. i. 60). However, it was apparently reconciled with Rome at an early date, inasmuch as we read that after the capture of Rome by the Gauls in 387 B. C. the Vestals were transferred with their sacred objects to this town as a source of safety. So rich and prominent was the place in the fourth century that wealthy Romans sent their sons here to be educated as later they sent them to Greece. A peculiar franchise which the town received from Rome conferred citizenship, but with no right to vote. This came to be called "Caerite" and became a proverbial expression for the disfranchisement of a Roman citizen. The city fell into decay in the late Republic but seems to have revived somewhat under the Empire.

Est ingens gelidum lucus prope Caeritis amnem,
 religione patrum late sacer; undique colles
 includere cavi et nigra nemus abiete cingunt.
 Silvano fama est veteres sacrasse Pelasgos,
 arborum pecorisque deo, lucumque diemque,
 qui primi fines aliquando habuere Latinos.
 haud procul hinc Tarcho et Tyrrheni tuta tenebant
 castra locis, celsoque omnis de colle videri
 iam poterat legio et latis tendebat in arvis.
 huc pater Aeneas et bello lecta iuventus
 succedunt, fessique et equos et corpora curant.

Vir. Aen. viii. 597-607.

Εὐδαίμων καὶ πολυάνθρωπος.

Dion. Hal. iii. 58.

Παρά δὲ τοῖς Ἕλλησιν εὐδοκίμησεν ἡ πόλις αὕτη διὰ τε ἀνδρείαν καὶ δικαιοσύνην· τῶν τε γὰρ ληστηρίων ἀπέσχετο καί περ δυναμένη πλεῖστον, καὶ Πυθοῖ τὸν Ἀγυλλαίων καλούμενον ἀνέθηκε θησαυρόν. Ἀγυλλα γὰρ ὠνομάζετο τὸ πρότερον ἢ νῦν Καιρέα, καὶ λέγεται Πελασγῶν κτίσμα τῶν ἐκ Θετταλίας ἀφιγμένων· τῶν δὲ Λυδῶν, οἵ περ Τυρρηνοὶ μετωνομάσθησαν, ἐπιστρατευσάντων τοῖς Ἀγυλλαίοις, προσιῶν τῷ τείχει τις ἐπυνθάνετο τοῦνομα τῆς πόλεως, τῶν δ' ἀπὸ τοῦ τείχους Θετταλῶν τινος ἀντὶ τοῦ ἀποκρίνασθαι προσαγορεύσαντος αὐτὸν „χαῖρε,“ δεξάμενοι τὸν οἰωνὸν οἱ Τυρρηνοὶ τοῦτον ἀλοῦσαν τὴν πόλιν μετωνόμασαν. ἡ δὲ οὕτω λαμπρὰ καὶ ἐπιφανὴς πόλις νῦν ἔχνη σώζει μόνον, εὐανδρεῖ δ' αὐτῆς μᾶλλον τὰ πλησίον θερμά, ἃ καλοῦσι Καιρετανά, διὰ τοὺς φοιτῶντας θεραπέας χάριν.

Strab. v. 2, 3.

¹ This contest is but one of the incidents in the early days of the Trojans in Italy and is of course purely legendary in character. It was in this region that Aeneas is said to have received divine armour from his mother, the goddess Venus (Vir. Aen. viii. 520ff.).

² In English, "Hail."

The Trojans Engage in Battle¹

Near the cool stream of Caere stands a vast grove, clothed by hereditary reverence with wide-spread sanctity; on all sides it is shut in by the hollows of hills, which encompass its dark pine-wood shades. Rumour says that the old Pelasgians dedicated it to Silvanus, god of the country and the cattle, a grove with a holiday—the people who once in early times dwelt on the Latian frontier. Not far from this Tarchon and the Tyrrhenians were encamped in a sheltered place, and from the height of the hill their whole army spread already to the view, as they pitched at large over the plain. Hither come father Aeneas and the chosen company of warriors, and refresh the weariness of themselves and their steeds.

JOHN CONINGTON

Wealthy and populous.

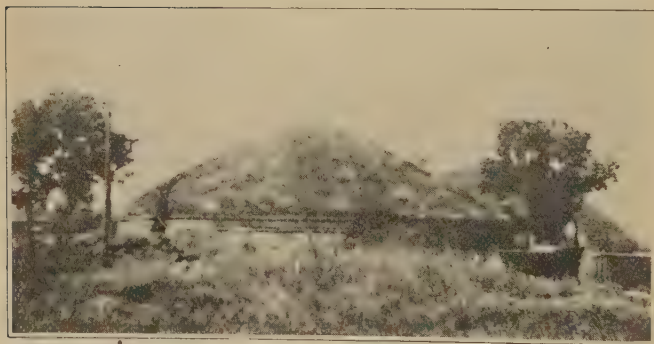
How Caere Received Its Name

Among the Greeks, however, this city was highly esteemed both for its bravery and rectitude. With favorable opportunities for piracy, they kept from it, and dedicated at Delphi “the treasure of the Agyllaei”—their country having been formerly named Agylla. It is said to have been founded by Pelasgi from Thessaly. The Lydians, who had taken the name of Tyrrheni, having engaged in war against the Agyllaei, one of them, approaching the wall, inquired the name of the city; when one of the Thessalians from the wall, instead of answering the question, saluted him with χαῖρε.² The Tyrrheni received this as an omen, and having taken the city, they changed its name. This city, once so flourishing and celebrated, preserves only the traces (of its former greatness); the neighbouring hot springs, named Caeretana, being more frequented than it, by the people attracted thither for the sake of their health.

H. C. HAMILTON

Flamen interim Quirinalis virginesque Vestales ommissa rerum suarum cura, quae sacrorum secum ferenda, quae, quia vires ad omnia ferenda deerant, relinquenda essent, consultantes, quisve ea locus fideli adservaturus custodia esset, optimum ducunt condita in doliolis sacello proximo aedibus flaminis Quirinalis, ubi nunc despui religio est, defodere; cetera inter se onere partito ferunt via, quae sublicio ponte ducit ad Ianiculum. In eo clivo eas cum L. Albinus, de plebe [Romana] homo, conspexisset plaustrum coniugem ac liberos avehens inter ceteram turbam, quae inutilis bello urbe excedebat, salvo etiam tum discrimine divinarum humanarumque rerum, religiosum ratus sacerdotes publicas sacraque populi Romani pedibus ire ferrique ac suos in vehiculo conspici, descendere uxorem ac pueros iussit, virgines sacraque in plaustrum inposuit et Caere, quo iter sacerdotibus erat, pervexit.

Liv. v. 40, 7-10.



Photograph by George Converse Fiske

ETRUSCAN TOMB AT CAERE

² See introductory note.

The Flight of the Vestals from Rome³

In the meantime the Flamen Quirinalis, and the Vestal Virgins, laying aside all concern for their own affairs, and consulting together which of the sacred deposits they should take with them, and which they should leave behind, for they had not strength sufficient to carry all, and what place they could best depend on for preserving them in safe custody, judged it the most eligible method to inclose them in casks, and to bury them under ground, in the chapel next to the dwelling-house of the Flamen Quirinalis, where at present it is reckoned profane even to spit. The rest they carried, distributing the burdens among themselves, along the road which leads over the Sublician bridge to the Janiculum. On the ascent of that hill Lucius Albinus, a Roman plebeian, was conveying away in a wagon his wife and children, but observing them among the crowd of those who being unfit for war were retiring from the city, and retaining, even in his present calamitous state, a regard to the distinction between things divine and human, he thought it would betray a want of respect to religion if the public priests of the Roman people were to go on foot, thus holily laden, whilst he and his family were seen mounted in a carriage; ordering his wife and children then to alight, he put the Virgins and the sacred things into the wagon, and conveyed them to Caere, whither the priests had determined to go.

GEORGE BAKER

CAIETA (GAETA)

The place appears seldom in the annals of Roman history although Florus called it "nobilis." It seems to have reached its greatest importance somewhere about the eighth century B. C. During imperial times, however, many people went to the place for rest and recreation. It is said that Faustina, wife of the emperor Antoninus, used to spend much time there without regard to her reputation, attracted, according to Julius Capitolinus (Ant. Phil. 19), by the sailors and gladiators of the place.

Tu quoque litoribus nostris, Aeneïa nutrix,
 aeternam moriens famam, Caieta, dedisti;
 et nunc servat honos sedem tuus ossaque nomen
 Hesperia in magna, si qua est ea gloria, signat.
 at pius exsequiis Aeneas rite solutis,
 aggere composito tumuli, postquam alta quierunt
 aequora, tendit iter velis portumque relinquit.
 aspirant aurae in noctem nec candida cursus
 luna negat, splendet tremulo sub lumine pontus.

Vir. Aen. vii. 1-9.

His ibi tum natum Anchises unaque Sibyllam
 prosequitur dictis portaque emittit eburna:
 ille viam secat ad navis sociosque revisit;
 tum se ad Caietae recto fert litore portum.
 anchora de prora iacitur; stant litore puppes.

Vir. Aen. vi. 897-901.

Portum Caietae celeberrimum ac plenissimum navium.
 Cic. de. Leg. Manil. 33.

Par verae amicitiae clarissimum Scipio et Laelius, cum
 amoris vinculo tum etiam omnium virtutum inter se iunc-
 tum societate, ut actuosae vitae inter aequali gradu ex-
 equebantur, ita animi quoque remissionibus communiter
 adquiescebant: constat namque eos Caietae et Laurenti
 vagos litoribus conchulas et umbilicos lectitasse.

Val. Max. viii. 8.

¹ An incident in the wanderings of the Trojans as they are in search of the promised land of Italy where they have been told that their kingdom is to arise.

² The Trojans land at Caieta after Aeneas returns from his journey in the lower world.

³ The pirates who were infesting the coast of Italy in the first century B. C. even dared to enter this well-known harbor without fear of arrest, says Cicero, in connection with the above reference.

⁴ Famous statesmen, generals, and philosophers of the second century B. C. They appear often in the writings of Cicero, Laelius being one of the chief characters in his treatise "Concerning Friendship." Both were prominent in a literary movement of the day, the influence of which was far-reaching.

Aeneas Buries His Aged Nurse¹

And thou, too, in thy death, Caieta, nurse of Aeneas, hast left to our coast the heritage of an ever-living fame; still in this later day thy glory hovers over thy resting-place, and a name on Hesperia's mighty seaboard is thy monument, if that be renown. So when good Aeneas had paid the last dues and raised a funeral mound, and had waited for the calming of the deep, he spreads sail and leaves the harbour. Nightward the breezes blow, nor does the fair moon scorn to show the way: her rippling light makes the sea shine again.

JOHN CONINGTON

The Trojans Finally Reach Their Destination in Italy²

Here now Anchises bids his son farewell;
And with Sibylla, his companion sage,
Up through that ivory portal lets him rise.
Back to his fleet and his dear comrades all
Aeneas hastes. Then hold they their straight course
Into Caieta's bay. An anchor holds
Each lofty prow; the sterns stand firm on shore.

T. C. WILLIAMS

The harbor of Caieta, much frequented and filled with ships.³

A Famous Friendship

Scipio and Laelius⁴ were equally famous for the sincere friendship which each felt for the other; not only were they united by the bond of love, but they were leagued in the pursuit of all virtues. And just as they carried on the activities of life side by side, so they sought relaxation in common; for it is said that they roamed up and down the shore at Caieta and Laurentum, picking up shell-fish and sea-cockles.

Πραττομένων δὲ τούτων ὁ Κικέρων ἦν μὲν ἐν ἀγροῖς ἰδίους περὶ Τοῦσκλον, ἔχων τὸν ἀδελφὸν μεθ' αὐτοῦ· πυθόμενοι δὲ τὰς προγραφὰς ἔγνωσαν εἰς Ἀστυρα μεταβῆναι, χωρίον παράλιον τοῦ Κικέρωνος, ἐκεῖθεν δὲ πλεῖν εἰς Μακεδονίαν πρὸς Βρούτον· ἤδη γὰρ ὑπὲρ αὐτοῦ λόγος ἐφοίτα κρατοῦντος. ἐκομίζοντο δ' ἐν φορείοις ἀπειρηκότες ὑπὸ λύπης· καὶ κατὰ τὴν ὁδὸν ἐφιστάμενοι καὶ τὰ φορεῖα παραβάλλοντες ἀλλήλοις προσωλοφύροντο. μᾶλλον δ' ὁ Κόϊντος ἠθύμει, καὶ λογισμὸς αὐτὸν εἰσῆει τῆς ἀπορίας· οὐδὲν γὰρ ἔφη λαβεῖν οἴκοθεν, ἀλλὰ καὶ τῷ Κικέρωνι γλίσχρον ἦν ἐφόδιον· ἄμεινον οὖν εἶναι τὸν μὲν Κικέρωνα προλαμβάνειν τῇ φυγῇ, αὐτὸν δὲ μεταθεῖν οἴκοθεν συσκευασάμενον. ταῦτ' ἔδοξε· καὶ περιλαβόντες ἀλλήλους καὶ ἀνακλαυσάμενοι διελύθησαν.

Ὁ μὲν οὖν Κόϊντος οὐ πολλὰς ὕστερον ἡμέραις ὑπὸ τῶν οἰκετῶν προδοθεὶς τοῖς ζητοῦσιν ἀνῆρέθη μετὰ τοῦ παιδός. ὁ δὲ Κικέρων εἰς Ἀστυρα κομισθεὶς καὶ πλοῖον εὐρὼν εὐθὺς ἐνέβη καὶ παρέπλευσεν ἄχρι Κιρκαίου, πνεύματι χρώμενος. ἐκεῖθεν δὲ βουλομένων εὐθὺς αἴρειν τῶν κυβερνητῶν, εἴτε δείσας τὴν θάλασσαν εἴτ' οὐπω παντάπασιν τὴν Καίσαρος ἀπεγνωκὼς πίστιν, ἀπέβη καὶ παρῆλθε πεζῇ σταδίους ἑκατὸν ὥς εἰς Ῥώμην πορευόμενος. αὐθις δ' ἀλύων καὶ μεταβαλλόμενος κατῆι πρὸς θάλασσαν εἰς Ἀστυρα. κακεῖ διενυκτέρευσεν ἐπὶ δεινῶν καὶ ἀπόρων λογισμῶν, ὥστε καὶ παρελθεῖν εἰς τὴν Καίσαρος οἰκίαν διενόηθη κρύφα καὶ σφάξας ἑαυτὸν ἐπὶ τῆς ἐστίας ἀλάστορα προσβαλεῖν. ἀλλὰ καὶ ταύτης αὐτὸν ἀπέκρουσε τῆς ὁδοῦ δέος βασάνων· καὶ πολλὰ ταραχώδῃ καὶ παλίντροπα βουλευμάτων τῆς γνώμης μεταλαμβάνων παρέδωκε τοῖς οἰκέταις ἑαυτὸν εἰς Καϊήτην κατὰ πλοῦν κομίζειν, ἔχων ἐκεῖ χωρία καὶ καταφυγὴν ὥρα θέρους φιλάνθρωπον, ὅταν ἡδιστον οἱ ἐτησίαι καταπνέωσιν.

⁵ The death of Cicero at the hands of assassins sent by the triumvirs took place in 43 B. C. For another account, see App. B. C. iv. 19–20.

⁶ Plutarch is referring to Cicero's villa at Formiae, the scene of the tragedy.

The Murder of Cicero⁵

While this was going on, Cicero was at his own country-seat in Tusculum, having his brother with him; but when they learned of the proscriptions they determined to remove to Astura, a place of Cicero's on the sea-coast, and from there to sail to Brutus, in Macedonia; for already a report was current that he was in force there. So they were carried along in litters, being worn out with grief; and on the way they would halt, and with their litters placed side by side would lament to each other. But Quintus was the more dejected and began to reflect upon his destitute condition; for he said that he had taken nothing from home, nay Cicero, too, had scanty provision for the journey; it was better, then, he said, that Cicero should press on in his flight, but that he himself should get what he wanted from home and then hasten after him. This they decided to do, and after embracing each other and weeping aloud, they parted.

So then, Quintus, not many days afterwards, was betrayed by his servants to those who were in search of him, and put to death, together with his son.

But Cicero was brought to Astura, and finding a vessel there he embarked at once and coasted along as far as Circaeum, with the wind in his favor. From there his pilots wished to set sail at once, but Cicero, whether it was that he feared the sea, or had not yet altogether given up his trust in Caesar, went ashore and travelled along on foot a hundred furlongs in the direction of Rome. But again losing resolution and changing his mind, he went down to the sea at Astura. And there he spent the night in dreadful and desperate calculations; he actually made up his mind to enter Caesar's house by stealth, to slay himself upon the hearth, and so to fasten upon Caesar an avenging daemon. But fear of tortures drove him from this course also; then, revolving in his mind many confused and contradictory purposes, he put himself in the hands of his servants to be taken by sea to Caieta, where he had lands and an agreeable retreat in summer time,⁶ when the breath of the Etesian winds is most pleasant.

"Ἐχει δ' ὁ τόπος καὶ ναὸν Ἀπόλλωνος μικρὸν ὑπὲρ τῆς θαλάττης. ἐντεῦθεν ἀρθέντες ἀθρόοι κόρακες ὑπὸ κλαγγῆς προσεφέροντο τῷ πλοίῳ τοῦ Κικέρωνος ἐπὶ γῆν ἑρεσσομένῳ· καὶ καθίσαντες ἐπὶ τὴν κεραίαν ἐκατέρωθεν οἱ μὲν ἐβόων, οἱ δ' ἔκοπτον τὰς τῶν μηχανμάτων ἀρχάς, καὶ πᾶσιν ἐδόκει τὸ σημεῖον εἶναι πονηρόν. ἀπέβη δ' οὖν ὁ Κικέρων, καὶ παρελθὼν εἰς τὴν ἔπαυλιν ὡς ἀναπαύσμενος κατεκλίθη. τῶν δὲ κοράκων οἱ πολλοὶ μὲν ἐπὶ τῆς θυρίδος διεκάθηντο φθεγγόμενοι θορυβῶδες, εἰς δὲ καταβάς ἐπὶ τὸ κλινίδιον ἐγκεκαλυμμένον τοῦ Κικέρωνος ἀπῆγε τῷ στόματι κατὰ μικρὸν ἀπὸ τοῦ προσώπου τὸ ἱμάτιον. οἱ δ' οἰκέται ταῦθ' ὄρωντες, καὶ κακίσαντες ἑαυτοὺς εἰ περιμένουσι τοῦ δεσπότην φονευομένου θεατὰ γενέσθαι, θηρία δ' αὐτῷ βοηθεῖ καὶ προκήδεται παρ' ἄξιαν πράττοντος, αὐτοὶ δ' οὐκ ἀμύνουσι, τὰ μὲν δεόμενοι, τὰ δὲ βίᾳ λαβόντες ἐκόμизον ἐν τῷ φορείῳ πρὸς τὴν θάλασσαν.

Ἐν τούτῳ δ' οἱ σφαγεῖς ἐπῆλθον, ἑκατοντάρχης Ἑρέννιος καὶ Ποπίλλιος χιλιάρχος, ᾧ πατροκτονίας ποτὲ δίκην φεύγοντι συνεῖπεν ὁ Κικέρων, ἔχοντες ὑπηρέτας. ἐπεὶ δὲ τὰς θύρας κεκλεισμένας εὐρόντες ἐξέκοψαν, οὐ φαινομένου τοῦ Κικέρωνος οὐδὲ τῶν ἔνδον εἶδέναι φασκόντων, λέγεται νεανίσκον τινὰ τεθραμμένον μὲν ὑπὸ τοῦ Κικέρωνος ἐν γράμμασιν ἐλευθερίοις καὶ μαθήμασιν, ἀπελεύθερον δὲ Κοῖντου τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ, Φιλόλογον τοῦνομα, φράσαι τῷ χιλιάρχῳ τὸ φορεῖον κομιζόμενον διὰ τῶν καταφύτων καὶ συσκίων περιπάτων ἐπὶ τὴν θάλατταν. ὁ μὲν οὖν χιλιάρχος ὀλίγους ἀναλαβὼν μεθ' ἑαυτοῦ περιέθει πρὸς τὴν ἔξοδον, τοῦ δ' Ἑρεννίου δρόμῳ φερομένου διὰ τῶν περιπάτων ὁ Κικέρων ἦσθετο, καὶ τοὺς οἰκέτας ἐκέλευσεν ἐνταῦθα καταθέσθαι τὸ φορεῖον. αὐτὸς δ', ὥσπερ εἰώθει, τῇ ἀριστερᾷ χειρὶ τῶν γενείων ἀπτόμενος ἀτενὲς ἐνέώρα τοῖς σφαγεῦσιν, αὐχμοῦ καὶ κόμης ἀνάπλεως καὶ συντετηκῶς ὑπὸ φροντίδων τὸ πρόσωπον, ὥστε τοὺς πλείστους ἐγκαλῆσθαι τοῦ Ἑρεννίου σφάζοντος αὐτόν. ἐσφάγη δὲ τὸν τράχηλον ἐκ τοῦ φορείου προτείνας, ἔτος ἐκείνο γεγονῶς ἐξηκοστὸν καὶ τέταρτον.

Plut. Cic. xlvii-xlviii.

The place has also a temple of Apollo, a little above the sea. From thence a flock of crows flew with loud clamor towards the vessel of Cicero as it was rowed towards land; and alighting on either end of the sail-yard, some cawed, and others pecked at the ends of the ropes, and everybody thought that the omens were bad. Nevertheless Cicero landed, and going to his villa, lay down to rest. Then most of the crows perched themselves about the window, cawing tumultuously, but one of them flew down upon the couch where Cicero lay with muffled head, and with its beak, little by little, tried to remove the garment from his face. The servants, on seeing this, rebuked themselves for waiting to be spectators of their master's murder, while wild beasts came to his help and cared for him in his undeserved misfortune, but they themselves did nothing in his defense. So partly by entreaty, and partly by force, they took him and carried him in his litter towards the sea.

But meantime his assassins came to the villa, Herennius a centurion, and Popillius a tribune, who had once been prosecuted for parricide, and defended by Cicero; and they had helpers. After they had broken in the door, which they found closed, Cicero was not to be seen, and the inmates said they knew not where he was. Then, we are told, a youth who had been liberally educated by Cicero, and who was a freedman of Cicero's brother Quintus, Philologus by name, told the tribune that the litter was being carried through the woody and shady walks towards the sea. The tribune, accordingly, taking a few helpers with him, ran towards the exit, but Herennius hastened on the run through the walks, and Cicero, perceiving him, ordered the servants to set the litter down where they were. Then he himself, clasping his chin with his left hand, as was his wont, looked steadfastly at his slayers, his head all squalid and unkempt, and his face wasted with anxiety, so that most of those who stood by covered their faces while Herennius was slaying him. For he stretched his head forth from the litter and was slain, being then in his sixty-fourth year.

BERNADOTTE PERRIN

CANNAE (CANNE)¹

Cannarum in pulvere victis | consulibus.

Juv. xi. 200-201.

Hannibali victori cum ceteri circumfusi gratularentur suaderentque ut, tanto perfunctus bello, diei quod reliquum esset noctisque insequentis quietem et ipse sibi sumeret et fessis daret militibus, Maharbal, praefectus equitum, minime cessandum ratus "Immo ut, quid hac pugna sit actum, scias, die quinto" inquit "victor in Capitolio epulaberis. Sequere; cum equite, ut prius venisse quam venturum sciant, praecedam." Hannibali nimis laeta res est visa maiorque, quam ut eam statim capere animo posset. Itaque voluntatem se laudare Maharbalis ait; ad consilium pensandum temporis opus esse. Tum Maharbal: "Non omnia nimirum eidem di dedere: vincere scis, Hannibal, victoria uti nescis." Mora eius diei satis creditur saluti fuisse urbi atque imperio.

Postero die, ubi primum inluxit, ire ad spolia legenda foedamque etiam hostibus spectandam stragem insistunt. Iacebant tot Romanorum milia, pedites passim equitesque, ut quem cuique fors aut pugna iunxerat aut fuga. Adsurgentes quidam ex strage media cruenti, quos stricta matutino frigore excitaverant vulnera, ab hoste oppressi sunt; quosdam et iacentis vivos succisis feminibus poplitibusque invenerunt, nudantis cervicem iugulumque et reliquum sanguinem iubentes haurire; inventi quidam sunt mersis in effossam terram capitibus, quos sibi ipsos fecisse foveas obruentisque ora superiecta humo interclusisse

¹ Cannae is interesting only as the scene of one of the most important battles which the Romans ever fought, memorable in their annals as one of the few occasions when they suffered total defeat at the hands of the enemy. In 216 B. C. Hannibal met the Roman consuls near this village and practically annihilated the Roman army. For a full account, see Liv. xxii. 47-56.

The consuls conquered in the dust of Cannae.

A Victorious General Hesitates

When the Carthaginians, flocking round Hannibal, congratulated him on the victory, and recommended that, after going through the fatiguing business of so great a battle, he should take himself, and allow the wearied soldiers, repose during the remainder of that day and the ensuing night, Maharbal, general of cavalry, who was of opinion that no time should be lost, said to him, "that you may be convinced how much has been accomplished by this engagement, on the fifth day following you shall feast, victorious, in the Capitol. Follow me: I will advance with the horse, that the enemy may see me arrived before they are apprised of my being on the way." To Hannibal these hopes appeared too sanguine, and the prospect too vast for his mind to comprehend at first view. He therefore replied that "he applauded Maharbal's zeal; but the affair required time for consideration." On which Maharbal observed, "I perceive that the gods do not bestow on the same person all kinds of talents. You, Hannibal, know how to acquire victory, but you know not how to use it." There is good reason to believe that the delay of that day proved the preservation of the city, and of the empire. On the day following, as soon as light appeared, his troops applied themselves to the collecting of the spoils and in viewing the carnage made, which was such as shocked even enemies; so many thousand Romans, horsemen and footmen, lay promiscuously on the field, as chance had thrown them together, either in the battle or flight. Some, whom their wounds, being pinched by the morning cold, had roused from their posture, were put to death by the enemy as they were rising up, covered with blood, from the midst of the heaps of carcasses. Some they found lying alive, with their thighs and hams cut, who, stripping their necks and throats, desired them to spill what remained of their blood. Some were found with their heads buried in the earth, in holes which it appeared they had made for themselves, and covering their faces with earth

spiritum apparebat. Praecipue convertit omnes subtractus Numida mortuo superincubanti Romano vivus naso auribusque laceratis, cum ille manibus ad capiendum telum inutilibus in rabiem ira versa laniando dentibus hostem expirasset.

Liv. xxii. 51.

Ignobilis Apuliae vicus.

Flor. Ep. i. 22, 6.



Photograph by Grant Showerman

IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF CANOSA

thrown over them, had thus been suffocated. The attention of all was particularly attracted by a living Numidian with his nose and ears strangely mangled, stretched under a dead Roman; and who, when his hands had been rendered unable to hold a weapon, being exasperated to madness, had expired in the act of tearing his antagonist with his teeth.

GEORGE BAKER

[Cannae] an obscure village of Apulia.

CANUSIUM (CANOSA)

This ancient and important city of Apulia fell under the power of the Romans after its defeat at the hands of the latter in 318 B. C. It seems in general to have been loyal to Rome, although during the Social War it joined with other Apulian cities against her. The Civil Wars apparently caused the place to suffer much, as Strabo speaks of it as having been formerly great but "now a small town." However, it was of considerable importance under the Empire and its walls are mentioned with praise. Its situation on the high-road between Beneventum and Brundisium doubtless contributed to its commercial prosperity. Silver and copper were minted here; its wine was well known; and its wool is several times referred to in literature as possessing superior quality. Horace applies the term "bilinguis" to the town in allusion to the fact that its inhabitants spoke both Greek and Latin (Sat. i. 10, 30).

Quattuor hinc rapimur viginti et milia raedis,
mansuri oppidulo, quod versu dicere non est,
signis perfacile est: venit vilissima rerum
hic aqua; sed panis longe pulcherrimus, ultra
callidus ut soleat humeris portare viator:
nam Canusi lapidosus, aquae non ditior urna
qui locus a forti Diomede est conditus olim.
flentibus hic Varius discedit maestus amicis.

Hor. S. i. 5, 86-93.

Eos qui Canusium perfugerant, mulier Apula nomine
Busa, genere clara ac divitiis, moenibus tantum tectisque
a Canusinis acceptos, frumento veste viatico etiam iuvit,
pro qua ei munificentia postea, bello perfecto, ab senatu
honores habiti sunt.

Liv. xxii. 52, 7.

CAPREAE (CAPRI)

Capreas se in insulam abdidit, trium milium freto ab
extremis Surrentini promunturii diiunctam. Solitudinem
eius placuisse maxime crediderim, quoniam inportuosum
circa mare et vix modicis navigiis pauca subsidia; neque
adpulerit quisquam nisi gnaro custode. Caeli temperies
hieme mitis obiectu montis, quo saeva ventorum arcentur;
aestas in favonium obversa et aperto circum pelago peramoena;
prospectabatque pulcherrimum sinum, antequam
Vesuvius mons ardescens faciem loci verteret. Graecos

¹ One of the stopping places in the journey of Horace. Modern travelers are said to make the same complaint of the bread of Canusium. The scarcity of water was later remedied by a costly aqueduct.

² Refugees from the battle of Cannae in 216 B. C.

³ Tiberius, emperor from 14-37 A. D., to whose ten-year stay the fame of the island is chiefly due. In 27 A. D. he retired to Capri and lived in seclusion until his death in 37 (Suet. Tib. 41-42).

A Traveler Finds Fault with the Food

Then four and twenty miles, a good long way,
Our coaches take us in a town¹ to stay
Whose name no art can squeeze into a line,
Though otherwise 'tis easy to define:
For water there, the cheapest thing on earth,
Is sold for money: but the bread is worth
A fancy price and travelers who know
Their business take it with them when they go:
For at Canusium, town of Diomedes,
The drink's as bad, and grits are in the bread.
Here to our sorrow Varius takes his leave,
And, grieved himself, compels his friends to grieve

JOHN CONINGTON

A Woman is Decorated for Her Services to the Wounded

Those² who escaped to Canusium, and who received from the inhabitants no further relief than admittance within their walls and houses, were supplied with corn, clothes, and subsistence, by a woman of Apulia, named Busa, eminent for her birth and riches; in requital of which munificence, high honors were afterwards paid to her by the senate, at the conclusion of the war.

GEORGE BAKER

A Roman Historian Describes Capri

He³ buried himself in Capreae, an island separated from the promontory of Surrentum by a strait three miles in width. The solitude of the island, I believe, was its main attraction for him; it possesses no harbours, and few places of refuge even for small vessels; no one could land there unobserved by sentinels. Under shelter of a mountain which keeps off cold winds, the climate is mild in winter; in summer, its western exposure, with open seas all round, makes it a charming residence. In front lies what was the most beautiful of all bays, before the burning of Mount

ea tenuisse Capreasque Telebois habitatas fama tradit. Sed tum Tiberius duodecim villarum nominibus et molibus insederat, quanto intentus olim publicas ad curas, tanto occultiores in luxus et malum otium resolutus.

Tac. Ann. iv. 67.

Capreas se contulit, praecipue delectatus insula, quod uno parvoque litore adiretur, septa undique praeruptis immensae altitudinis rupibus et profundo mari.

Suet. Tib. 40.

Carnificinae eius ostenditur locus Capreis, unde damnatos post longa et exquisita tormenta praecipitari coram se in mare iubebat, excipiente classiariorum manu et contis atque remis elidente cadavera, ne cui residui spiritus quicquam inesset.

Suet. Tib. 62.

Saxosa insula.

Sil. Ital. viii. 541-542.

Apud insulam Capreas veterrimae ilicis demissos iam ad terram languentisque ramos convaluisse adventu suo, adeo laetatus est, ut eas cum re p. Neapolitanorum permutaverit, Aenaria data.

Suet. Aug. 92.

² One of these was called the villa of Jupiter which it is said Tiberius never left during the nine months of the Sejanus conspiracy, looking out from the loftiest rock for news from Rome (Suet. Tib. 65).

³ For a full account of his vices as practised here, see the account of Suetonius (Tib. 41-45). Because of their hatred of the Emperor, and his association with the island, the Romans never made the place a resort in spite of its beauty. It was used as a prison in later times.

⁴ Augustus brought about this change in 29 B. C. He visited the island repeatedly and spent four days there just before his death (Suet. Aug. 98).

Vesuvius changed the aspect of the scene. Tradition has it that those parts were occupied by Greeks, Capreae being inhabited by the Teleboi. It was here that Tiberius now took up his abode, establishing himself in twelve spacious villas,² each with a name of its own, and abandoning himself to a life of secret debauch³ and vicious license as entirely as he had hitherto devoted himself to public affairs.

G. G. RAMSAY

Tiberius Chooses the Island as a Place of Residence

He went to Capreae, particularly attracted by that island because it was accessible by only one small beach, being everywhere else girt with sheer cliffs of great height and by deep water.

J. C. ROLFE

An Emperor Indulges His Love of Cruelty

At Capreae they still point out the scene of his executions, from which he used to order that those who had been condemned after long and exquisite torture be cast headlong into the sea before his eyes, while a band of marines waited below for the bodies and broke their bones with boat hooks and oars, to prevent any breath of life from remaining in them.

J. C. ROLFE

A rocky island.

A Cultivated Man's Superstition

He was so pleased that the branches of an old oak, which had already drooped to the ground and were withering, became vigorous again on his arrival in the island of Capreae, that he arranged with the city of Naples to give him the island in exchange for Aenaria.⁴

J. C. ROLFE

CAPUA (SANTA MARIA DI CAPUA VETERE)
CAMPANIA (Campania)

Legend ascribes the founding of the city to Capys, a cousin of Aeneas, and it is said that a friendly relation existed for many years between this city and Rome because of their common origin (Vir. Aen. x. 145; Ov. Fast. iv. 45). It is probable, however, that the place was Etruscan. The cities were rivals until after the wars with Hannibal, when Capua became a possession of Rome and one of its important military centers. It had a dense population. Several training schools for gladiators were established here and it became a famous spot in the sporting world. It was at this place that the uprising of the slaves and gladiators under Spartacus in 73 B. C. had its beginning. After its destruction by the Saracens in 840 A. D., its people settled at Casilinum, taking the name "Capua" with them.



A COMMON SIGHT IN ITALY



C.—CAMPANIA

Hinc muli Capuae clitellas tempore ponunt.
 lusum it Maecenas, dormitum ego Vergiliusque:
 namque pila lippis inimicum et ludere crudis.

Hor. S. i. 5, 47-49.

Hinc felix illa Campania. Ab hoc sinu incipiunt vitiferi
 colles et temulentia nobilis suco per omnes terras incluto,
 atque (ut veteres dixere) summum Liberi Patris cum
 Cerere certamen.

Plin. N. H. iii. 60.

Illa tibi laetis intexet vitibus ulmos,
 illa ferax oleo est, illam experiere colendo
 et facilem pecori et patientem vomeris unci.
 talem dives arat Capua et vicina Vesaevo
 ora iugo et vacuis Clanius non aequus Acerris.

Vir. Georg. ii. 221-225.

Campani semper superbi urbis salubritate,
 descriptione, pulchritudine.

Cic. de Leg. Agr. ii. 95.

Unumne fundum pulcherrimum populi Romani, caput
 vestrae pecuniae, pacis ornamentum, subsidium belli,
 fundamentum vectigalium, horreum legionum, solacium
 annonae disperire patiemini?

Cic. de Leg. Agr. ii. 80.

¹ Horace stops here in his journey to Brundisium.

² Famous among the regions of Italy and extolled in countless passages by Roman writers. (See especially Flor. Ep. i. 11, 16; Strabo. v. 4; the topic Italy; and following passages.) The district was the scene of many important military events other than those connected with Hannibal. For example, it was in Campania that the battle with Pyrrhus was fought in which elephants were used, the strange sight having much to do with the defeat of the Romans. It was on this occasion that Pyrrhus is said to have exclaimed, "Oh, how easy it were for me to gain the empire of the world if I had Romans for my soldiers!" (Flor. Ep. i. 13, 18).

³ A small town on the Clanius river.

⁴ In Cicero's time a discussion arose as to the advisability of dividing this region instead of keeping it intact for the Roman state. The orator bitterly opposed the division. Chapter 28 and following contain much information regarding Campania.

A Noon-day Rest

Next day at Capua by noon
Our mules are all unpacked. Away
Maecenas hies at ball to play;
To sleep myself and Virgil go,
For tennis practice is, we know,
Injurious, beyond all question,
Both to weak eyes and weak digestion.¹

JOHN CONINGTON

Praise of Campania

Then comes favored Campania,² and with this bay begin vineclad hills and the well-known exhilaration of a sap famous the world over, and that mighty conflict, as ancient writers have expressed it, between Father Liber and Ceres.

F. G. MOORE

Such land will wreathe the elm with fruitful vines;
Plenteous in olives, too; the farmer's toil
Finds it to herds a friend and to his plough
Obedient. Such land rich Capua tills;
Such the Vesuvian slopes, where Clanius flows,
Acerrae's³ waster and unpitying foe.

T. C. WILLIAMS

The Campanians have always been proud . . . because of the healthfulness of their city, its arrangement, and beauty.

A Roman Granary

Will you allow the most beautiful estate belonging to the Roman people, the chief ornament in time of peace, your chief source of supply in time of war, the foundation of your revenues, the granary from which your legions are fed, your consolation in time of scarcity, to be ruined?⁴

C. D. YONGE

Nec Capuam pol agri cultuque penuque potentem,
 deliciis, opibus famaue priore silebo,
 fortuna variante vices, quae freta secundis
 nescivit servare modum. nunc subdita Romae
 aemula, nunc fidei memor; ante infida, senatum
 sperneret, an coleret dubitans, sperare curules
 Campanis ausa auspiciis unoque suorum
 consule; ut imperium divisi adtolleret orbis.
 quin etiam rerum dominam Latiiue parentem
 adpetiit bello, ducibus non freta togatis.
 Hannibalis iurata armis deceptaque in hostis
 servitium demens specie transivit erili.
 mox—ut in occasum vitiis communibus acti
 conruerunt Poeni luxu, Campania fasto,
 (heu numquam stabilem sortita superbia sedem!)—
 illa potens opibusque valens, Roma altera quondam,
 comere quae paribus potuit fastigia conis,
 octavum reiecta locum vix paene tuetur.

Auson. Ord. Urb. Nobil. viii.

Polybius vero libro septimo, "Capuanos," ait, "in Campania, ob agri ubertatem magnam opulentiam nactos, in luxuriam et sumptuosam vitam prolapsos esse, ita ut vulgatam de Crotone et Sybari famam superarent."

Athen. xii. 36 (Latin version by
 JOHANNES SCHWEIGHAEUSER, 1804)

Erant illi compti capilli, et madentes cincinnorum fimbriae et fluentes cerussataeque buccae, dignae Capua, sed illa vetere. Nam haec quidem, quae nunc est, splendidissimorum hominum, fortissimorum virorum, optimorum civium mihiue amicissimorum multitudine redundat.

Cic. in Pison. 25.

⁵ After the battle of Cannae, Capua agreed to help Rome, if, in return, one of the consuls thereafter should be a Capuan.

⁶ In the fourth century B.C. ancient Capua once rivalled Rome and in 212 B. C. threatened to become the chief city of Italy. Laid out on level ground, its situation seemed to its citizens far superior to that of Rome (Stat. iii. 5, 76).

⁷ Cicero was patron of Capua.

A Eulogy of Capua

Nor, certes, shall I leave unsung Capua, mighty in tillage of fields and in fruits, in luxury, in wealth, and in earlier renown, who, despite Fortune's changing haps, relied on her prosperity and knew not how to keep the mean. Now she, once rival, is subject to Rome; now she keeps faith, once faithless—when, at a stand whether to flout or court the Senate, she dared to hope for magistrates chosen under Campanian auspices,⁵ and that with one consul from among her sons she might take up the empire over half the globe. Nay, and she attacked the mistress of the world, the mother of Latium, trusting not in leaders who wore the toga. Sworn to Hannibal's allegiance, she, the beguiled, the seeming mistress, passed in her folly into slavery to a foe. Thereafter—when they were driven to their fall by the failings of them both, and came to ruin, the Carthaginians through luxury, the Campanians through pride (ah, never does arrogance find a firm-fixed throne!), that city with her power and might of wealth, a second Rome once, who could rear her crest as high, is thrust backwards and scarce can manage to keep the eighth place.⁶

H. G. E. WHITE

Extravagance at Capua

And Polybius in his seventh book says that the inhabitants of Capua in Campania, having become exceedingly rich through the excellence of their soil, fell into habits of luxury and extravagance exceeding all that is reported of Croton and Sybaris.

C. D. YONGE

Capua's Love of Luxury

Carefully-dressed hair, and perfumed fringes of curls, and anointed and carefully-rouged cheeks, worthy of Capua, of Capua, I mean, such as it used to be. For the Capua that now is, is full of the most excellent characters, of most gallant men, of most virtuous citizens, and of men most friendly and devoted to me.⁷

C. D. YONGE

Submotis deinde legatis cum consultus senatus esset, etsi magnae parti urbs maxima opulentissimaque Italiae, uberrimus ager marique propinquus ad varietates annonae horreum populi Romani fore videbatur, tamen tanta utilitate fides antiquior fuit, responditque ita ex auctoritate senatus consul: "auxilio vos, Campani, dignos censet senatus; sed ita vobiscum amicitiam institui par est, ne qua vetustior amicitia ac societas violetur. Samnites nobiscum foedere iuncti sunt; itaque arma, deos prius quam homines violatura, adversus Samnites vobis negamus; legatos, sicut ius fasque est, ad socios atque amicos precatum mittemus, ne qua vobis vis fiat."

Ad ea princeps legationis—sic enim domo mandatum attulerant—: "quando quidem" inquit "nostra tueri adversus vim atque iniuriam iusta vi non vultis, vestra certe defendetis; itaque populum Campanum urbemque Capuam, agros, delubra deum, divina humanaque omnia in vestram, patres conscripti, populiue Romani dicionem dedimus, quidquid deinde patiemur, dediticii vestri passuri." Sub haec dicta omnes, manus ad consules tendentes, pleni lacrimarum in vestibulo curiae procubuerunt. Commoti patres vice fortunarum humanarum, si ille praepotens opibus populus, luxuria superbiaque clarus, a quo paulo ante auxilium finitimi petissent, adeo infractos generet animos, ut se ipse suaue omnia potestatis alienae faceret.

Liv. vii. 31, 1-6.

⁶ In 343 B. C. the Samnites, allies of Rome, had attacked the Campanians who went to Rome for help.

A Weak Nation Appeals to Rome for Help⁸

The ambassadors then withdrawing, the senate took affairs into consideration. A great many were of the opinion that their city of Capua, the largest and most opulent in Italy, and their land the most fertile, and situated near the sea, would serve the Roman people as a granary, from whence they might be supplied with all the various kinds of provisions; yet they paid greater regard to the faith of their engagements than to these great advantages, and the consul by direction of the senate gave them this answer: "Campanians, the senate deems you deserving of their assistance: but in contracting a friendship with you it is proper to guard against the violation of any prior alliance. The Samnites are associated with us by treaty. We refuse therefore to take arms against the Samnites, which would be a breach of duty, first towards the gods, and then towards men. But, as is consistent with both those duties, we will send ambassadors to those our friends and allies, to request that no violence may be offered to you." To this the chief of the embassy replied according to instructions which they had brought from home: "Though you do not think proper to defend us and our rights against violence and injustice, you will surely defend your own. We therefore surrender into your jurisdiction, conscript fathers, and that of the Roman people, the inhabitants of Campania, the city of Capua, our lands, the temples of the gods, and all things else appertaining to us, divine and human. Whatever sufferings we shall henceforward undergo will be the sufferings of men who have put themselves under your dominion." Having spoken thus, they all stretched forth their hands towards the consuls, and with floods of tears prostrated themselves in the porch of the senate-house. The senate was deeply affected at this instance of the vicissitude of human grandeur; seeing that nation which possessed an exuberance of wealth, and was universally noted for luxury and pride, and to whom a short time since the neighboring states looked up for support, so utterly depressed in spirit, as voluntarily to resign themselves and all that belonged to them into the power of others.

GEORGE BAKER

Industriosa Campania.

Cassiod. Var. viii. 33.

Ibi partem maiorem hiemis exercitum in tectis habuit, adversus omnia humana mala saepe ac diu duratum, bonis inexpertum atque insuetum. Itaque, quos nulla mali vicerat vis, perdidere nimia bona ac voluptates inmodicae, et eo inpensius, quo avidius ex insolentia in eas se merse-
rant. Somnus enim et vinum et epulae et scorta balineaque et otium consuetudine in dies blandius ita enervaverunt corpora animosque, ut magis deinde praeteritae victoriae eos quam praesentes tutarentur vires, maiusque id peccatum ducis apud peritos artium militarium haberetur, quam quod non ex Cannensi acie protinus ad urbem Romanam duxisset; illa enim cunctatio distulisse modo victoriam videri potuit, hic error vires ademisse ad vincendum. Itaque hercule, velut si cum alio exercitu a Capua exiret, nihil usquam pristinae disciplinae tenuit. Nam et redierunt plerique scortis impliciti, et, ubi primum sub pellibus haberi coepti sunt, viaque et alius militaris labor excepit, tironum modo corporibus animisque deficiebant, et deinde per omne aestivorum tempus magna pars sine com meatibus ab signis dilabebantur, neque aliae latebrae quam Capua desertoribus erant.

Liv. xxiii. 18, 2-16.

Ad Tifata in veteribus castris super Capuam.

Liv. xxiv. 12, 3.

⁹ The wealth of Capua was largely due to its industries. By reason of the prolific growth of flowers, the place stood next to Egypt in the manufacture of unguents and perfumes. A street called "Seplasia" was given up to this industry (Cic. de Leg. Agr. ii. 94). Paints for the face were made here and carpets, tapestries, rope, and bronzes were manufactured in large quantities. Its wheat and wines were likewise famous.

¹⁰ In 216 B. C. Hannibal was especially fond of the place; Florus calls it his "sedes et patria altera" (Ep. i. 22, 42), and, in reference to the idea in the above, his "Cannae" (i. 22, 21).

¹¹ Hannibal's camp may not have been on the series of heights known as Tifata (Liv. vii. 29, 6), but "in valle occulta post Tifata montem," heights which are now called Monte di Maddolini.

Industrious⁹ Campania.

Capua Destroys Hannibal

Here, during the greater part of the winter,¹⁰ Hannibal kept his forces lodged in houses, men who had frequently and long endured with firmness every hardship to which human nature is liable, and had never been accustomed to, nor ever had experienced the comforts of prosperity. And it came about that they, whom no power of adversity had been able to subdue, were ruined by an excess of good fortune and by immoderate pleasures. These produced effects the more pernicious because, being hitherto unaccustomed, as I have said, to such indulgences, they plunged into them with greater avidity. Sleep and wine, feasting and harlots, with which through habit they became daily more and more delighted, enervated both their minds and bodies to such a degree that they owed their preservation rather to the name they had acquired by their past victories than to their present strength. In the opinion of persons skilled in the art of war the general was guilty of a greater fault in this instance than in not leading his army directly to the city of Rome after the battle of Cannae; for that dilatory conduct might be supposed only to have deferred the conquest for a time, whereas this latter error left him destitute of the strength to effect it. Accordingly he marched out of Capua as if with a different army, for it did not retain in any particular the slightest remnant of the former discipline. Most of the men returned to the field encumbered with harlots; and, as soon as they began to live in tents, and were obliged to undergo the fatigue of marches and other military labors, like raw recruits, their strength both of body and mind failed them; and from that time, during the whole course of the summer campaign, great numbers used to steal away from their standards without leave; and the only lurking-place of all these deserters was Capua.

GEORGE BAKER

His old camp¹¹ on the Tifata over Capua.

GEORGE BAKER

Vibium Virrium septem et viginti ferme senatores domum secuti sunt epulatique cum eo et, quantum facere potuerant alienatis mentibus vino ab imminenti sensu mali, venenum omnes sumpserunt; inde misso convivio dextris inter se datis ultimoque complexu conlacrimantes suum patriaeque casum alii, ut eodem rogo cremarentur, manserunt, alii domos digressi sunt. Inpletae cibis vinoque venae minus efficacem in maturanda morte vim veneni fecerunt: itaque noctem totam plerique eorum et diei insequentis partem cum animam egissent, omnes tamen prius, quam aperirentur hostibus portae, expirarunt.

Liv. xxvi. 14, 3-5.

Praeterea omne iter est hoc labosum atque lutosum.
Lucil. (Nonius. s. v. labosum)

¹² After the defection of the city to Hannibal and its recovery, the Romans punished the place (211 B. C.) by killing or exiling all of its nobles and incorporating the land within their own territories. Vibius Virrius had been the chief agent in the revolt. In a vivid speech, he pictures to his fellow citizens the horrors they may expect if they live to see the Romans enter their gates; then, together with other prominent citizens he commits suicide.

¹³ Since Capua was situated on the Appian Way (at first this highway ended here), it was visited by many travelers, among them the famous Roman satirist Lucilius who thus characterizes a trip over this road. Horace, too, whose journey to Capua has already been mentioned says, "qui Capua Romam petit, imbre, lutoque adpersus," (Ep. i. 11, 11-12).

Suicide Rather than Surrender¹²

About twenty-seven senators followed Vibius Virrius to his house, where, after feasting with him, and, as far as they could, banishing from their minds by wine all feeling of the impending evil, they every one took poison. They then broke up the meeting, gave their hands, took the last embrace, condoling with one another on their own fall and that of their country. Some remained there, in order to be burned together on one pile, and the rest retired to their several houses. Their veins were filled by the victuals and wine; which circumstance retarded the efficacy of the poison in hastening death, so that most of them lingered through that whole night and part of the next day: however, they all expired before the gates were opened to the enemy.

GEORGE BAKER

Besides, this entire road¹³ is slippery and muddy.

CASILINUM (CAPUA)

One hears little of Casilinum after the fifth century B. C. It is important chiefly for its part in the wars with Hannibal. In 217 B. C. the Carthaginian leader escaped through the mountains near here by resorting to the clever device of tying torches to the horns of oxen and driving them by night over the heights, the lights deceiving the Romans below into thinking that a vast army of the enemy was in motion above their heads (Liv. xxii. 16-17).

Sunt morientes Casilini reliquiae.

Plin. N. H. iii. 70.

Ceterum mitesciente iam hieme educto ex hibernis milite Casilinum redit, ubi, quamquam ab oppugnatione cessatum erat, obsidio tamen continuâ oppidanos praesidiumque ad ultimum inopiae adduxerat. Castris Romanis Ti. Sempronius praeerat dictatore auspiciorum repetendorum causa profecto Romam. Marcellum et ipsum cupientem ferre auxilium obsessis et Volturnus amnis inflatus aquis et preces Nolanorum Acerranorumque tenebant Campanos timentium, si praesidium Romanum abscessisset. Gracchus adsidens tantum Casilino, quia praedictum erat dictatoris, ne quid absente eo rei gereret, nihil movebat, quamquam, quae facile omnem patientiam vincerent, nuntiabantur a Casilino: nam et praecipitasse se quosdam non tolerantes famem constabat, et stare inermes in muris nuda corpora ad missilium telorum ictus praebentes. Ea aegre patiens Gracchus, cum neque pugnam conserere dictatoris iniussu auderet—pugnandum autem esse, si palam frumentum inportaret, videbat—neque clam inportandi spes esset, farre ex agris circa undique convecto cum complura dolia conplesset, nuntium ad magistratum Casilinum misit, ut exciperent dolia, quae amnis deferret. Insequenti nocte intentis omnibus in flumen ac spem ab nuntio Romano factam dolia medio missa amni defluerunt; aequaliterque inter omnes frumentum divisum. Id postero quoque die ac tertio factum est; nocte et mittebantur et perveniebant; eo custodias hostium fallebant.

¹ An incident of the siege by Hannibal in the winter of 216–215 B. C. Strabo says that so dire was the famine that a mouse was sold for 200 drachmas. He adds that the one who sold this died, but the purchaser lived (v. 4, 10).

The remains of Casilinum are fast disappearing.

The Fortitude of a Starving City¹

However, when the rigor of the season began to abate, he drew his troops out of their winter quarters, and returned to Casilinum; where, notwithstanding there had been a cessation from attacks, yet the continued blockade had reduced the townsmen and garrison to the extremity of want. The Roman camp was commanded by Tiberius Sempronius, the dictator having gone to Rome to take the auspices anew. Marcellus, who on his part earnestly wished to bring relief to the besieged, was prevented by the overflowing of the river Volturnus, and by the earnest intreaties of the people of Nola and Acerræ, who dreaded the Campanians in case of the departure of the Roman troops. Gracchus, having received injunctions from the dictator not to engage in any enterprise during his absence, but to maintain his post near Casilinum, did not venture to stir, although he received such accounts from that town as were sufficient to overcome every degree of patience. It appeared that several, unable longer to endure hunger, had thrown themselves down precipices; and that others stood unarmed on the walls, exposing their naked bodies to the blows of the missile weapons. Gracchus felt great concern for their distress; but he neither dared to engage in fight, contrary to the dictator's order, (and fight he plainly must, if he attempted only to throw in provisions), nor had he any hope of getting them conveyed in clandestinely by his men. He therefore collected corn from all parts of the country round; and having filled therewith a great number of casks, sent a messenger to Casilinum to the magistrate, desiring that the people should catch the casks which the river would bring down. The following night was passed in attentively watching for the completion of the hopes raised by the Roman messenger, when the casks, being sent along the middle of the stream, floated down to the town, and the corn was divided equally among them all. The same stratagem was practised with success on the following

Imbribus deinde continuis citatior solito amnis transverso vertice dolia impulit ad ripam, quam hostes servabant. Ibi haerentia inter obnata ripis salicta conspiciuntur, nuntiatumque Hannibali est, et deinde intentiore custodia cautum, ne quid falleret Volturno ad urbem missum. Nuces tamen fusae ab Romanis castris, cum medio amni ad Casilinum defluerent, cratibus excipiebantur. Postremo ad id ventum inopiae est, ut lora detractasque scutis pelles, ubi fervida mollissent aqua, mandere conarentur nec muribus aliove animali abstinerent et omne herbarum radicumque genus aggeribus infimis muri eruerent. Et cum hostes obarassent, quidquid herbidi terreni extra murum erat, raporum semen iniecerunt, ut Hannibal "Eone usque, dum ea nascuntur, ad Casilinum sessurus sum?" exclamaret; et qui nullam antea pactionem auribus admiserat, tum demum agi secum est passus de redemptione liberorum capitum. Septunces auri in singulos pretium convenit. Fide accepta tradiderunt sese.

Liv. xxiii. 19, 1-16.

night, and on the third. The casks were put into the river, and conveyed to the place of their destination in the course of the same night, by which means they escaped the notice of the enemy's guards; but the river being afterwards rendered more rapid by the continued rains, a whirling eddy drove them across to the side where the enemy's guards were posted, and there they were discovered sticking among osiers which grew on the banks. This being reported to Hannibal, care was taken for the future to guard the Vulturnus with greater vigilance, so that no supply sent down by it to the city should pass without discovery. Notwithstanding which, quantities of nuts being poured into the river at the Roman camp, and floating down in the middle of the stream to Casilinum, were stopped there with hurdles. The scarcity, however, at last became so excessive, that, tearing off the straps and the leathern covers of their shields, and softening them in boiling water, they endeavored to chew them; nor did they abstain from mice or any other kind of animal. They even dug up every sort of herb and root that grew at the foot of the ramparts of the town; and when the enemy had ploughed up all the ground round the wall that produced any herbs, they sowed it with turnip-seed, which made Hannibal exclaim, "Am I to sit here before Casilinum until these grow?" Although he had hitherto refused to listen to any terms of capitulation, yet he now allowed overtures to be made to him respecting the redeeming of the men of free condition. An agreement was made, that for each of these a ransom should be paid of seven ounces of gold; and then, having received the ratification of the same, the garrison surrendered.

GEORGE BAKER

FURCULAE CAUDINAE (NEAR VALLE CAUDINA)

Duae ad Luceriam ferebant viae, altera praeter oram superi maris, patens apertaue, sed quanto tutior, tanto fere longior, altera per furculas Caudinas, brevior; sed ita natus locus est: saltus duo alti, angusti silvosique sunt, montibus circa perpetuis inter se iuncti; iacet inter eos satis patens, clausus in medio, campus herbidus aquosusque, per quem medium iter est; sed antequam venias ad eum, intrandae primae angustiae sunt, et aut eadem, qua te insinuaveris, retro via repetenda aut, si ire porro pergas, per alium saltum, artiore inpeditionemque, evadendum.

In eum campum via alia per cavam rupem Romani demisso agmine cum ad alias angustias protinus pergerent, saeptas delectu arborum saxorumque ingentium obiacente mole invenere. Cum fraus hostilis apparuisset, praesidium etiam in summo saltu conspicitur. Citati inde retro, qua venerant, pergunt repetere viam; eam quoque clausam sua obice armisque inveniunt. Sistunt inde gradum sine ullius imperio, stuporque omnium animos ac velut torpor quidam insolitus membra tenet, intuentesque alii alios, cum alterum quisque conpotem magis mentis ac consilii ducerent, diu immobiles silent; deinde, ubi praetoria consulum erigi videre et expedire quosdam utilia operi, quamquam ludibrio fore munientes perditis rebus ac spe omni adempta cernebant, tamen, ne culpam malis adderent, pro se quisque nec hortante ullo nec imperante ad munendum versi castra propter aquam vallo circumdant, sua ipsi opera laboremque inritum, praeterquam quod hostes superbe increpabant, cum miserabili confessione eludentes

¹In 321 B. C. the Samnites (a powerful people and one not easily conquered) thus entrapped the Romans, a disgrace which Rome never forgot. Very scanty traces remain of the neighboring Samnite city. Augustus assigned its land to Beneventum.

THE CAUDINE PASS

A Roman Army is Humiliated¹

There were two roads leading to Luceria, one along the coast of the upper sea, wide and open; but, as it was the safer, so it was proportionately longer: the other, which was shorter, through the Caudine forks. The nature of the place is this: there are two deep glens, narrow and covered with wood, connected together by mountains ranging on both sides from one to the other: between these lies a plain of considerable extent, abounding in grass and water, and through the middle of which the passage runs: but before this is arrived at, the first defile must be passed, while the only way back is through the road by which it was entered; or if in case of resolving to proceed forward, it must be by the other glen, which is still more narrow and difficult. Into this plain the Romans marched down their troops by one of those passes through the cleft of a rock; and, when they advanced to the other defile, found it blocked up by trees thrown across, with a mound of huge stones. The stratagem of the enemy now became apparent; and at the same time a body of troops was seen on the eminence over the glen. Hastening back, then, to the road by which they had entered, they found that also shut up by another such fence, and men in arms. Then, without orders, they halted; amazement took possession of their minds, and a strange kind of numbness of their limbs; they then remained a long time motionless and silent, with their eyes fixed on one another as if each thought the other more capable of judging and advising than himself. After some time, the consuls' pavilions were erected, and they got ready the implements for throwing up works, although they were sensible that it must appear ridiculous to attempt raising a fortification in their present desperate condition, and when almost every hope was lost. Yet, not to add a fault to their misfortunes, they all, without being advised or ordered by anyone, set earnestly to work, and enclosed a camp with a rampart, close to the water, while themselves, besides enduring the haughty taunts of their enemies,

Ad consules maestos, ne advocantes quidem in consilium, quando nec consilio nec auxilio locus esset, sua sponte legati ac tribuni conveniunt, militesque ad praetorium versi opem, quam vix di immortales ferre poterant, ab du-cibus exposcunt.

Haec frementibus hora fatalis ignominiae advenit, omnia tristiora experiundo factura, quam quae praecep-erant animis. Iam primum cum singulis vestimentis inermes extra vallum exire iussi, et primi traditi obsides atque in custodiam abducti. Tum a consulibus abire lictores iussi paludamenta-que detracta: id tantam inter ip-sos, qui paulo ante eos execrantes dedendos lacerandosque censuerant, miserationem fecit, ut suae quisque condici-onis oblitus ab illa deformatione tantae maiestatis velut ab nefando spectaculo averteret oculos.

Primi consules prope seminudi sub iugum missi, tum ut quisque gradu proximus erat, ita ignominiae obiectus, tum deinceps singulae legiones. Circumstabant armati hostes, exprobantes eludentesque; gladii etiam plerisque intentati, et vulnerati quidam necatique, si vultus eorum indignitate rerum acrior victorem offendisset. Ita tra-ducti sub iugum et, quod paene gravius erat, per hostium oculos, cum e saltu evasissent, etsi velut ab inferis extracti tum primum lucem adspicere visi sunt, tamen ipsa lux ita deforme intuentibus agmen omni morte tristior fuit.

Liv. ix. 2, 6-15; 5, 11-6, 3.

seemed with melancholy to acknowledge the apparent fruitlessness of their labor. The lieutenants-general and tribunes, without being summoned to consultation (for there was no room for either consultation or remedy) assembled round the dejected consul; while the soldiers, crowding to the general's quarters, demanded from their leaders that succour which it was hardly in the power of the immortal gods themselves to afford them. . . .

. While they were giving vent to such grievous reflections, the fatal hour of their disgrace arrived, which was to render every circumstance still more shocking in fact than they had preconceived it in their imaginations. First they were ordered to go out beyond the rampart unarmed, and with single garments; then the hostages were surrendered and carried into custody. The lictors were next commanded to depart from the consuls, and the robes of the latter were stripped off. This excited such a degree of commiseration in the breasts of those very men who a little before were pouring execrations upon them, that everyone, forgetting his own condition, turned away his eyes from that disgraceful insult on so high a dignity, as from a spectacle too horrid to behold.

First the consuls, nearly half-naked, were sent under the yoke; then each officer, according to his rank, was exposed to disgrace, and the same of the legions successively. The enemy stood on each side under arms, reviling and mocking them; swords were pointed at most of them, several were wounded and some even slain when their looks, rendered too fierce by the indignity to which they were subjected, gave offence to the conquerors. Thus were they led under the yoke; and what was still more intolerable, under the eyes of the enemy. When they had got clear of the defile, they seemed as if they had been drawn up from the infernal regions, and then for the first time beheld the light; yet, when they viewed the ignominious appearance to which the army was reduced, the light itself was more painful to them than any kind of death could have been.

GEORGE BAKER

Gentem, si opulentiam quaeras, aureis et argenteis armis et discolori veste usque ad ambitum ornatam; si fallaciam, saltibus fere et montium fraude grassantem; si rabiem ac furorem, sacratis legibus humanisque hostiis in exitium urbis agitatam; si pertinaciam, sexies rupto foedere cladi-busque ipsis animosio-rem. Hos tamen quinquaginta annis per Fabios ac Papirios patres eorumque liberos ita subegit ac domuit, ita ruinas ipsas urbium diruit, ut hodie Sam-nium in ipso Samnio requiratur nec facile appareat ma-teria quattuor et viginti triumphorum.

Flor. Ep. i. 11, 16.

Hinc nos Cocceii recipit plenissima villa
quae super est Caudi cauponas.

Hor. S. i. 5, 50-51.

² For a further account of the Samnites, see Strabo and the cross references indicated in the Index.

³ Caudium, a town about 21 miles from Capua, was one of the stopping places for Horace on the Appian Way. Cocceius was one of the members of his party.

The Samnites Described

The Samnites,² a nation, if you would know its wealth, equipped with gold and silver armour, and with clothes of various colors even to ostentation; if you would understand its subtlety, accustomed to assail its enemies by the aid of its forests and concealment among the mountains; if you would learn its rage and fury, exasperated to destroy the city of Rome by sacred laws and human sacrifices; if you would look to its obstinacy, rendered desperate by six violations of the treaty and by its very defeats. Yet, in fifty years, by means of the Fabii and Papirii, fathers and sons, the Romans so subdued and reduced this people, so demolished the very ruins of their cities, that Samnium may now be sought in Samnium itself and the evidence of four and twenty triumphs be hardly visible.

J. S. WATSON

Then to Cocceius' country-house we come,
Beyond the Caudian inns, a sumptuous home.³

JOHN CONINGTON

CIRCEII (SAN FELICE CIRCEO)

MONS CIRCEIUS (Monte Circeo or Circello)

The town, situated at the foot of Mons Circeius, belonged to the Latin League in 499 B. C. and came under the power of Rome in 393 B. C. Its flourishing period seems to have been not far from 200. In later times it became a place of resort and many beautiful villas were built along its shores. Domitian frequented it (Mart. xi. 7, 4) and it was the place of exile for the triumvir, Marcus Lepidus, when banished by Augustus (Suet. Aug. 16). It is described by Procopius v. 11, 2-4.

Proxima Circaeae raduntur litora terrae,
 dives inaccessos ubi Solis filia lucos
 assiduo resonat cantu tectisque superbis
 urit odoratam nocturna in lumina cedrum,
 arguto tenues percurrens pectine telas.
 hinc exaudiri gemitus iraeque leonum,
 vincla recusantum et sera sub nocte rudentum,
 saetigerique sues atque in praesepibus ursi
 saevire ac formae magnorum ululare luporum,
 quos hominum ex facie dea saeva potentibus herbis
 induerat Circe in vultus ac terga ferarum.
 quae ne monstra pii paterentur talia Troes
 delati in portus neu litora dira subirent,
 Neptunus ventis implevit vela secundis
 atque fugam dedit et praeter vada fervida vexit.

Vir. Aen. vii. 10-24.

Εὐρον δ' ἐν βήσσησι τετυγμένα δώματα Κίρκης
 ξεστοῖσιν λάεσσι, περισκέπτῳ ἐνὶ χώρῳ.
 ἀμφὶ δέ μιν λύκοι ἦσαν ὀρέστεροι ἢ δὲ λέοντες,
 τοὺς αὐτὴ κατέθελξεν, ἐπεὶ κακὰ φάρμακ' ἔδωκεν.
 οὐδ' οἷ γ' ὠρμήθησαν ἐπ' ἀνδράσιν, ἀλλ' ἄρα τοί γε
 οὐρήσιν μακρῇσι περισσάλινοντες ἀνέστην.
 ὥς δ' ὅτ' ἂν ἀμφὶ ἀνακτα κύνες δαίτηθεν ἰόντα
 σάλινωσ'· αἰεὶ γάρ τε φέρει μειλίγματα θυμοῦ·
 ὥς τοὺς ἀμφὶ λύκοι κρατερώνυχες ἢ δὲ λέοντες
 σάλινον· τοὶ δ' ἔδεισαν, ἐπεὶ ἴδον αἰνὰ πέλωρα.
 ἔσταν δ' ἐν προθύροισι θεᾶς καλλιπλοκάμοιο,
 Κίρκης δ' ἔνδον ἄκουον ἀειδούσης ὅπλῃ καλῇ,
 ἰστὸν ἐποικομένης μέγαν ἄμβροτον, οἷα θεῶν
 λεπτά τε καὶ χαρίεντα καὶ ἀγλαὰ ἔργα πέλονται.

¹ The early Greeks identified the promontory with the story of Circe, the beautiful sorceress who by her magic turned all who came to her abode into beasts. Ulysses and his companions encounter her (see the next passage), but Virgil allows his hero to escape.

Virgil's Account of Circe¹

Close to the land of Circe soon they fare,
Where the Sun's golden daughter in far groves
Sounds forth her ceaseless song; her lofty hall
Is fragrant every night with flaring brands
Of cedar, giving light the while she weaves
With shrill-voiced shuttle at her linens fine.
From hence are heard the loud-lamenting wrath
Of lions, rebels to their linkèd chains
And roaring all night long; great bristly boars
And herded bears, in pinfold closely kept,
Rage horribly, and monster wolves make moan;
Whom the dread goddess, with foul juices strong
From forms of men drove forth, and bade to wear
The mouths and maws of beasts in Circe's thrall.
But lest the sacred Trojans should endure
Such prodigy of doom, or anchor there
On that destroying shore, kind Neptune filled
Their sails with winds of power, and sped them on
In safety past the perils of the sea.

T. C. WILLIAMS

The Companions of Odysseus Encounter Circe

In the forest glades they found the halls of Circe, builded of polished stone, in a place with wide prospect. And all around the palace mountain-bred wolves and lions were roaming, whom she herself had bewitched with evil drugs that she gave them. Yet the beasts did not set on my men, but lo, they ramped about them and fawned on them, wagging their long tails. And as when dogs fawn about their lord when he comes from the feast, for he always brings them the fragments that soothe their mood, even so the strong-clawed wolves and the lions fawned around them; but they were affrighted when they saw the strange and terrible creatures. So they stood at the outer gate of the fair-tressed goddess, and within they heard Circe singing in a sweet voice, as she fared to and fro before the great web imperishable, such as is the handiwork of goddesses, fine of woof and full of grace and splendour.

εἶσεν δ' εἰσαγαγούσα κατὰ κλισμούς τε θρόνους τε,
 ἐν δέ σφιν τυρόν τε καὶ ἄλφιτα καὶ μέλι χλωρόν
 οἶνω Πραμνείῳ ἐκύκα· ἀνέμισγε δὲ σίτω
 φάρμακα λύγρ', ἵνα πάγχυ λαθοῖατο πατρίδος αἵης.
 αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ δῶκέν τε καὶ ἔκπιον, αὐτίκ' ἔπειτα
 ῥάβδῳ πεπληγυῖα κατὰ συφροῖσιν ἔεργνυ.
 οἱ δὲ συνὼν μὲν ἔχον κεφαλὰς φωνήν τε τρίχας τε
 καὶ δέμας, αὐτὰρ νοῦς ἦν ἔμπεδος ὥς τὸ πάρος περ.
 ὥς οἱ μὲν κλαίοντες ἔερχατο· τοῖσι δὲ Κίρκη
 πὰρ ῥ' ἄκυλον βάλανόν τε βάλεν καρπὸν τε κρανείης
 ἔδμεναι, οἷα σύες χαμαιευνάδες αἰὲν ἔδουσιν.

Hom. Od. x. 210-243.

Lubrica nascentes implent conchylia lunae;
 sed non omne mare est generosae fertile testae.
 murice Baiano melior Lucrina peloris,
 ostrea Circeiis. . . . oriuntur.

Hor. S. ii. 4, 30-33.



Photograph by George Converse Fiske

SCENE NEAR SAN FELICE CIRCEO

. . . . So she led them in and set them upon chairs and high seats, and made them a mess of cheese and barley-meal and yellow honey with Pramnian wine, and mixed harmful drugs with the food to make them utterly forget their own country. Now when she had given them the cup and they had drunk it off, presently she smote them with a wand, and in the sties of the swine she penned them. So they had the head and voice, the bristles and the shape of swine, but their mind abode even as of old. Thus were they penned there weeping, and Circe flung them acorns and mast and fruit of the cornel tree to eat, whereon wallowing swine do always batten.

S. H. BUTCHER AND ANDREW LANG

For catching shell-fish the new moon's the time;
But there's a difference between clime and clime;
Baiae is good, but to the Lucrine yields;
Circeii ranks as best for oyster² fields.

JOHN CONINGTON

CLITUMNUS FLUMEN (CLITUNNO)

A small river of Umbria chiefly celebrated for the clearness of its waters and the fact that the stately white oxen used by the Romans in their sacrifices were pastured on its banks. The fact that Pliny has described it in a letter to one of his friends adds interest to it for the classical student. Claudian (*de vi. Cons. Hon.* 506 ff.) also refers to it at length.

²The oysters of Circeii were widely celebrated. Pliny (*N. H.* xxxii. 63) says that none were fresher or more delicate.

Qua formosa suo Clitumnus flumina luco
 integit et niveos abluit unda boves.

Prop. ii. 19, 25-26.

Clitumnus ab Umbro tramite.

Prop. iii. 22, 23-24.

Vidistine aliquando Clitumni fontem? Si nondum (et puto nondum; alioqui narrasses mihi), vide, quem ego (paenitet tarditatis) proxime vidi. Modicus collis adsurgit antiqua cupresso nemorosus et opacus. Hunc subter exit fons et exprimitur pluribus venis, sed inparibus, eluctatusque, quem facit, gurgitem lato gremio patescit purus et vitreus, ut numerare iactas stipes et relucetis calculos possis. Inde non loci devexitate, sed ipsa sui copia et quasi pondere inpellitur fons adhuc et iam amplissimum flumen atque etiam navium patiens, quas obvias quoque et contrario nisu in diversa tendentes transmittit et perfert, adeo validus, ut illa, qua properat ipse, quamquam per solum planum, remis non adiuvetur, idem aegerrime remis contisque superetur adversus. Iucundum utrumque per iocum ludumque fluitantibus, ut flexerint cursum, laborem otio, otium labore variare. Ripae fraxino multa, multa populo vestiuntur, quas perspicuus amnis velut mersas viridi imagine adnumerat. Rigor aquae certaverit nivibus, nec color cedit. Adiacet templum priscum et religiosum. Stat Clitumnus ipse amictus ornatusque praetexta. Praesens numen atque etiam fatidicum indicant sortes. Sparsa sunt circa sacella complura totidemque di. Sua cuique veneratio, suum

² This picturesque temple is still to be seen.

Where Clitumnus shrouds his fair streams in his own beloved grove, and with his waters laves the snow-white kine.

H. E. BUTLER

Clitumnus from his Umbrian path.

H. E. BUTLER

Pliny Visits the Clitumnus

Have you ever seen the source of the river Clitumnus? As I never heard you mention it, I imagine not; let me therefore advise you to do so immediately. It is but lately indeed I had that pleasure, and I condemn myself for not having seen it sooner.

At the foot of a little hill, covered with venerable and shady cypress trees, the river head is sent up out from the ground in several and unequal rills, and bursting forth forms a broad pool so clear and glassy that you may count the shining pebbles, and the little pieces of money which are thrown into it. From thence it is carried off not so much by the declivity of the ground, as by its own volume and, as it were, density. As soon as it has quitted its source, it becomes a mighty river, navigable for large vessels, even when they are making up stream and have to contend against the current. This runs so strong, though the ground is level, that boats going with it have no occasion for rowing oars; while it is difficult to advance against it, even with the help of oars and poles. This alternate interchange of ease and toil, according as you turn, is exceedingly amusing when one sails up and down merely for pleasure.

The banks are thickly clad with ash and poplar trees, whose verdant reflections are as distinctly seen in the translucent stream, as if they were actually sunk in it. The water is cold as snow, and as white too. Near it is a primitive and holy temple,³ wherein stands the river-god Clitumnus clothed in a purple-bordered robe. The lots kept here for divining, sufficiently testify to the presence and oracular power of the deity. Several little chapels are scattered round, each containing the statue of a different

nomen, quibusdam vero etiam fontes. Nam praeter illum quasi parentem ceterorum sunt minores capite discreti; sed flumini miscentur, quod ponte transmittitur. Is terminus sacri profanique. In superiore parte navigare tantum, infra etiam natare concessum. Balineum Hispellates, quibus illum locum divus Augustus dono dedit, publice praebent et hospitium. Nec desunt villae, quae secutae fluminis amoenitatem margini insistunt. In summa nihil erit, ex quo non capias voluptatem. Nam studebis quoque; leges multa multorum omnibus columnis, omnibus parietibus inscripta, quibus fons ille deusque celebratur. Plura laudabis, non nulla ridebis; quamquam tu vero, quae tua humanitas, nulla ridebis. Vale.

Plin. Ep. viii. 8.



THE CLITUMNUS RIVER

god. Each of these has his peculiar worship and title; and some of them, too, their own springs. For, beside the principal one, which is, as it were, the parent of all the rest, there are several other lesser streams, which, taking their rise from distinct sources, lose themselves in the river over which a bridge is built that separates the sacred part from that which lies open to common use. Vessels are allowed to come above this bridge, but no person is permitted to swim, except below it. The Hispellates, to whom Augustus gave this place, maintain a bath and an inn for travellers, at the expense of the corporation. And villas, wherever the river is most beautiful, are situated upon its banks.

In short, every object that presents itself will afford you entertainment. For you will also find food for study in the numerous inscriptions, by many hands all over the pillars and walls, in praise of the spring and its tutelar deity. Many of them you will admire, others you will laugh at; but I must correct myself when I say so; you are too good-natured, I know, to laugh at any. Farewell.

WILLIAM MELMOTH

CREMONA (CREMONA)

In the third century B. C. the Romans settled a colony at Cremona. The town was often used for military purposes, Scipio having taken his army there for winter quarters after the battle at the Trebia river in 218 B. C., and the Romans having used it as one of their loyal strongholds in the Second Punic War. The city suffered much during the various Gallic invasions and finally became so depleted that in 190 B. C. a fresh body of colonists was sent thither. From this time the place continued to flourish until it came to be looked upon as one of the most important towns in this part of Italy. Because of its sympathy with the side of Brutus after the death of Caesar, its territory was seized by Augustus and assigned to his veterans—a fate that also befell the neighboring Mantua. But the deadly blow fell in 69 A. D. when the city was burned to the ground during the war between the forces of Vitellius and Vespasian. Although the latter rebuilt it, the place never attained its former prominence.

Quadraginta armatorum milia inrupere, calonum lixarumque amplior numerus et in libidinem ac saevitiam corruptior. Non dignitas, non aetas protegebat, quominus stupra caedibus, caedes stupris miscerentur. Grandaevos senes, exacta aetate feminas, viles ad praedam, in ludibrium trahebant: ubi adulta virgo aut quis forma conspicuus incidisset, vi manibusque rapientium divulsus ipsos postremo direptores in mutuam perniciem agebat. Dum pecuniam vel gravia auro templorum dona sibi quisque trahunt, maiore aliorum vi truncabantur. Quidam obvia aspernati verberibus tormentisque dominorum abdita scrutari, defossa eruere: faces in manibus, quas, ubi praedam egresserant, in vacuas domos et inania templa per lasciviam iaculabantur;

Hic exitus Cremonae anno ducentesimo octogesimo sexto a primordio sui. Condita erat Ti. Sempronio P. Cornelio consulibus, ingruente in Italiam Annibale, propugnaculum adversus Gallos trans Padum agentes et si qua alia vis per Alpes rueret. Igitur numero colonorum, opportunitate fluminum, ubere agri, adnexu conubiisque gentium adolevit floruitque, bellis externis intacta, civilibus infelix.

Tac. Hist. iii. 33-34.

The Destruction of Cremona

Forty thousand men had entered sword in hand. The number of slaves and mean attendants of the camp was still greater, all bent on mischief, and more inclined to acts of barbarity than even the soldiers. Neither sex, nor age, nor dignity of rank, was spared. A scene of blood was laid, and amidst the horrors of a general massacre, lust and violation triumphed. Old men and ancient matrons, who had no wealth to satisfy avarice, were dragged forth with scorn, and butchered with derision. The young and comely of either sex were to suffer the brutal passions of abandoned men, or to be torn piecemeal in the struggle for the possession of their persons. In these conflicts the contending rivals, in the rage of disappointed lust, turned their swords against each other. The men, who were seen carrying off the wealth of houses, or massy gold from the temples, were attacked and butchered by others as rapacious as themselves. Not content with the treasures that lay open to their view, they put several to the rack, in order to extort a confession of concealed riches. The ground was dug up, to gratify the rage of avarice. Numbers carried flaming torches, and, as soon as they had brought forth their booty, made it their sport to set the houses and temples on fire.

Such was the fate of Cremona, two hundred and eighty-six years from its foundation. The first stone was laid during the consulship of Tiberius Sempronius and Publius Cornelius, at the time when Hannibal threatened an irruption into Italy. The design was to have a frontier town, to bridle the Gauls inhabiting beyond the Po, or any power on the other side of the Alps. The colony from that time grew into celebrity; their numbers multiplied, and their wealth increased; the country round was intersected with rivers; the soil was fertile; and by intermarriages the inhabitants formed alliances with the neighboring towns of Italy. The city continued to flourish in the worst of times, safe from foreign enemies, till ruined at last by the rage of civil war.

ARTHUR MURPHY

Mantua, vae, miserae nimium vicina Cremonae.
Vir. Ecl. ix. 28.

Initia aetatis Cremonae egit usque ad virilem togam quam XV anno natali suo accepit. . . . Sed Virgilius a Cremona Mediolanum et inde paulo post transiit in urbem.

Suet. De Poet (Vir.) 6-8.

CROTON (COTRONE)¹

Δοκεῖ δ' ἡ πόλις τά τε πολέμια ἀσκῆσαι καὶ τὰ περὶ τὴν ἀθλησιν· ἐν μιᾷ γοῦν Ὀλυμπιάδι οἱ τῶν ἄλλων προτερήσαντες τῷ σταδίῳ ἑπτὰ ἄνδρες ἅπαντες ὑπῆρξαν Κροτωνιάται, ὥστ' εἰκότως εἰρήσθαι δοκεῖ διότι Κροτωνιατῶν ὁ ἔσχατος πρῶτος ἦν τῶν ἄλλων Ἑλλήνων· καὶ τὴν παροιμίαν δὲ ὑγιέστερον Κρότωνος λέγουσαν ἐντεῦθεν εἰρήσθαι φασιν, ὥς τοῦ τόπου πρὸς ὑγίειαν καὶ εὐεξίαν ἔχοντός τι φορόν. πλείστους οὖν Ὀλυμπιονίκας ἔσχε, καίπερ οὐ πολὺν χρόνον οἰκηθεῖσα διὰ τὸν φθόρον τῶν ἐπὶ Σάγγρα πεσόντων ἀνδρῶν τοσούτων τὸ πλῆθος· προσέλαβε δὲ τῇ δόξῃ καὶ τὸ τῶν Πυθαγορείων πλῆθος καὶ Μίλων, ἐπιφανέστατος μὲν τῶν ἀθλητῶν γεγωνῶς ὁμιλητῆς δὲ Πυθαγόρου διατρίψαντος ἐν τῇ πόλει πολὺν χρόνον. φασὶ δ' ἐν τῷ συσσιτίῳ ποτὲ τῶν φιλοσόφων πονήσαντος στύλου τὸν Μίλωνα ὑποδύντα σῶσαι ἅπαντας, ὑποσπᾶσαι δὲ καὶ ἑαυτόν.

Strab. vi. 1, 12.

¹ The town was one of the most celebrated of the early Greek colonies in Italy, its fame being equalled only by that of its neighbor Sybaris. The zenith of its power falls, perhaps, in the sixth century B. C. In the last years of the Punic Wars it is still of some importance and Hannibal for three successive winters chose this neighborhood for his head-quarters, finding that the luxuriant pasture land about the place made it easy for him to supply his army with food. It is said, too, that the enormous wealth of the sacred temple of Juno Lacinia, just a few miles away, was a powerful attraction for him, (Cic. de Div. i. 24). But the place is scarcely mentioned during the later Republican period.

Mantua, alas! too near ill-fated Cremona.

H. R. FAIRCLOUGH

Virgil spent his early life at Cremona until he assumed the gown of manhood, upon his fifteenth birthday Virgil, however, moved from Cremona to Mediolanum, and shortly afterwards from there to Rome.

J. C. ROLFE

A Center for Athletics

The city cultivated martial discipline and athletic exercises² to a great extent, and in one of the Olympic games all the seven wrestlers, who obtained the palm in the stadium, were inhabitants of Croton; whence, it seems, the saying arose that the last wrestler of Croton was the first of the other Greeks, and hence, they say also, is the origin of the expression, "more salubrious than Croton," as instancing a place which had something to show in the number of wrestlers which it produced, as a proof of its salubrity and the robust frame of body which it was capable of rearing. Thus it had many victors in the Olympic games, although it cannot be reckoned to have been long inhabited on account of the vast destruction of its citizens who fell at the battle of the Sagras.³ Its celebrity too was not a little spread by the number of Pythagoreans who resided there, and by Milo, who was the most renowned of wrestlers, and lived on terms of intimacy with Pythagoras⁴ who abode long in this city. They relate that at a banquet of the philosophers, when one of the pillars in the hall gave way, Milo sustained the ceiling while they all escaped, and afterwards saved himself.

H. C. HAMILTON

² The fame of Croton was largely connected with the superiority of its athletes and their victories at Olympia. It is said that the physical training given to their youth made both the young men and the girls exceedingly beautiful.

³ A battle about the middle of the fourth century B. C. in which Croton met a disastrous defeat at the hands of the Locrians and Rhegians (Cic. de N. D. ii. 6), a blow from which the city never recovered.

⁴ A society known as the Pythagoreans, based upon the doctrines of the philosopher Pythagoras, who was a resident of Croton, played a very considerable part in the political and religious life of the city, and their ideas spread far beyond the bounds of this locality.

Sed et Crotoniatae, ut ait Timaeus, postquam Sybaritas delessent, in luxuriam prolapsi sunt: ita quidem ut eorum praetor etiam per urbem incederet veste purpurea amictus, aurea redimitus corona, candidis crepidis calceatus.

Athen. xii. 22 (Latin version by
JOHANNES SCHWEIGHAUSER, 1804)

Urbs Croto murum in circuitu patentem duodecim milia passuum habuit ante Pyrrhi in Italiam adventum. Post vastitatem eo bello factam vix pars dimidia habitabatur: flumen, quod medio oppido fluxerat, extra frequentia tectis loca praeterfluebat, et arx erat procul eis, quae habitabantur.

Liv. xxiv. 3, 1-3.

In urbe nobili templum erat ipsa urbe nobilius, Laciniae Iunonis, sanctum omnibus circa populis. Lucus ibi frequenti silva et proceris abietis arboribus saeptus laeta in medio pascua habuit, ubi omnis generis sacrum deae pecus pascebatur sine ullo pastore; separatimque greges sui cuiusque generis nocte remeabant ad stabula, numquam insidiis ferarum, non fraude violati hominum. Magni igitur fructus ex eo pecore capti, columnaue inde aurea solida facta et sacrata est; inclitumque templum divitiis etiam, non tantum sanctitate fuit.

Liv. xxiv. 3, 3-6.

⁵ Sometime in the sixth century, probably about 510 B. C., Croton utterly destroyed the neighboring city of Sybaris. (See the topic Sybaris and Athen. xii. 21.)

⁶ The war waged by the Romans with Pyrrhus delivered the final blow to Croton's power and influence (Liv. xxiv. 3).

The Luxury of the People of Croton

And the men of Croton, as Timaeus says, after they had destroyed the people of Sybaris,⁵ began to indulge in luxury; so that their chief magistrate went about the city clad in a purple robe, and wearing a golden crown on his head, and wearing also white sandals.

C. D. YONGE

Croton's Former Extent

Before the coming of Pyrrhus⁶ into Italy, the wall encompassing Croton was twelve miles in circumference; since the devastation caused by the war which then took place, scarcely one half of the inclosed space was inhabited; the river which formerly flowed through the middle of the town now ran on the outside of the part occupied by buildings, and the citadel was at a great distance from these.

GEORGE BAKER

A Wealthy Temple

In the region of a well-known city stood the famous temple of Juno Lacinia, more universally celebrated than the city itself, and held in high veneration by all the surrounding nations. Here, a consecrated grove, encompassed on the extremities by close-ranged trees and tall firs, comprehended in the middle a tract of rich pasture-ground, in which cattle of every kind, sacred to the goddess, fed, without any keeper, the herds of each particular kind going out separately and returning at night to their stalls, without ever receiving injury, either from wild beasts or men. The profits, therefore, accruing from these cattle were great, out of which a pillar of solid gold was erected and consecrated so that the fane became as remarkable for riches as for sanctity.

GEORGE BAKER

CUMAE (CUMA)

One of the most ancient of the Greek cities in Italy (Strabo says it was the first of the Greek settlements), Cumae rose to a position of great power and influence. From 700 B. C. to 500 B. C. it was perhaps the most important city in this region of Italy. It waged war for many years against the rising power of the Etruscans and again against that of the Samnites, who in 420 B. C. succeeded in capturing the city, inflicting the most severe

Sic fatur lacrimans, classique immittit habenas,
 et tandem Euboicis Cumarum adlabitur oris.
 obvertunt pelago proras; tum dente tenaci
 ancora fundabat navis, et litora curvae
 praetexunt puppes. iuvenum manus emicat ardens
 litus in Hesperium; quaerit pars semina flammae
 abstrusa in venis silicis, pars densa ferarum
 tecta rapit silvas, inventaque flumina monstrat.
 at pius Aeneas arces, quibus altus Apollo
 praesidet, horrendaeque procul secreta Sibyllae,
 antrum immane, petit, magnam cui mentem animum-
 que

Delius inspirat vates aperitque futura.
 iam subeunt Triviae lucos atque aurea tecta.

Vir. Aen. vi. 1-13.

¹ Cumae is the landing place for the storm-tossed Trojans.

² A reference to the temple of Apollo in this neighborhood.

³ The famous Cumaean Sibyl inhabits a cave near the temple of Apollo, the "Delian seer" who is the source of her inspiration.

⁴ The name "Trivia" is applied to Diana as a goddess connected with the lower world.

suffering upon its inhabitants. In the course of time it became a Roman town, although of no special importance. Hannibal made an energetic attack upon the place in the Second Punic War, but was repulsed by Sempronius Gracchus. (For a vivid account of this affair, see Liv. xxiii. 36, 37; for Hannibal's destruction of the region, see xxiv. 13.) As several of the passages quoted below indicate, it was known in later times only as a quiet place which attracted those in search of rest and retirement.

The Trojans Reach Italy; Aeneas Seeks Apollo

Thus he cries, weeping, and gives his fleet the reins, and at last glides up to the shores of Euboean Cumae.¹ They turn the prows sea-ward, then with the grip of anchors' teeth made fast the ships, and the round keels fringe the beach. In hot haste the youthful band leaps forth on the Hesperian shore; some seek the seeds of flame hidden in veins of flint, some pillage the woods, the thick coverts of game, and point to new-found streams. But good Aeneas seeks the heights, where Apollo² sits enthroned, and a vast cavern³ hard by, hidden haunt of the dread Sibyl, into whom the Delian seer breathes a mighty mind and soul, revealing the future. Now they pass under the grove of Trivia⁴ and the roof of gold.

H. R. FAIRCLOUGH

Huc ubi delatus Cumaeam accesseris urbem
 divinosque lacus et Averno sonantia silvis,
 insanam vatem aspicias, quae rupe sub ima
 fata canit foliisque notas et nomina mandat.
 quaecumque in foliis descripsit carmina virgo,
 digerit in numerum atque antro seclusa relinquit.
 illa manent immota locis neque ab ordine cedunt;
 verum eadem, verso tenuis cum cardine ventus
 impulit et teneras turbavit ianua frondes,
 numquam deinde cavo volitantia prendere saxo,
 nec revocare situs aut iungere carmina curat:
 inconsulti abeunt, sedemque odere Sibyllae.
 hic tibi ne qua morae fuerint dispendia tanti,
 quamvis increpitent socii, et vi cursus in altum
 vela vocet possisque sinus implere secundos,
 quin adeas vatem precibusque oracula poscas.
 ipsa canat, vocemque volens atque ora resolvat.
 Vir. Aen. iii. 441-457.

“Nec dea sum,” dixit “nec sacri turis honore
 humanum dignare caput. neu nescius erres:
 lux aeterna mihi carituraque fine dabatur,
 si mea virginitas Phoebō patuisset amanti.
 dum tamen hanc sperat, dum praecorumpere donis
 me cupit, ‘elige,’ ait ‘virgo Cumaea, quid optes:
 optatis potiere tuis.’ ego pulveris hausti
 ostendens cumulum, quot haberet corpora pulvis,
 tot mihi natales contingere vana rogavi;
 excidit, ut peterem iuvenes quoque protinus annos.

⁵ An account of the Sibyl's method of communicating her prophecies to visitors who come to her cave and an injunction to Aeneas to insist upon a message from her inspired lips. In this connection, see Vir. Aen. vi. 42-51; 51-76; 83-97.

⁶ The Sibyl tells the story of how she received the gift of prophecy from Apollo.

The Cave of the Sibyl⁵

When wafted to that shore,
Repair to Cumae's hill, and to the lake,
Avernus, with its whispering grove divine.
There shalt thou see a frenzied prophetess,
Who from beneath the hollow scarpèd crag
Sings oracles; or characters on leaves,
Mysterious names. Whate'er the virgin writes,
On leaves inscribing the portentous song,
She sets in order, and conceals them well
In her deep cave, where they abide unchanged
In due array. Yet not a care has she,
If with some swinging hinge a breeze sweeps in,
To catch them as they whirl: if open door
Disperse them fluttering through the hollow rock,
She will not link their shifted sense anew,
Nor re-invent her fragmentary song.
Oft her unanswered votaries depart,
Scorning the Sibyl's shrine. But deem not thou
Thy tarrying too long, whate'er thy stay.
Though thy companions chide, though winds of power
Invite thy ship to sea, and well would speed
The swelling sail, yet to that Sibyl go.
Pray that her own lips may sing forth for thee
The oracles, uplifting her dread voice
In willing prophecy.

T. C. WILLIAMS

A Tragic Tale⁶

"I am no goddess, nor is any mortal worthy of the honour of the sacred incense. But, lest you mistake in ignorance, eternal, endless life was offered me, had my virgin modesty consented to Phoebus' love. While he still hoped for this and sought to break my will with gifts, he said: 'Choose what you will, maiden of Cumae, and you shall have your choice.' Pointing to a heap of sand, I made the foolish prayer that I might have as many years of life as there were sand-grains in the pile; but forgot to ask that those years might be perpetually young. He

hos tamen ille mihi dabat aeternamque iuventam,
 si Venerem paterer. contempto munere Phoebi
 innuba permaneo. sed iam felicior aetas
 terga dedit, tremuloque gradu venit aegra senectus,
 quae patienda diu est. nam iam mihi saecula septem
 acta vides: superest, numeros ut pulveris aequem,
 ter centum messes, ter centum musta videre.
 tempus erit, cum de tanto me corpore parvam
 longa dies faciet, consumptaque membra senecta
 ad minimum redigentur onus. nec amata videbor
 nec placuisse deo."

Ov. Met. xiv. 130-150.

Πρότερον μὲν οὖν ηὐτύχει [ἢ τε πόλις] καὶ τὸ Φλεγραῖον
 καλούμενον πεδῖον, ἐν ᾧ τὰ περὶ τοὺς Γίγαντας μυθεύουσιν οὐκ
 ἄλλοθεν, ὡς εἰκός, ἀλλ' ἐκ τοῦ περιμάχητον τὴν γῆν εἶναι δι'
 ἀρετὴν, ὕστερον δ' οἱ Καμπανοὶ κύριοι καταστάντες τῆς πόλεως
 ὕβρισαν εἰς τοὺς ἀνθρώπους πολλά. καὶ δὴ καὶ ταῖς γυναιξὶν
 αὐτῶν συνῴκησαν αὐτοί. ὅμως δ' οὖν ἔτι σώζεται πολλὰ ἔχνη
 τοῦ Ἑλληνικοῦ κόσμου καὶ τῶν ἱερῶν καὶ τῶν νομίμων. ὠνομά-
 σθαι δ' ἐνιοὶ Κῦμην ἀπὸ τῶν κυμάτων φασί· ῥαχιώδης γὰρ καὶ
 προσεχῆς ὁ πλησίον αἰγιαλός. εἰσὶ δὲ καὶ κητεῖαι παρ' αὐτοῖς
 ἄρισται. ἐν δὲ τῷ κόλπῳ τούτῳ καὶ ὕλη τίς· ἐστὶ θαμνώδης ἐπὶ
 πολλοὺς ἔκτεινομένη σταδίους ἄνδρος καὶ ἀμμώδης, ἣν Γαλλι-
 ναρίαν ὕλην καλοῦσιν. ἐνταῦθα δὴ ληστήρια συνεστήσαντο οἱ
 Πομπηίου Σέξτου ναύαρχοι, καθ' ὃν καιρὸν Σικελίαν ἀπέστησεν
 ἐκεῖνος.

Strab. v. 4, 4.

Quamvis digressu veteris confusus amici,
 laudo tamen vacuis quod sedem figere Cumis
 destinet atque unum civem donare Sibyllae.
 ianua Baiarum est et gratum litus amoeni
 secessus.

Juv. iii. 1-5.

⁷ The poet Juvenal is referring here to one of his friends who has just moved from Rome. (See Aquinum.)

granted me the years, and promised endless youth as well, if I would yield to his love. I spurned Phoebus' gift and am still unwedded. But now my joyous springtime of life has fled and with tottering step weak old age is coming on, which for long I must endure. Even now you see me after seven centuries of life, and, ere my years equal the number of the sands, I still must behold three hundred harvest-times, three hundred vintages. The time will come when length of days will shrivel me from my full form to but a tiny thing, and my limbs, consumed by age, will shrink to a feather's weight. Then will I seem never to have been loved, never to have pleased the god."

F. J. MILLER

Miscellaneous Items About Cumae

At first this city was highly prosperous, as well as the Phlegraean plain which mythology has made the scene of the adventures of the giants, for no other reason, as it appears, than because the fertility of the country had given rise to battles for its possession. Afterwards, however, the Campanians becoming masters of the city, inflicted much injustice on the inhabitants, and even violated their wives. Still, however, there remain numerous traces of the Grecian taste, their temples, and their laws. Some are of opinion that Cumae was so called from τὰ κύματα, the waves, the seacoast near it being rocky and exposed. These people have excellent fisheries. On the shores of this gulf there is a scrubby forest, extending over numerous acres of parched and sandy land. This they call the Galinarian wood. It was there that the admirals of Sextus Pompeius assembled their gangs of pirates, at the time when he drew Sicily into revolt.

H. C. HAMILTON

Cumae Receives a New Citizen⁷

Though put out by the departure of my old friend, I commend his purpose to fix his home at Cumae and to present one citizen to the Sibyl. That is the gate of Baiae, a sweet retreat upon a pleasant shore.

G. G. RAMSAY

Quieta Cyme.

Stat. Silv. iv. 3, 65.

Διῆλθε γὰρ ἐς χωρία ἴδια ἐς Κύμην τῆς Ἰταλίας καὶ ἐνταῦθα ἐπ' ἐρημίας θαλάσση τε καὶ κυνηγεσίοις ἐχρήτο, οὐ φυλασσόμενος ἄρα τὸν κατὰ ἄστν ἰδιώτην βίον οὐδ' ἀσθενῆς ὦν αὐθις ἐς ὃ τι ὁρμήσειεν. ᾧ δυνατὴ μὲν ἔτι ἡ ἡλικία καὶ τὸ σῶμα εὐρωστον, . . .

ἀλλὰ μοι δοκεῖ κόρον τε πολέμων καὶ κόρον ἀρχῆς καὶ κόρον ἄστεος λαβῶν ἐπὶ τέλει καὶ ἀγροικίας ἐρασθῆναι.

Appian B. C. i. 104.

Forte illis diebus Campaniam petiverat Caesar, et Cumas usque progressus Petronius illic attinebatur; nec tulit ultra timoris aut spei moras. Neque tamen praeceps vitam expulit, sed incisas venas, ut libitum, obligatas aperire rursum et adloqui amicos, non per seria aut quibus gloriam constantiae peteret. Audiebatque referentes, nihil de immortalitate animae et sapientium placitis, sed levia carmina et faciles versus. Servorum alios largitione, quosdam verberibus adfecit. Inuit et epulas, somno indulisit, ut quamquam coacta mors fortuitae similis esset. Ne codicillis quidem, quod plerique pereuntium, Neronem aut Tigellinum aut quem alium potentium adulatus est: sed flagitia principis sub nominibus exoletorum feminarumque et novitatem cuiusque stupri perscripsit atque obsignata misit Neroni. Fregitque anulum, ne mox usui esset ad facienda pericula.

Tac. Ann. xvi. 19.

⁸ This and following passages bear out the statement in the introductory note as to the attractions of Cumae as a place of retirement. Pompey had a villa here (Cic. ad Att. iv. 10) as well as Cicero (ad Att. xiv. 20; iv. 11; v. 2.), and many other prominent Romans had homes not far away. (For an account of a millionaire's villa, see Sen. Ep. lv. 1-5.)

⁹ Sulla, leader of the senatorial party, and practically the ruler of Rome, in 79 B. C., to the surprise of all, retired from public life.

¹⁰ The emperor Nero, at whose court Petronius, an arbiter of fashion as well as a man of letters, was a prominent figure. For a long time a favorite, he at last fell under the censure of the emperor and was obliged to take his own life.

Quiet Cumae.⁸

A Prominent Politician Retires

For he⁹ retired to his own estates at Cumae in Italy and there occupied his leisure in hunting and fishing. He did this, not because he was afraid to live a private life in the city, nor because he had not sufficient bodily strength for whatever he might be eager to do, for he was still of virile age and sound constitution. . . . But I think that because he was weary of war, weary of power, weary of Rome, he finally fell in love with rural life.

HORACE WHITE

The End of an Emperor's Favorite

It happened at the time that the Emperor¹⁰ was on his way to Campania and that Petronius, after going as far as Cumae, was there detained. He bore no longer the suspense of fear or hope, yet he did not fling away life with precipitate haste, but having made an incision in his veins and then, according to his humour, bound them up, he again opened them, while he conversed with his friends, not in a serious strain or on topics that might win for him the glory of courage. And he listened to them as they repeated, not thoughts on the immortality of the soul or on the theories of philosophers, but light poetry and playful verses. To some of his slaves he gave liberal presents, a flogging to others. He dined, indulged himself in sleep, that death, though forced on him, might have a natural appearance. Even in his will, he did not, as did many in their last moments, flatter Nero or Tigellinus or any other of the men in power. On the contrary, he described fully the prince's shameful excesses, with the names of his male and female companions and their novelties in debauchery, and sent the account under seal to Nero. Then he broke his signet-ring, that it might not be subsequently available for imperilling others.

ALFRED CHURCH AND WILLIAM BRODRIBB

FIDENAE

(VILLA SPADA NEAR CASTEL GIUBILEO)

A large and important town in the very early days of Rome, with whose various wars it was frequently connected. On several occasions it seems to have joined forces with its powerful neighbor, Veii, in order to resist Roman domination (Livy i, 27; iv, 17-19). An account of one of these contests in which the Roman consul suc-

Urbs alta et munita.

Liv. iv. 22, 3.

Gabiis desertior atque

Fidenis vicus.

Hor. Ep. i. 11, 7-8.

M. Licinio L. Calpurnio consulibus, ingentium bellorum cladem aequavit malum improvisum; eius initium simul et finis exstitit. Nam coepto apud Fidenam amphitheatro, Atilius quidam libertini generis, quo spectaculum gladiatorum celebraret, neque fundamenta per solidum subdidit, neque firmis nexibus ligneam compagem superstruxit, ut qui non abundantia pecuniae nec municipali ambitione, sed in sordidam mercedem id negotium quaesivisset. Adfluxere avidi talium, imperitante Tiberio procul voluptatibus habiti, virile ac muliebre secus, omnis aetas, ob propinquitatem loci effusius; unde gravior pestis fuit, conferta mole, dein convulsa, dum ruit intus aut in exteriora effunditur inmensamque vim mortalium, spectaculo intentos aut qui circum adstabant, praeceps trahit atque operit. Et illi quidem, quos principium stragis in mortem adflixerat, ut tali sorte, cruciatum effugere: miserandi magis quos abrupta parte corporis nondum vita deseruerat; qui per diem visu, per noctem ululatibus et gemitu coniuges aut liberos noscebant.

¹ A characteristic allusion in the literature of the Empire.

² An accident in the reign of Tiberius.

ceeds in capturing the city by digging a tunnel under it is especially vivid (Livy iv. 22). The end came in the fifth century when the Roman dictator plundered the town and sold its inhabitants into slavery although not totally destroying the place. It never recovered its importance, however, and in the late Republic as the passages below show it has become an insignificant village.

A city lofty in its situation and fortified.

A village more deserted¹ than Gabii or Fidenae.

A Grand-Stand Falls²

In the consulship of Marcus Licinius and Lucius Calpurnius, a sudden accident caused a loss of life equal to that of some great battle. The calamity began and ended in a moment. A certain Atilius, a freedman, had put up an amphitheatre at Fidenae for the purpose of a gladiatorial exhibition; but he had neither made the foundations sure, nor firmly knitted together the wooden superstructure, being a man who had undertaken the business, not from abundance of means, or to win favor among his townsmen, but merely for sordid gain. Lovers of such shows, of both sexes and of every age, poured in: debarred from such pleasures under Tiberius, they flocked thither in all the greater numbers that the place was so near to Rome. Hence the magnitude of the disaster that followed. For when the huge fabric was densely packed, it suddenly collapsed, part falling inwards, part outwards, carrying headlong with it, or overwhelming, a vast number of persons who were absorbed in watching the games, or were standing around. Those killed outright at first, bad as their case was, escaped further suffering; more pitiable was the lot of those who, with limbs torn off, were still alive, recognizing wife or children by their faces as long as daylight lasted, by their cries and lamentations when night came on.

· · · · ·
Ut coepere dimoveri obruta, concursus ad exanimos
complectentium, osculantium; et saepe certamen, si con-
fusior facies, sed par forma aut aetas errorem adgnoscenti-
bus fecerat. Quinquaginta hominum milia eo casu
debilitata vel obtrita sunt.

Tac. Ann. iv. 62-63.



SCENE NEAR FIDENAE

.
 . . As soon as the removal of the débris began, people rushed upon the dead bodies, kissing and embracing them and many a dispute took place over some unrecognizable face, if similarity of age or form suggested a mistaken identification. No less than fifty thousand people were either maimed or crushed to death in this disaster.

G. G. RAMSAY

FORMIAE (MOLA DI GAETA OR FORMIA)

An early mention of the place indicates that after the close of the Latin War in 338 B. C., it was rewarded by the gift of citizenship for the favor it had shown to Rome (though not an active participant in the contest) in keeping its passes open to the Roman army. From the close of the second century B. C., it grew rapidly into a flourishing municipality and, being situated on the Appian Way and in the midst of an unusually beautiful country, came to be looked upon as a most desirable resort for the nobles of Rome. The prominence of Cicero in the classical world and the fact that he spent much of his time at his villa at Formiae, give the chief interest to the place to-day. (See ad Att. ii. 9; ii. 11; ii. 13. et al.)

O temperatae dulce Formiae litus,
 vos, cum severi fugit oppidum Martis
 et inquietas fessus exiit curas,
 Apollinaris omnibus locis praefert.
 non ille sanctae dulce Tibur uxoris,
 nec Tusculanos Algidosve secessus,
 Praeneste nec sic Antiumque miratur;
 non blanda Circe Dardanisve Caieta
 desiderantur, nec Marica nec Liris,
 nec in Lucrina lota Salmacis vena.
 hic summa leni stringitur Thetis vento;
 nec languet aequor, viva sed quies ponti
 pictam phaselon adiuvante fert aura,
 sicut puellae non amantis aestatem
 mota salubre purpura venit frigus.
 nec saeta longo quaerit in mari praedam,
 sed e cubiculo lectuloque iactatam
 spectatus alte lineam trahit piscis.
 si quando Nereus sentit Aeoli regnum,
 ridet procellas tuta de suo mensa:
 piscina rhombum pascit et lupos vernas,
 natat ad magistrum delicata muraena,
 nomenclator mugilem citat notum,
 et adesse iussi prodeunt senes nulli.
 frui sed istis quando, Roma, permittis?
 quot Formianos imputat dies annus
 negotiosis rebus urbis haerenti?
 o ianitores vilicique felices!
 dominis parantur ista, serviunt vobis.

Mart. x. 30.

Ego autem usque eo sum enervatus, ut hoc otio, quo nunc tabescimus, malim *ἐντυραννέσθαι*, quam cum optima spe dimicare. De pangendo quod me crebro adhortaris, fieri nihil potest. Basilicam habeo, non villam, frequentia Formianorum atque imparem basilicam tribui Aemiliae! Sed omitto vulgus; post horam iv molesti ceteri non sunt. C. Arrius proximus est vicinus;

¹An epigram which the poet writes to his friend Apollinaris.

An Ideal Resort

O delightful shore of salubrious Formiae! Apollinaris, when he flees from the city of stern Mars, and, wearied, lays aside his anxious cares, prefers thee to every other spot. The charming Tivoli, the birth-place of his virtuous wife, is not to him so attractive, neither are the retreats of Tusculum, or Algidus, or Praeneste, or Antium. He pines not after the bland Circe, or Trojan Caieta, or Marica, or Liris, or the fountain of Salmacis, which feeds the Lucrine lake. At Formiae the surface of the ocean is but gently crisped by the breeze; and though tranquil, is ever in motion, and bears along the painted skiff under the influence of a gale as gentle as that wafted by a maiden's fan when she is distressed by heat. Nor has the fishing-line to seek its victim far out at sea; but the fish may be seen beneath the pellucid waters, seizing the line as it drops from the chamber or the couch. Were Aeolus ever to send a storm, the table, still sure of its provision, might laugh at his railings; for the native fish-pool protects the turbot and the pike; delicate lampreys swim up to their master; delicious mullet obey the call of the keeper, and the old carp come forth at the sound of his voice. But when does Rome permit him to partake of these enjoyments? How many days at Formiae does the year allot to him, closely chained as he is to the pursuits of the city? Happy gate-keepers and bailiffs! These gratifications provided for your masters are enjoyed by you.¹

Translated from the BOHN LIBRARY

Bores Spoil Cicero's Days at Formiae

For myself, however, I have grown so slack that I should prefer to waste my life in my present ease under a despotism than to take part in the struggle however bright the prospect of success. As for the writing for which you so incessantly clamor, it is impossible. My house is so crowded with the townfolk that it is a public hall rather than a private house: and too small at that for the Aemilian tribe. But—to omit the common herd, for others don't bother me after ten o'clock—C. Arrius is my next

immo ille quidem iam contubernalis; qui etiam se idcirco Romam ire negat, ut hic mecum totos dies philosophetur. Ecce ex altera parte Sebosus, ille Catuli familiaris. Quo me vertam? Statim mehercule Arpinum irem, ni te in Formiano commodissime expectari viderem, dumtaxat ad prid. Non. Mai.; vides enim, quibus hominibus aures sint deditae meae. Occasionem mirificam, si qui nunc, dum hi apud me sunt, emere de me fundum Formianum velit!

Cic. ad. Att. ii. 14., 1-2.

Una Formias venimus et ab hora octava ad vesperum secreto collocti sumus. Quod quaeris, ecquae spes pacificationis sit, quantum ex Pompei multo et accurato sermone perspexi, ne voluntas quidem est. . . . Vehementer hominem contemnebat et suis et rei publicae copiis confidebat.

Cic. ad Att. vii. 8.

In Mamurrarum lassi deinde urbe manemus,
Murena praebente domum, Capitone culinam.

Hor. S. i. 5, 37-38.

² A letter written by Cicero to his friend Atticus.

³ Pompey and Cicero hold one of their many discussions on the critical political situation which has been brought about from Caesar's refusal to disband his legions at the bidding of the senate after his victorious campaigns in Gaul.

⁴ The wealthy and prominent family of Mamurra lived at Formiae. Horace again makes a halt in his journey to Brundisium.

door neighbor, or rather he lives with me, declaring that he has forborne to go to Rome, expressly for the purpose of spending his whole day philosophizing with me here. Then on the other side there is Sebosus, Catulus' intimate friend. Which way can I turn? Upon my word, I would go to Arpinum straight away, if I did not see that Formiae is the most convenient place to wait for your visit: but only up to the sixth of May, for you see what bores my ears are condemned to endure. Now's the time to bid for my Formian estate, while these people are pestering me.²

E. O. WINSTEDT

Two Leading Politicians Talk Over a Critical Situation³

We reached Formiae at the same time and were closeted together from two o'clock until evening. For your query as to the chance of a peaceful settlement, so far as I could tell from Pompey's full and detailed discourse, he does not even want peace. . . . Pompey has an utter contempt for him, and firm confidence in his own and the state's resources.³

E. O. WINSTEDT

Then at Mamurra's⁴ city we pull up,
Lodge with Murena, with Fonteius sup.

JOHN CONINGTON

FORUM APPI (FORO APPIO)

A town on the Appian Way whose chief importance for the classical student lies in the fact that it was the usual resting place for travelers at the end of the first day's journey from Rome. A canal led from here, parallel with the road, to the neighborhood of Tarracina, and travelers frequently chose this means of continuing their journey, as did Horace and his companions on the occasion of their trip to Brundisium. Cicero wrote several letters from here in 59 B. C. (ad Att. ii. 10).

Inde Forum Appi,
differtum nautis cauponibus atque malignis.
hoc iter ignavi divisimus, altius ac nos
praeinctis unum; minus est gravis Appia tardis.
hic ego propter aquam, quod erat deterrima, ventri
indico bellum, cenantes haud animo aequo
expectans comites. iam nox inducere terris
umbras et caelo diffundere signa parabat;
tum pueri nautis, pueris convicia nautae
ingerere: "huc appelle; trecentos inseris; ohe
iam satis est." dum aes exigitur, dum mula ligatur,
tota abit hora. mali culices ranaeque palustres
avertunt somnos. absentem ut cantat amicam
multa prolutus vappa nauta atque viator
certatim, tandem fessus dormire viator
incipit, ac missae pastum retinacula mulae
nauta piger saxo religat stertitque supinus.
iamque dies aderat, nil cum procedere lintrem
sentimus, donec cerebrosus prosilit unus
ac mulae nautaeque caput lumbosque saligno
fuste dolat: quarta vix demum exponimur hora
ora manusque tua lavimus, Feronia, lympa.

Hor. S. i. 5, 3-24.

Et ita contendimus Romam. Unde cum audissent
fratres de rebus nostris, prodierunt nobis in occursum us-
que ad Appii Forum et Tres Tabernas: quos cum vidisset
Paulus, gratiis actis Deo, sumpsit fiduciam.

Acta Apost. xxviii. 15-16.

¹ Horace and his companions.

² An allusion to the journey of St. Paul to Rome. Cicero mentions Tres Tabernae as a place where he turned off the Appian Way to go to Antium.

An Uncomfortable Night

Next Appii Forum, filled, e'en nigh to choke,
With knavish publicans and boatmen folk.
This portion of our route, which most get through
At one good stretch, we¹ chose to split in two,
Taking it leisurely: for those who go
The Appian Way are jolted less when slow.
I find the water villainous, decline
My stomach's overtures, refuse to dine,
And sit and sit with temper less than sweet
Watching my fellow travelers while they eat.
Now night prepared o'er all the Earth to spread
Her veil, and light the stars up overhead:
Boatmen and slaves a slanging-match begin:
"Ho! put in here! What, take three hundred in?
You'll swamp us all!" So, while our fares we pay
And the mule's tied, a whole hour slips away.
No hope of sleep: the tenants of the marsh,
Hoarse frogs and shrill mosquitos, sing so harsh,
While passenger and boatmen chant the praise
Of their true-loves in amoebean lays,
Each fairly drunk: the passenger at last
Tires of the game, and soon his eyes are fast:
Then to a stone his mule the boatman moors,
Leaves her to pasture, lays him down, and snores.
And now 'twas near the dawning of the day,
When 'tis discovered that we make no way:
Out leaps a hair-brained fellow and attacks
With a stout cudgel mule's and boatman's backs:
And so at length, thanks to this vigorous friend,
By ten o'clock we reach our boating's end.
Tired with the voyage, face and hands we lave
In pure Feronia's hospitable wave.

JOHN CONINGTON

Paul Approaches Rome²

And so we hurried to Rome. When the brothers heard about our affairs, they came out to meet us as far as Forum Appi and the Three Taverns; when Paul had seen them, and had given thanks to God, he felt new courage.

FUCINUS LACUS (LAGO DI FUCINO)

Vitrea (te) Fucinus unda.

Vir. Aen. vii. 759.

Πελαγίας τὸ μέγεθος. χρῶνται δ' αὐτῇ μάλιστα μὲν Μαρσὶ καὶ πάντες οἱ πλησιόχωροι. φασὶ δ' αὐτὴν καὶ πληροῦσθαί ποτε μέχρι τῆς ὀρεινῆς καὶ ταπεινοῦσθαι πάλιν ὥστ' ἀναψύχειν τοὺς λιμνωθέντας τόπους καὶ γεωργεῖσθαι παρέχειν, εἴτε μεταστάσεις τῶν κατὰ βάθους ὑγρῶν σποράδην καὶ ἀδήλως γίνονται πάλιν δ' ἐπισυρρέουσιν, ἢ τελέως ἐκλείπουσιν αἱ πηγαὶ καὶ πάλιν συνθλίβονται, ἐκ δὲ τῆς Φουκίνας εἶναι τὰς πηγὰς ιστοροῦσι τοῦ Μαρκίου ὕδατος τοῦ τὴν Ῥώμην ποτίζοντος καὶ παρὰ τᾶλλα εὐδοκιμοῦντος ὕδατα.

Strab. v. 3, 13.

Quin et emissurus Fucinum lacum naumachiam ante commisit. Sed cum proclamantibus naumachiariis: *Have imperator, morituri te salutant!* respondisset: *Aut non!* neque post hanc vocem quasi venia data quisquam dimicare vellet, diu cunctatus an omnes igni ferroque absumeret, tandem e sede sua prosiluit ac per ambitum lacus non sine foeda vacillatione discurrens, partim minando partim adhortando ad pugnam compulit. Hoc spectaculo classis Sicula et Rhodia concurrerunt, duodenarum triremium singulae, exciente bucina Tritone argenteo, qui e medio lacu per machinam emerserat.

Suet. Claud. 21.

¹ The largest lake in central Italy, surrounded by lofty mountains. The hardy Marsi inhabited the region about it.

² The emperor Claudius, who drained this lake because, having no outlet, it frequently flooded the land about it.

The glassy waves of Fucinus.¹

JOHN CONINGTON

A Curious Phenomenon

This (lake) is vast as a sea, and is of great service to the Marsi and all the surrounding nations. They say that at times its waters rise to the height of the mountains which surround it, and at others subside so much that the places which had been covered with water reappear and may be cultivated; however, the subsidings of the waters occur irregularly and without previous warning, and are followed by their rising again; the springs fail altogether and gush out again after a time. . . .

It is reported that the Marcian water, which is drunk at Rome in preference to any other, has its source in Lake Fucinus.

H. C. HAMILTON

An Emperor's Diversion

Even when he² was on the point of letting out the water from Lake Fucinus, he gave a sham sea-fight first. But when the combatants cried out: "Hail, emperor, they who are about to die salute thee," he replied, "Or not," and after that all of them refused to fight, maintaining that they had been pardoned. Upon this he hesitated for some time about destroying them all with fire and sword, but at last, leaping from his throne and running along the edge of the lake with his ridiculous, tottering gait; he induced them to fight, partly by threats and partly by promises. At this performance, a Sicilian and a Rhodian fleet engaged, each numbering twelve triremes and the signal was sounded on a horn by a silver Triton which was raised from the middle of the lake by a mechanical device.

J. C. ROLFE

Fucinum adgressus est, non minus compendii spe quam gloriae, cum quidam privato sumptu emissuros se repromitterent, si sibi siccati agri concederentur. Per tria autem passuum milia partim ecfosso monte partim exciso, canalem absolvit aegre et post undecim annos, quamvis continuis xxx hominum milibus sine intermissione operantibus.

Suet. Claud. 20.

FUNDI (FONDI)

A town on the Appian Way (Strab. v. 3, 6.) between Tarracina and Formiae, associated with the latter during the Punic War in its friendliness for Rome. Under the Empire it became a prosperous municipality. The family of Livia, wife of Augustus, came originally from Fundi and some writers say that Tiberius was born here (Suet. Tib. 5). Its wine was excellent although inferior to the Caecuban made in this region (Mart. xiii. 113 and the topic Caecubus Ager in the Appendix). But it is Horace's stop here that lends the place its chief interest.

Fundos Aufidio Lusco praetore libenter
linquimus, insani ridentes praemia scribae,
praetextam et latum clavum prunaeque batillum.

Hor. S. i. 5, 34-36.

Horace Enjoys a Joke

We turn our back with much delight
On Fundi, and its praetor, light
Aufidius Luscus; many a joke
And jest upon that crack-brained scribe
We broke and his pretentious ways,
His grand praetexta, all ablaze
With a broad purple band, flung o'er him,
And pans of charcoal borne before him.

SIR THEODORE MARTIN

An Engineering Feat

He² made the attempt on the Fucine Lake as much in the hope of gain as of glory, inasmuch as there were some who agreed to drain it at their own cost, provided that the land that was uncovered be given to them. He finished the outlet, which was three miles in length, partly by levelling and partly by tunnelling a mountain, a work of great difficulty and requiring eleven years, although he had 30,000 men at work all the time without interruption.

J. C. ROLFE

GABII (NEAR CASTIGLIONE)



THE VILLAGE OF CASTIGLIONE NEAR THE SITE OF GABII

According to Virgil (*Aen.* vi. 773), the place was founded by Alba. However this may be, it attained great importance in the very early days of Rome to which, as Dionysius says (*iv.* 53), the ruins of its buildings and the circuit of its walls attest. During the Republic and the early Empire the place is known only as an insignificant village. The passages quoted below are characteristic of the writers of these times. The town seems to have survived into the later Empire, however, and even to have increased somewhat in prosperity.

Tunc omne Latinum
fabula nomen erit; Gabios Veiosque Coramque
pulvere vix tectae poterunt monstrare ruinae
Albanosque lares Laurentinosque penates
rus vacuum.

Luc. vii. 391-395.

Et qui nunc nulli, maxima turba Gabi.

Prop. iv. 1, 34.

Γάβιοι μὲν ἐν τῇ Πραϊνεστίνῃ ὁδῷ κειμένη, λατόμιον ἔχουσα
ὑπουργὸν τῇ Ῥώμῃ μάλιστα τῶν ἄλλων.

Strab. v. 3, 10.



Photograph by George Converse Fiske

SCENE NEAR GABII

Then shall all the Latin name be a fable; the ruins concealed in dust shall hardly be able to point out Gabii, Veii, and Cora, and the deserted fields shall hardly show the homes of Alba and the household gods of Laurentum.

H. T. RILEY

And Gabii, that now is naught, was then a crowded town.

H. E. BUTLER

Gabii, standing in the Via Praenestina, possesses a stone-quarry, in greater demand at Rome than any other.

H. C. HAMILTON

LARIUS LACUS (LAGO DI COMO)

The town of Comum was situated upon the banks of the lake and according to Justin was founded by the Gauls. Both Greek and Roman colonies were established there, and under Augustus it held municipal rank. Pliny speaks of its iron foundries as being important (N. H. xxxiv. 144), and there is no doubt that by reason of the efforts of the Pliny family to enrich the town through the establishment of schools and libraries (to which frequent reference is made in the writings of the younger Pliny) the place became well known among the towns of this district. However, its fame was largely due to the beauty of the lake which made it a favorite resort for northern Italy. Mediolanum, especially, used the place for this purpose. The emperors were fond of it and we read that Constantine went there "procudendi ingenii causa" (Ammian. Marcell. xv. 2, 8). Another reason for its popularity in later times lay in the fact that many travelers bound for the North were accustomed to embark here in order to avoid the trip by land which the rugged nature of the country rendered difficult. A writer of the fifth century A. D., Claudian, has described this voyage (Bell. Get. 319-321).

Quid agit Comum, tuae meaeque deliciae? quid suburbanum amoenissimum? quid illa porticus verna semper? quid platanon opacissimus? quid euripus viridis et gemmeus? quid subiectus et serviens lacus? quid illa mollis et tamen solida gestatio? quid balineum illud, quod plurimus sol implet et circumit? quid triclinia illa popularia, illa paucorum? quid cubicula diurna, nocturna? Possident te et per vices partiuntur? an, ut solebas, intentione rei familiaris obeundae crebris excursionibus avocaris? Si te possident, felix beatusque es, si minus, unus ex multis.

Plin. Ep. i. 3, 1-3.

Studes an piscaris an venaris an simul omnia? Possunt enim omnia simul fieri ad Larium nostrum. Nam lacus piscem, feras silvae quibus lacus cingitur, studia altissimus iste secessus adfatim suggerunt. Sed, sive omnia simul sive aliquid facis, non possum dicere "invideo"; angor tamen non et mihi licere, quae sic concupisco ut aegri vinum, balinea, fontes. Numquamne hos artificiosos laqueos, si solvere negatur, abrumpam? Numquam, puto. Nam veteribus negotiis nova ad crescent, nec tamen priora peraguntur; tot nexibus, tot quasi catenis maius in dies occupationum agmen extenditur. Vale.

Plin. Ep. ii. 8, 1-3.

¹ Letters written by the younger Pliny to his friend Caninius Rufus.

The Pleasures of a Roman Gentleman at Comum¹

How stands Comum, that favorite scene of yours and mine? What becomes of the pleasant Villa, the ever vernal Portico, the shady Planetree-grove, the crystal Canal so agreeably winding along its flowery banks, together with the charming Lake below, that serves at once the purpose of use and beauty? What have you to tell me of the firm yet springy Allée, the Bath exposed on all sides to full sunshine, the public Salon, the private Dining-room, and all the elegant apartments for repose both at noon and night? Do these enjoy my friend, and divide his time with pleasing vicissitude? Or does the attentive management of your property, as usual, call you frequently out from this agreeable retreat? If the scene of your enjoyment lies wholly there, you are thrice happy: if not, you are levelled with the common order of mankind.

WILLIAM MELMOTH

The Tired Business Man Longs for Escape¹

How is my friend employed? Is it in study, or angling, or the chase? Or does he unite all three, as he well may on the banks of our favorite Larius? For that Lake will supply you with fish, as the woods that surround it will afford you game; while the solemnity of that sequestered scene will at the same time dispose your mind to contemplation. Whether you are entertained with all, or any of these agreeable amusements, I cannot bring myself to say "I envy you," yet it irks me that I cannot partake of them too; a happiness I as earnestly long for, as a sick man does for wine, baths, and water-springs. Shall I never break loose (if I may not disentangle myself) from these snares that thus closely enmesh me? I doubt indeed, never; for new affairs keep budding out of the old, while yet the former remain unfinished: such an endless train of business daily rises upon me, so numerous are the ties—I may say the chains—that bind me! Farewell.

WILLIAM MELMOTH

Huius in litore plures villae meae, sed duae maxime ut delectant ita exercent. Altera inposita saxis more Baiano lacum prospicit, altera aequae more Baiano lacum tangit. Itaque illam tragoediam, hanc appellare comoediam soleo, illam, quod quasi cothurnis, hanc, quod quasi socculis sustinetur. Sua utrique amoenitas, et utraque possidenti ipsa diversitate iucundior. Haec lacu propius, illa latius utitur; haec unum sinum molli curvamine amplectitur, illa editissimo dorso duos dirimit; illic recta gestatio longo limite super litus extenditur, hic spatiosissimo xysto leniter inflectitur; illa fluctus non sentit, haec frangit; ex illa possis despicere piscantes, ex hac ipse piscari hamumque de cubiculo ac paene etiam de lectulo ut e navicula iacere.

Plin. Ep. ix. 7, 1-4.

Est enim post montium devia et laci purissimi vastitatem, quasi murus quidam planae Liguriae. Quae licet munimen claustrale probetur esse provinciae, in tantam pulchritudinem perducitur, ut ad solas delicias instituta esse videatur. Haec post tergum campestria culta transmittit, et amoenis venerationibus apta, et victualibus copiis indulgenter accommoda: a fronte sexaginta milibus dulcissimi aequoris amoenitate perfruitur; ut et animus recreabili delectatione satietur, et piscium copia nullis tempestatibus subducatur. Merito ergo Comum nomen accepit, quae tantis laetatur compta muneribus. Hic profecto lacus est nimis amplissimae vallis profunditate susceptus, qui concharum formas decenter imitatus spumei litoris albore depingitur. Circa quem conveniunt in coronae speciem excelsorum montium pulcherrimae summitates, cuius ora praetriorum luminibus decenter ornata quasi quodam cingulo Palladiae silvae perpetuis viriditatibus ambiuntur. Super hunc frondosae vineae latus montis ascendunt. Apex autem ipse, quasi quibusdam capillis, castanearum densitate crispatus, ornante natura depingitur. Hinc rivi niveo candore relucens in aream laci altitudine praecipitante descendunt. Huius sinibus

¹ The site of the "Tragedy" is perhaps to be identified with that of the Villa Serbelloni.

² This account by a writer of the fifth and sixth centuries A. D. shows the popularity of the place at this late date. The writer is an official at the court of Theodoric, and so speaks with authority.

Pliny Describes Two of His Villas

I have several villas² upon this shore, but there are two, particularly, in which, as I take most delight, so they give me the most employment. They are both situated in the manner of those at Baiae: one of them stands upon a rock, and overlooks the lake; the other touches it. The first, supported as it were by the lofty buskin, I call my *Tragedy*; the other, as resting upon the humble sock, my *Comedy*. Each has its peculiar beauties, and recommends itself the more to its owner by mere force of contrast. The former enjoys a wider, the latter a nearer prospect of the lake. This follows the gentle curve of a single bay; the salient ridge upon which the other stands, forms two. Here you have a straight alley extending itself along the shore; there, a spacious terrace that falls by a gentle descent towards it. The former does not perceive the force of the waves; the latter breaks them: from *that*, you may see the fishermen at work below; from *this*, you yourself may cast your line from your bed room and almost from your bed, as out of a boat.

WILLIAM MELMOTH

A Traveler of the Sixth Century A. D. Describes Comum³

Comum, with its precipitous mountains and its vast expanse of lake, seems placed there for the defense of the province of Liguria; and yet, again, it is so beautiful that one would think it was created for pleasure only. To the south lies a fertile plain with easy roads for the transport of provisions; on the north a lake sixty miles long, abounding in fish, soothing the mind with delicious recreation.

Rightly it is called Comum, because it is adorned (compta) with such gifts. The lake lies in a shell-like valley, with white margins. Above rises a diadem of lofty mountains, their slopes studded with bright villas, a girdle of olives below, vineyards above, while a crest of thick chestnut-woods adorns the very summit of the hills. Streams of snowy clearness dash from the hillsides into

ab austro veniens Addua fluvius, faucibus apertis excipitur. Qui ideo tale nomen accepit, quia duobus fontibus acquisitus, quasi in proprium mare devolvitur, qui tanto impetu vastissimi aequoris undas incidit, ut nomen retinens et colorem in septentrionem obesiori alvei ventre generetur: putes quandam lineam fusciorem in aquis albetibus esse descriptam miroque modo influentis discolor natura conspicitur, quae misceri posse simili liquore sentitur. Hoc et in marinis quidem fluctibus fluviorum inundatione contingit: sed ratio ipsa vulgariter patet, ut torrentes praecipites limosa faece corrupti vitreo sint aequori discolors. Hoc autem iure putabitur stupendum, quod simile tantis qualitatibus elementum per pigrum stagnum videas ire celerrime: ut amnem per solidos campos putes decurrere, quem se peregrinis undis non videas colore posse miscere.

Cassiod. Var. xi. 14.

Cum multis itineribus Comum civitas expetatur, ita se eius possessores paraveredorum assiduitate suggerunt esse fatigatos, ut equorum nimio cursu ipsi potius atterantur. Quibus indultu regali beneficium praecipimus iugiter custodiri, ne urbs illa, positione sua libenter habitabilis, rareseat incolis, frequentia laesionis.

Cassiod. Var. xi. 14.

⁴See general note.

the lake. On the eastern side these unite to form the river Addua, so called because it contains the added volume of two streams. It plunges into the lake with such force that it keeps its own colour (dark among the whiter waters) and its own name far along the northern shore, a phenomenon often seen with rivers flowing into the ocean, but surely marvellous with one flowing into an inland lake. And so swift is its course as it moves through the alien waves, that you might fancy it a river flowing over the solid plains.

Freely translated by THOMAS HODGKIN

A Popular Spot⁴

The City of Comum is visited by so many travelers that the cultivators of the soil declare that they are quite worn out with requisitions for post-horses. Wherefore we direct that by Royal indulgence they be favoured in this matter, that this city, so beautifully situated, do not become a solitude for want of inhabitants.

Freely translated by THOMAS HODGKIN

LAURENTUM (NEAR CASTEL PORZIANO)

This town, according to tradition, was the residence of King Latinus when the Trojans landed in Italy (Livy i. 1). In historical times, however, it was of little importance, although it belonged to the Latin League and participated in the sacrifices on the Alban Mount (Liv. xxxvii. 3). Since it took no part in the Latin War against Rome, its previous treaty with this city continued to be renewed every year down to the Augustan age, as though it were an independent ally. During the Republic it was an insignificant town. Its interest for the classical student rests largely upon the fact that certain famous Romans had country houses here, notably the younger Pliny. The marshy territory around it was a haunt for wild boars to which the poets frequently refer. (See note on a following passage.)

Tectum augustum ingens, centum sublime columnis,
urbe fuit summa, Laurentis regia Pici,
horrendum silvis et religione parentum.

Tali intus templo divum patriaque Latinus
sede sedens Teucros ad sese in tecta vocavit.

Vir. Aen. vii. 170-172; 192-193.

Mirum est, quam singulis diebus in urbe ratio aut constet aut constare videatur, pluribus iunctisque non constet. Nam, si quem interrogas: "Hodie quid egisti?" respondeat: "Officio togae virilis interfui, sponsalis aut nuptias frequentavi, ille me ad signandum testamentum, ille in ad-vocationem, ille in consilium rogavit." Haec quo die feceris, necessaria, eadem, si cotidie fecisse te reputes, inania videntur, multo magis cum secesseris. Tunc enim subit recordatio: "Quot dies quam frigidis rebus absumpsi!" Quod evenit mihi, postquam in Laurentino meo aut lego aliquid aut scribo aut etiam corpori vaco, cuius futuris animus sustinetur. Nihil audio, quod audisse, nihil dico, quod dixisse paeniteat; nemo apud me quemquam sinistris sermonibus carpit, neminem ipse reprehendo, nisi tamen me, cum parum commode scribo; nulla spe, nullo

¹ The King Latinus of this passage became the friend and ally of the Trojans and gave his daughter Lavinia in marriage to Aeneas. Turnus, a powerful chief in the neighboring region, to whom the girl had been betrothed, at once went to war with this new people, so lately landed in Italy, and it was during this contest that Aeneas was killed, although not until he had married Lavinia and so carried out the decrees of the Fates. (See Numicius.) For an explanation of the name "Laurentum," see Vir. Aen. vii. 58-63.

² This and following passages are from letters written by the younger Pliny to various friends. An interesting and detailed account of his villa at Laurentum is given in connection with the last one (Ep. ii. 17), a description which has been omitted for reasons of space. All visitors should read it, however, as well as ix. 40.

A Royal Palace

Large and majestic the castle rose:
A hundred columns lifted it in air
Upon the city's crown—the royal keep
Of Picus of Laurentum; round it lay
Deep, gloomy woods by olden worship blest.

.
In such a temple of his gods did Sire
Latinus,¹ on hereditary throne,
Welcome the Trojans to his halls.

T. C. WILLIAMS

A Roman Gentleman Longs for the Country²

One cannot but be surprised, that, take any single day in Rome, the reckoning comes out right, or at least seems to do so; and yet, if you take them in the lump, the reckoning comes out wrong. Ask anyone how he has been employed today: he will tell you, perhaps, "I have been at the ceremony of assuming the *manly robe*; this friend invited me to a betrothal, this to a wedding; that desired me to attend the hearing of his cause; one begged me to be witness to his will; another called me to sit as co-assessor." These are offices, which, on the day one is engaged in them, appear necessary; yet they seem *bagatelles* when reckoned as your daily occupation—and far more so, when you have quitted Rome for the country. *Then* one is apt to reflect, How many days have I spent on trifles! At least it is a reflection which frequently comes across me at Laurentum, after I have been employing myself in my studies, or even in the necessary care of the animal machine (for the body must be repaired and supported, if we would preserve the mind in all its vigour). In that peaceful retreat, I neither hear nor speak anything of which I have occasion to repent. I suffer none to repeat to me the whispers of malice; nor do I censure any man, unless myself, when I am dissatisfied with my compositions. There I live undisturbed by rumour, and free from the

timore sollicitor, nullis rumoribus inquietor, mecum tantum et cum libellis loquor. O rectam sinceramque vitam, o dulce otium honestumque ac paene omni negotio pulchrius! O mare, o litus, verum secretumque *μονσείον*, quam multa invenitis, quam multa dictatis! Proinde tu quoque strepitum istum inanemque discursum et multum ineptos labores, ut primum fuerit occasio, relinque teque studiis vel otio trade. Satiус est enim, ut Atilius noster eruditissime simul et facetissime dixit, otiosum esse quam nihil agere. Vale.

Plin. Ep. 1. 9.

Tusci grandine excussi, in regione Transpadana summa abundantia, sed par vilitas nuntiatur; solum mihi Laurentinum meum in reditu. Nihil quidem ibi possideo praeter tectum et hortum statimque harenas, solum tamen mihi in reditu. Ibi enim plurimum scribo nec agrum, quem non habeo, sed ipsum me studiis excolo; ac iam possum tibi ut aliis in locis horreum plenum sic ibi scrinium ostendere. Igitur tu quoque, si certa et fructuosa praedia concupiscis, aliquid in hoc litore para. Vale.

Plin. Ep. iv. 6.

Miraris, cur me Laurentinum vel, si ita mavis, Laurens meum tanto opere delectet. Desines mirari, cum cognoveris gratiam villae, opportunitatem loci, litoris spatium. Decem et septem milibus passuum ab urbe secessit, ut peractis, quae agenda fuerint, salvo iam et composito die possis ibi manere. Aditur non una via; nam et Lauren-

anxious solitudes of hope or fear, conversing only with myself and my books. True and genuine life! pleasing and honourable repose! More, perhaps, to be desired than the noblest employments! Thou solemn sea and solitary shore, best and most retired scene for contemplation, with how many noble thoughts have you inspired me! Snatch then, my friend, as I have, the first occasion of leaving the noisy town with all its very empty pursuits, and devote your days to study, or even resign them to sloth: for as my ingenious friend Atilius pleasantly said, "It is better to have nothing to do than to be doing nothing." Farewell.

WILLIAM MELMOTH

A Paying Investment.

A hail-storm, I am informed, has destroyed all the produce of my estate in Tuscany; while that which I have on the other side of the Po, though it has proved extremely fruitful this season, yet from the excessive cheapness of everything, turns to small account. My Laurentine seat is the single possession which yields me any return. I have nothing there, indeed, but a house and gardens, and the sands lie just beyond; still, however, my sole profit comes thence. For there I cultivate, not my land (since I have none) but my mind, and form many a composition. As in other places I can show you full barns, so there I can display a well-stocked bookcase. Let me advise you then, if you wish for an ever-productive farm, to purchase something upon this coast.

WILLIAM MELMOTH

One of Pliny's Country Homes

You are surprised, it seems, that I am so fond of my Laurentinum, or (if you like the appellation better) my Laurens: but you will cease to wonder, when I acquaint you with the charm of the villa, the advantages of its situation, and the extensive prospect of the sea-coast. It is but seventeen miles distant from Rome; so that having finished your affairs in town, you can spend the night here

tina et Ostiensis eodem ferunt, sed Laurentina a quarto decimo lapide, Ostiensis ab undecimo relinquenda est. Utrumque excipit iter aliqua ex parte harenosum iunctis paulo gravius et longius, equo breve et molle. Varia hinc atque inde facies; nam modo occurrentibus silvis via coartatur, modo latissimis pratis diffunditur et patescit; multi greges ovium, multa ibi equorum boumque armenta, quae montibus hieme depulsa herbis et tepore verno nitescent. Villa usibus capax, non sumptuosa tutela.

· · · · ·
Suggerunt adfatim ligna proximae silvae; ceteras copias Ostiensis colonia ministrat. Frugi quidem homini sufficit etiam vicus, quem una villa discernit. In hoc balinea meritoria tria, magna commoditas, si forte balineum domi vel subitus adventus vel brevior mora calfacere dissuadeat. Litus ornant varietate gratissima nunc continua, nunc intermissa tecta villarum, quae praestant multarum urbium faciem, sive mari sive ipso litore utare; quod non numquam longa tranquillitas mollit, saepius frequens et contrarius fluctus indurat. Mare non sane pretiosis piscibus abundat, soleas tamen et squillas optimas suggerit. Villa vero nostra etiam mediterraneas copias praestat, lac in primis; nam illuc e pascuis pecora conveniunt, si quando aquam umbramque sectantur.

Plin. Ep. ii. 17, 1-3; 26-28.

Laurentino turpes in litore ranas.

Mart. x. 37, 5.

after completing a full working-day. There are but two different roads to it: if you go by that of Laurentum, you must turn off at the fourteenth mile; if by Ostia, at the eleventh. Both of them are in some parts sandy, which makes it rather heavy and tedious if you travel in a coach, but easy and pleasant to those who ride. The landscape on all sides is extremely diversified, the prospect in some places being confined by woods, in others extending over broad meadows, where numberless flocks of sheep and herds of horses and cattle, which the severity of the winter has driven from the mountains, fatten in the vernal warmth of this rich pasturage.

My villa is large enough for my convenience, without being expensive to maintain.

The neighboring forests afford an abundant supply of fuel; every other convenience of life may be had from Ostia: to a moderate man, indeed, even the next village (between which and my house there is only one villa) would furnish all common necessities. In that little place there are no less than three public baths; which is a great convenience if one happens to arrive home unexpectedly, or make too short a stay to allow time for preparing one's own.

The whole coast is beautifully diversified by the joining or detached villas that are spread upon it, which, whether you are travelling along the sea or shore, have the effect of a series of towns. The shore is sometimes, after a long calm, loose and yielding to the feet, though in general, by the winds driving the waves upon it, it is compact and firm. I cannot boast that our sea produces the more costly sorts of fish; however, it supplies us with exceeding fine soles and prawns; but as to provisions of other kinds, my villa pretends to equal even inland countries, particularly in milk; for thither the cattle come from the meadows in great numbers whenever they seek shade or water.

WILLIAM MELMOTH

The ugly frogs along the shore of Laurentum.

Ac velut ille canum morsu de montibus altis
actus aper, multos Vesulus quem pinifer annos
defendit multosve palus Laurentia, silva
pastus harundinea.

Vir. Aen. x. 707-710.

LITERNUM (TORRE DI PATRIA)

The place was under the control of Capua until the Romans took it in 215 B. C. In 194 B. C. they sent 300 colonists there, but the town was never of any importance. It is chiefly interesting from the fact that Scipio Africanus, the famous Roman general of the second century B. C., had a house there. Valerius Maximus (v. 3, 2) speaks of it as an insignificant village.

In ipsa Scipionis Africani villa iacens haec tibi scribo
adoratis manibus eius et ara, quam sepulchrum esse tanti
viri suspicor.

Vidi villam structam lapide quadrato, murum circum-
datum silvae, turres quoque in propugnaculum villae
utrimque subrectas, cisternam aedificiis ac viridibus subdi-
tam, quae sufficere in usum vel exercitus posset, balneolum
angustum, tenebricosum ex consuetudine antiqua: non
videbatur maioribus nostris caldum nisi obscurum. Magna
ergo me voluptas subiit contemplantem mores Scipio-
nis ac nostros: in hoc angulo ille Carthaginis horror, cui
Roma debet, quod tantum semel capta est, abluebat cor-
pus laboribus rusticis fessum. Exercebat enim opere se
terramque, ut mos fuit priscis, ipse subigebat. Sub hoc
ille tecto tam sordido stetit. Hoc illum pavementum tam
vile sustinuit.

Sen. Ep. lxxxvi. 1-5.

Undosis squalida terris, ¹ hinc Literna palus.

Sil. Ital. vii. 277-278.

¹Horace writes (Sat. ii. 4, 40-42):

Umber et iligna nutritus glande rotundas
curvat aper lances carnem vitantis inertem:
nam Laurens malus est, ulvis et arundine pinguis.

Like as the mighty boar³ driven by fangs of hounds from mountain heights, the boar whom pine-crowned Vesulus or Laurentum's pool shelters these many years, pastured on the reedy jungle.

JOHN CONINGTON

A Roman Ideal of Manhood

I am resting at the country house which once belonged to Scipio Africanus himself; and I write to you after doing reverence to his spirit and to an altar which I am inclined to think is the tomb of that great warrior.
. . . . I have inspected the house, which is constructed of hewn stone; the wall which encloses a forest; the towers also, buttressed out on both sides for the purpose of defending the house; the well, concealed among buildings and shrubbery, large enough to keep a whole army supplied; and the small bath, buried in darkness according to the old style, for our ancestors did not think that one could have a hot bath except in darkness. It was therefore a great pleasure to me to contrast Scipio's ways with our own. Just think! In this tiny recess the "terror of Carthage" to whom Rome should offer thanks because she was not captured more than once, used to bathe a body wearied with work in the fields! For he was accustomed to keep himself busy and to cultivate the soil with his own hands, as the good old Romans were wont to do. Beneath this dingy roof he stood; and this floor, mean as it is, bore his weight.

R. M. GUMMERE

The swamp of Liternum, unsightly with its submerged land.

LUCRINUS LACUS (LAGO LUCRINO)

Dum nos blanda tenent lascivi stagna Lucrini.

Mart. iv. 57, 1.

Digna memoratu villa est ab Averno lacu Puteolos tendentibus inposita litori, celebrata porticu ac nemore, quam vocabat Cicero Academiam ab exemplo Athenarum, ibi compositis voluminibus eiusdem nominis, in qua et monimenta sibi instauraverat, ceu vero non in toto terrarum orbe fecisset.

Plin. N. H. xxxi. 6.

Ego hic pascor bibliotheca Fausti. Fortasse tu putabas, his rebus Puteolanis et Lucrinensibus. Ne ista quidem desunt. Sed mehercule a ceteris oblectationibus ut deseror et voluptatibus propter rem publicam, sic litteris sustentor et recreor maloque in illa tua sedecula, quam habes sub imagine Aristotelis, sedere quam in istorum sella curuli tecumque apud te ambulare quam cum eo, quocum video esse ambulandum.

Cic. Ep. ad Att. iv. 10, 1.

Ὁ δὲ Λοκρῖνος κόλπος πλατύνεται μέχρι Βαιῶν, χώματι εἶργόμενος ἀπὸ τῆς ἔξω θαλάττης ὀκτασταδίῳ τὸ μῆκος, πλάτος δὲ ἀμαξιτοῦ πλατείας, ὃ φασιν Ἡρακλέα διαχῶσαι τὰς βούς ἐλαύνοντα

¹ A fashionable place of resort, famous for its baths and boating (Mart. iii. 20, 19-20).

² See Cic. ad Att. xiv. 16.

³ Cicero writes this letter to his friend Atticus in 55 B. C. from his villa at Cumae.

⁴ Called the Via Herculea (Sil. Ital. xii. 116-119).

THE LUCRINE LAKE

While the seductive waters of the wanton Lucrine lake¹
keep me here.

WALTER C. A. KER

A Description of One of Cicero's Country Homes

Deserving of mention is a sea-shore villa,² as one goes from the Lake of Avernus to Puteoli. It is famous for its portico and grove, and was called the Academy by Marcus Cicero, after that at Athens; and there he wrote the book which bears that title. There too he had raised a memorial to himself,—as if he had not done the same all over the world.

F. G. MOORE

A Tired Politician Turns to His Books

Here I³ am feasting on Faustus' library. Perhaps you thought it was on the attractions of Puteoli and the Lucrine lakes. Well, I have them, too. But upon my word the more I am deprived of other enjoyments and pleasures on account of the state of politics, the more support and recreation do I find in literature. And I would rather be in that niche of yours under Aristotle's statue than in their curule chair, and take a walk with you at home than have the company which I see will be with me on my path.

E. O. WINSTEDT

An Ineffective Harbour

The Lucrine gulf extends in breadth as far as Baiae; it is separated from the sea by a bank eight stadia in length, and the breadth of a carriage-way; this they say was constructed by Hercules⁴ when he drove away the

τὰς Γηρυόνοῦ· δεχόμενον δ' ἐπιπολῆς τὸ κύμα τοῖς χειμῶσιν ὥστε
μὴ πεζεύεσθαι ῥαδίως Ἀγρίππας ἐπεσκεύασεν. εἴσπλουν δ' ἔχει
πλοίοις ἐλαφροῖς, ἐνορμίσασθαι μὲν ἄχρηστος, τῶν ὀστρέων δὲ
θήραν ἔχων ἀφθονωτάτην.

Strab. v. 4, 6.

Non me Lucrina iuverint conchyliā magisve.

Hor. Epod. ii. 49.

⁶ Agrippa, the friend and minister of Augustus, wished to make the lake an outer harbor to the newly constructed war-harbor at Avernus, but the water was too shallow for warships (see note under Baiæ, and Italy, Vir. Georg. ii. 161 ff.).

⁶ About 100 B. C. an epicure started an oyster bed in these waters and so made this spot famous for its products. "Nor," says Pliny, "did he plan them for the sake of his appetite, but through avarice, receiving a large revenue from so bright an idea." (N. H. ix. 168.) (See also Mart. vi. 11, 5; xiii. 90; Hor. S. ii. 4, 32.)

oxen of Geryon. But as the wave covered its surface in stormy weather, rendering it difficult to pass on foot, Agrippa⁵ has repaired it. Small vessels can put into it, but it is useless as a harbour. It contains abundant oyster-beds.⁶

H. C. HAMILTON

Not Lucrine oysters would please me more.

C. E. BENNETT

LUNA (LUNI)

PORTUS LUNAE (PORTO DELLA SPEZIA)

Considerable doubt exists as to the origin of Luna. According to the reference below, it belonged to the Etruscans. Aside from the fact that in 177 B. C. a Roman colony was settled there, we find almost no historical mention of the town which, although it lasted into the Empire, was probably of no considerable importance at any time. Such prosperity as it had came from the marble quarries in its neighborhood. These supplied the Romans with a product superior even to the Parian marble of Greece for the carving of statues, and with building material second to none. Its spacious harbor, some miles from the town, has been frequently mentioned with praise. Pliny speaks of the excellence of its wine and the vast size of its cheeses (N. H. xiv. 67; xi. 241).

Primum Etruriae oppidum Luna portu nobile.
Plin. N. H. iii. 50.

Advehimur celeri candentia moenia lapsu:
nominis est auctor sole corusca soror.
indigenis superat ridentia lilia saxis
et levi radiat picta nitore silex.
dives marmoribus tellus, quae luce coloris
provocat intactas luxuriosa nives.
Rutil. de Red. Suo ii. 63-68.

Tunc, quos a niveis exegit Luna metallis,
insignis portu, quo non spatiosior alter
innumeras cepisse rates et claudere pontum.
Sil. Ital. viii. 480-482.

Τούτων δ' ἡ μὲν Λοῦνα πόλις ἐστὶ καὶ λιμὴν, καλοῦσι δ' οὖ
Ἑλληνας Σελήνης λιμένα καὶ πόλιν. ἡ μὲν οὖν πόλις οὐ μεγάλη,
ὁ δὲ λιμὴν μέγιστός τε καὶ κάλλιστος, ἐν αὐτῷ περιέχων πλείους
λιμένας ἀγχιβαθεῖς πάντας, οἷον ἂν γένοιτο ὀρμητήριον θαλατ-
τοκρατησάντων ἀνθρώπων τοσαύτης μὲν θαλάττης τοσοῦτον δὲ
χρόνον. περικλείεται δ' ὁ λιμὴν ὄρεσιν ὑψηλοῖς, ἀφ' ὧν τὰ πελάγη
κατοπτρεύεται καὶ ἡ Σαρδῶ καὶ τῆς ἡόνος ἐκατέρωθεν πολὺ μέρος.
μέταλλα δὲ λίθου λευκοῦ τε καὶ ποικίλου γλαυκίζοντος τοσαῦτά
τ' ἐστὶ καὶ τηλικαῦτα, μονολίθους ἐκδιδόντα πλάκας καὶ στύλους,
ὥστε τὰ πλείστα τῶν ἐκπρεπῶν ἔργων τῶν ἐν τῇ Ῥώμῃ καὶ ταῖς
ἄλλαις πόλεσιν ἐντεῦθεν ἔχειν τὴν χορηγίαν.

Strab. v. 2, 5.

Desertae moenia Lunae.

Luc. i. 586.

¹ The sister of the sun-god, Apollo, was known as Luna in her aspect as goddess of the moon.

Luna, the chief town of Etruria, famous for its harbour.

A Visitor's Description

Swiftly we're wafted to the glittering walls.
The sister,¹ who her fitful radiance owes
The sun, bestows upon the place a name.
Its cliff of native rock with soft gleam flashes,
And smiling lilies rivals in its white;
The soil is rich in marble, which, profuse
In its light's colour, vies with virgin snow.

GEORGE F. SAVAGE-ARMSTRONG

A Famous Port

Then, those whom Luna sends from her snow-white quarries, a city renowned for its harbor, than which there is no other port more spacious for admitting countless ships and enclosing a sea in itself.

The Reasons for Luna's Renown

Of these, Luna is a city and harbour; it is named by the Greeks the harbour and city of Selene. The city is not large, but the harbour is very fine and spacious, containing in itself numerous others, all of them deep near the shore; it is in fact an arsenal worthy of a nation holding dominion for so long a time over so vast a sea. The harbour is surrounded by lofty mountains, from whence you may view the sea and Sardinia, and a great part of the coast on either side. Here are quarries of marble, both white and marked with green, so numerous and large as to furnish tablets and columns of one block; and most of the material for the fine works, both in Rome and the other cities, is quarried in Luna.

H. C. HAMILTON

The walls of deserted Luna.

Mihi nunc Ligus ora
 intepet hibernatque meum mare, qua latus ingens
 dant scopuli et multa litus se valle receptat.
 "Lunai portum, est operae, cognoscite, cives:"
 cor iubet hoc Enni, postquam destertuit esse
 Maeonides, Quintus pavone ex Pythagoreo.
 hic ego securus volgi et quid praeparet auster
 infelix pecori, securus et angulus ille
 vicini nostro quia pinguior; et si adeo omnes
 ditescant orti peioribus, usque recusem
 curvus ob id minui senio aut cenare sine uncto
 et signum in vapida naso tetigisse lagoena.

Pers. Sat. vi. 1. 6-17.



A MODERN PEASANT

¹ The poet Persius, although born at Volaterrae, speaks of the region about Luna as his present home.

² One of the early Roman poets.

A Poet Leads the Simple Life

To me,² while tempests howl and billows rise,
Liguria's coast a warm retreat supplies,
Where the huge cliffs an ample front display,
And, deep within, recedes the sheltering bay.
"The port of Luna, friends, is worth your note—"
So, in his sober moments, Ennius³ wrote,
When, all his dreams of transmigration past,
He found himself plain Quintus at the last!
Here to repose I give the cheerful day,
Careless of what the vulgar think or say;
Or, what the South, from Afric's burning air,
Unfriendly to the cold, may haply bear:
And careless still, though richer herbage crown
My neighbor's fields, or heavier crops embrown.
Nor, Bassus, though capricious fortune grace
Thus with her smiles a low-bred, low-born race,
Will e'er thy friend, for that, let Envy plough
One careful furrow on his open brow;
Give crooked age upon his youth to steal,
Defraud his table of one generous meal;
Or, stooping o'er the dregs of mothery wine,
Touch with suspicious nose the sacred sign.

WILLIAM GIFFORD

MANTUA (MANTOVA)

A very ancient city, probably Etruscan in origin, which became a municipality under Rome's sway but never attained any importance in history. Its only claim to fame comes from the fact that it was the birth-place and early home of Virgil. In the Middle Ages, however, it seems to have been more widely known.

Marone felix Mantua est.

Mart. 1. 61, 2.

Primus ego in patriam mecum, modo vita supersit,
Aonio rediens deducam vertice Musas;
primus Idumaeas referam tibi, Mantua, palmas;
et viridi in campo templum de marmore ponam
propter aquam, tardis ingens ubi flexibus errat
Mincius et tenera praetexit harundine ripas.

Vir. Georg. iii. 10-15.

Mantua, Musarum domus atque ad sidera cantu
evecta Aonio.

Sil. Ital. viii. 593-594.

Mel. Forte sub arguta consederat ilice Daphnis,
compulerantque greges Corydon et Thyrsis in unum,
Thyrsis ovis, Corydon distentas lacte capellas,
ambo florentes aetatibus, Arcades ambo,
et cantare pares, et respondere parati.
huc mihi, dum teneras defendo a frigore myrtos,
vir gregis ipse caper deerraverat; atque ego Daphnim
aspicio. ille ubi me contra videt, "ocius" inquit
"huc ades, o Meliboeus! caper tibi salvus et haedi;
et, si quid cessare potes, requiesce sub umbra.
huc ipsi potum venient per prata iuvenci;
hic viridis tenera praetexit harundine ripas
Mincius, eque sacra resonant examina quercu."
quid facerem? neque ego Alcippen nec Phyllida habebam,

¹ Publius Virgilius Maro was born here in 70 B. C. in a country district called Andes.

² Mt. Helicon.

³ A small river near Mantua. (See also Benacus.)

⁴ This passage presents one of the charming rustic scenes from Virgil's poems on country life. Meliboeus listens to a rude literary contest between Corydon and Thyrsis, two fellow-shepherds.

Mantua is blest in Maro.¹

WALTER C. A. KER

A Poet Promises Literary Honor to His Native City

I will be first, if life be given, to bear
Home to my native land the Muses song
From their Aonian hill.² I first to thee,
My Mantua, will bring Arabian palms.
My vows shall build thee in the meadows green
A marble temple near the river's brim,
Where the wide-watered Mincius,³ winding slow,
In mantle of soft sedge hides all his shore.

T. C. WILLIAMS

Mantua, the home of the Muses, raised to the stars by
Aonian verse.

A Musical Contest⁴

One day beneath an ilex' tuneful shade
Daphnis had sat him down, and thitherward
Had Corydon and Thyrsis driven their flocks,
Thyrsis his ewes and Corydon his goats
With udders dripping full. The shepherd pair
Were both in flower of youth, Arcadians both,
And well-matched rivals in responsive song.
To that same spot, while I was sheltering
My myrtles from the cold, my chief goat strayed --
The father of the flock; and then I saw
Our Daphnis; and he knew me too and called,
"O Meliboeus, the he-goat is safe.
Thy kids are here. Come take thine ease with us,
And rest, if free to rest, in this good shade.
Hither across the meads thy bulls will walk
Undriven to the stream; for Mincius here
Has mantled his fair bank with rushes green,
And from the sacred oak murmur the bees."
What could I do? Alcippe was not there,

depulsos a lacte domi quae clauderet agnos;
 et certamen erat Corydon cum Thyrside magnum.
 posthabui tamen illorum mea seria ludo;
 alternis igitur contendere versibus ambo
 coepere; alternos musae meminisse volebant.
 hos Corydon, illos referebat in ordine Thyrsis.
 Vir. Ecl. vii. 1-20.

Mel. Tityre, tu patulae recubans sub tegmine fagi
 silvestrem tenui Musam meditaris avena:
 nos patriae finis et dulcia linquimus arva;
 nos patriam fugimus: tu, Tityre, lentus in umbra
 formosam resonare doces Amaryllida silvas.

fortunate senex! ergo tua rura manebunt,
 et tibi magna satis, quamvis lapis omnia nudus
 limosoque palus obducat pascua iunco.
 non insueta gravis temptabunt pabula fetas,
 nec mala vicini pecoris contagia laedent.
 fortunate senex! hic inter flumina nota
 et fontis sacros frigus captabis opacum.
 hinc tibi, quae semper, vicino ab limite saepes
 Hyblaeis apibus florem depasta salicti
 saepe levi somnum suadebit inire susurro;
 hinc alta sub rupe canet frondator ad auras:
 nec tamen interea raucae tua cura palumbes
 nec gemere aëria cessabit turtur ab ulmo.

en quo discordia civis
 produxit miseros: his nos consevimus agros.
 insere nunc, Meliboeë, piros, pone ordine vitis.
 ite meae, felix quondam pecus, ite capellae.

⁵ In 41 B. C. Virgil, together with other inhabitants of the region, loses his farm by reason of Octavian's seizure of the property for the use of his veterans. The poet goes to Rome and is fortunate enough through powerful influence to recover his property. The conversation in this poem between Tityrus and Meliboeus centers about the theme of this cruel order of eviction.

Nor Phyllis, to fetch homeward to the fold
 The late-weaned lambs; but, oh, a rival song
 'Twixt Corydon and Thyrsis, that were rare!
 My toil and task could wait, such sport to see.
 So both in rivalry of answering song
 Began, with answers prompted by the Muse.
 First Corydon, then Thyrsis, each in turn.

T. C. WILLIAMS

A Farmer Laments the Loss of His Land⁵

Mel. In the wide-branching beech-tree's shade re-
 [clined

Thou, Tityrus, playst on thy slender reed
 A shepherd song. I from my fatherland,
 My fatherland and pastures ever dear,
 To exile fly, while Tityrus at ease
 In cooling shadows bids the woodland sing
 Of lovely Amaryllis.

.
 Happy old man, thy lands are still thine own
 Enough for all thy need. Though still I see
 Hillsides washed bare, and fertile pasture land
 Run to rank swamp and reeds, yet strange new grass
 Tempts not thy teeming ewes, nor will they breathe
 From some near-feeding flock the fatal plague.
 Happy old man! by these familiar streams,
 These haunted springs, enjoy thy cooling shade!
 Here as of old thy neighbor's hedge-row line,
 Where Hybla's bees o'er flowering willows rove,
 Shall with a light-voiced whisper woo thy sleep.
 On yonder rocky slope with far-flung song
 The bondman trims the vine; wood-pigeons wild,
 Thy darlings, ne'er shall silence their dull cry,
 Nor from the wind-swept elms the doves their moan.

.
 Oh, to what woes has civil discord led
 Our wretched countrymen! For whom to reap
 Were these fair acres sown? What profit now
 My grafted pear-trees and my trellised vine?
 Move on, dear flock, whose happy days are done!

non ego vos posthac, viridi proiectus in antro,
 dumosa pendere procul de rupe videbo;
 carmina nulla canam; non, me pascente, capellae,
 florentem cytisum et salices carpētis amaras.

Tit. Hic tamen hanc mecum poterās requiescere
 noctem

fronde super viridi: sunt nobis mitia poma,
 castaneae molles, et pressi copia lactis;
 et iam summa procul villarum culmina fumant,
 maioresque cadunt altis de montibus umbrae.

Vir. Ecl. i. 1-5; 46-58; 71-83.

Sin armenta magis studium vitulosque tueri,
 aut ovium fetum aut urentis culta capellas,
 saltus et saturi petito longinqua Tarenti,
 et qualem infelix amisit Mantua campum,
 pascentem niveos herboso flumine cycnos:
 non liquidi gregibus fontes, non gramina derunt,
 et quantum longis carpent armenta diebus,
 exigua tantum gelidus ros nocte reponet.

Vir. Georg. ii. 195-202.

MEDIOLANUM (MILANO)

After the fourth century B. C., the place became the chief city of the region. A central point for travel in various directions, it continued to increase in importance to which the fact that it formed convenient headquarters for northern campaigns contributed not a little (Suet. Aug. 20). In 70 A. D., it held a leading place among the most powerful municipalities of Transalpine Gaul (Tac. Hist. i. 70). During the fourth century A. D. it became the imperial residence, rivaling Rome in its size and adorned with beautiful buildings (Aur. Vict. Caes. 39, 45). It was

My mother-goats, move on! No more shall I
Reclined in cool, green cave behold from far
How on the bush-grown crag you cling and climb.
No shepherd songs for me! I shall not lead
My feeding mother-goats to get their fill
Of clover buds or willow's bitter stem.

Tit. Yet enter here and take tonight thy rest,
Sound-sleeping on my pallet of fresh green.
Ripe chestnuts are within, full mellowed fruits
And curds in plenty. Look! The smoke ascends
From each thatched roof-top in the lowland vale,
And widening shadows from the mountains fall.

T. C. WILLIAMS

A Paradise for Flocks

But if with kine and calves thy business be
Or new-born lambs, or garden-spoiling goats,
Seek prosperous Tarentum's distant glens,
Or pastures such as ill-starred Mantua lost,
Where swans snow-white in green-sedged waters feed.
There shall thy flocks find many a fountain free
And grass unfailing; for, what each long day
Thy creatures take, the short night's cooling dews
Restore in full.

T. C. WILLIAMS

a literary center for this part of Italy and many young men came here for study (Plin. Ep. iv. 13). Under Ambrose, a bishop and among the most distinguished of the Church Fathers in the fourth century A. D., the place held very high rank in all matters pertaining to the Church. The interesting scene of the conversion of St. Augustine is laid within the walls of this city. The Goths finally destroyed the place in the fifth century A. D. (Jordanes, Gothic History, xlii. 222).

Et Mediolani mira omnia, copia rerum
 innumerae cultaeque domus, facunda virorum
 ingenia et mores laeti, tum duplice muro
 amplificata loci species populique voluptas
 circus et inclusi moles cuneata theatri,
 templa Palatinaeque arces opulensque moneta
 et regio Herculei celebris sub honore lavacri:
 cunctaque marmoreis ornata peristyla signis
 moeniaque in valli formam circumdata limbo.
 omnia quae magnis operum velut aemula formis
 excellunt nec iuncta premit vicinia Romae.

Auson. Ord. Urb. Nobil. vii.

MISENUM PROMUNTURIUM¹ (CAPO MISENO)

Atque illi Misenum in litore sicco,
 ut venere, vident indigna morte peremptum,
 Misenum Aeoliden, quo non praestantior alter
 aere ciere viros, Martemque accendere cantu.

sed tum, forte cava dum personat aequora concha,
 demens et cantu vocat in certamina divos,
 aemulus exceptum Triton, si credere dignum est,
 inter saxa virum spumosa immerserat unda.
 ergo omnes magno circum clamore fremebant,
 praecipue pius Aeneas.

at pius Aeneas ingenti mole sepulcrum
 imponit, suaeque arma viro remumque tubamque,
 monte sub aërio, qui nunc Misenus ab illo
 dicitur, aeternumque tenet per saecula nomen.

Vir. Aen. vi. 162-165; 171-176; 232-235.

¹ The baths were built by Maximian, surnamed Hercules.

² The appearance of this promontory, resembling as it does a huge burial mound, gave rise to the legend that Misenus, the trumpeter of Aeneas, was buried beneath it. (For a vivid account of the funeral rites performed by the Trojans over the body, see Vir. Aen. vi. 175-184; 212-231.)

MILAN

Praises of Mediolanum

At Mediolanum also are things wonderful, abundant wealth, countless stately homes, men able, eloquent, and cheerfully disposed; besides, there is the grandeur of the site, enlarged by a double wall, the Circus, her people's joy, the massy enclosed Theatre with wedge-like blocks of seats, the temples, the imperial citadels, the wealthy Mint, and the quarter renowned under the title of the Baths of Hercules;¹ her colonnades all adorned with marble statuary, her walls piled like an earthen rampart round the city's edge:—all these, as it were, rivals in the vast masses of their workmanship, are passing grand; nor does the near neighborhood of Rome abase them.

H. G. E. WHITE

Aeneas Erects a Tomb for a Faithful Follower²

Behold Misenus on the dry sea-sands,
By hasty hand of death struck guiltless down!
A son of Aeolus, none better knew
To waken heroes by the clarion's call,
With war-enkindling sound.

.
But, one day, he chanced beside the sea
To blow his shell-shaped horn, and wildly dared
Challenge the gods themselves to rival song;
Till jealous Triton, if the tale be true,
Grasped the rash mortal, and outflung him far
Mid surf-beat rocks and waves of whirling foam.

.
Faithful Aeneas for his comrade built
A mighty tomb, and dedicated there
Trophy of arms, with trumpet and with oar,
Beneath a windy hill, which now is called
"Misenus,"—for all time the name to bear.

T. C. WILLIAMS

Iam Tiberium corpus, iam vires, nondum dissimulatio deserebat: idem animi rigor; sermone ac vultu intentus quaesita interdum comitate quamvis manifestam defectionem tegebat. Mutatisque saepius locis tandem apud promunturium Miseni consedit in villa, cui L. Lucullus quondam dominus. Illic eum adpropinquare supremis tali modo compertum. Erat medicus arte insignis, nomine Charicles, non quidem regere valetudines principis solitus, consilii tamen copiam praebere. Is velut propria ad negotia digrediens et per speciem officii manum complexus pulsum venarum attigit. Neque fefellit: nam Tiberius, incertum an offensus tantoque magis iram premens, instaurari epulas iubet discumbitque ultra solitum, quasi honori abeuntis amici tribueret. Charicles tamen labi spiritum nec ultra biduum duraturum Macroni firmavit. Inde cuncta conloquiis inter praesentes, nuntiis apud legatos et exercitus festinabantur. Septimum decimum kal. Aprilis interclusa anima creditus est mortalitatem explevisse; et multo gratantum concursu ad capienda imperii primordia Gaius Caesar egrediebatur, cum repente adfertur redire Tiberio vocem ac visus vocarique qui recreandae defectioni cibum adferrent. Pavor hinc in omnes, et ceteri passim dispergi, se quisque maestum aut nescium fingere; Caesar in silentium fixus a summa spe novissima expectabat. Macro intrepidus opprimi senem iniectu multae vestis iubet discedique ab limine. Sic Tiberius finivit octavo et septuagesimo aetatis anno.

Tac. Ann. vi. 50.

³ The Emperor Tiberius died in 37 A. D. in the villa of Lucullus situated on the promontory. This was one of the most splendid of the homes owned by this wealthy Roman, famous during the late Republic for his lavish expenditures (Plut. Lucull. 39). The last of the Roman emperors, Romulus Augustulus, was confined here after he was dethroned by Odoacer in 476 A. D.

⁴ Prefect of the praetorians and one of the Emperor's favorites.

The Death of the Emperor Tiberius³

Tiberius' bodily powers were now leaving him, but not his skill in dissembling. There was the same stern spirit; he had his words and looks under strict control, and occasionally would try to hide his weakness, evident as it was, by a forced politeness. After frequent changes of place, he at last settled down on the promontory of Misenum in a country house once owned by Lucius Lucullus. It was there discovered in the following way that he was drawing near his end. There was a physician, distinguished in his profession, of the name of Charicles, usually employed, not indeed, to have the direction of the Emperor's varying health, but to put his advice at his immediate disposal. This man, as if he were leaving on business of his own, clasped his hand, with a show of homage, and touched his pulse. Tiberius noticed it. Whether he was displeased and strove the more to hide his anger, is a question; at any rate, he ordered the banquet to be renewed, and sat at the table longer than usual, by way, apparently, of showing honour to his departing friend. Charicles, however, assured Macro⁴ that his health was failing and that he would not last more than two days. All was at once hurry; there were conferences among those on the spot and dispatches to the generals and armies. On the 15th of March, his breath failing, he was believed to have expired, and Caius Caesar was going forth with a numerous throng of congratulating followers to take the first possession of the Empire, when suddenly news came that Tiberius was recovering his voice and sight, and calling for persons to bring him food to revive him from his faintness. Then ensued a universal panic; and while the rest fled hither and thither, every one feigning grief or ignorance, Caius Caesar, in silent stupor, passed from the highest hopes to the extremity of apprehension. Macro, nothing daunted, ordered the old emperor to be smothered under a huge heap of clothes, and all to quit the entrance-hall. Thus died Tiberius in his seventy-eighth year.

ALFRED CHURCH AND WILLIAM BRODRIBB

Classem Miseni et alteram Ravennae ad tutelam Superi et Inferi maris conlocavit.

Suet. Aug. 49.

Itaque ut a Miseno movit quamvis lugentis habitu et funus Tiberi prosequens, tamen inter altaria et victimas ardentisque taedas densissimo et laetissimo obviorum agmine incessit, super fausta nomina sidus et pullum et pupum et alumnum appellantium.

Suet. Calig. 13.

Mox domesticorum cura levem tumultum accepit, viam Miseni propter et villam Caesaris dictatoris, quae subiectos sinus editissima prospectat.

Tac. Ann. xiv. 9.

Αὕτη δὲ περὶ τοὺς καλουμένους Μισηνοὺς διέτριβεν, οὐδὲν μεταλλάξασα τῆς συνήθους διαίτης. Ἦν δὲ πολὺφιλος καὶ διὰ φιλοξενίαν εὐτράπεζος, αἰ μὲν Ἑλλήνων καὶ φιλολόγων περὶ αὐτὴν ὄντων, ἀπάντων δὲ τῶν βασιλέων καὶ δεχομένων παρ' αὐτῆς δῶρα καὶ πεμπόντων. Ἡδίστη μὲν οὖν ἦν αὕτη τοῖς ἀφικνουμένοις καὶ συνοῦσι διηγουμένη τὸν τοῦ πατρὸς Ἀφρικανοῦ βίον καὶ δίαιταν, θανμασιωτάτη δὲ τῶν παίδων ἀπενθῆς καὶ ἀδάκρυτος μνημονεύουσα, καὶ πάθη καὶ πράξεις αὐτῶν, ὥσπερ ἀρχαίων τινῶν, ἐξηγουμένη τοῖς πυνθανομένοις.

Plut. C. Gracch. xix.

⁵ Augustus made this one of the permanent stations of the Roman fleet. It was while Pliny the elder was in command of this fleet at Misenum, that he met his death by the eruption of Vesuvius in 79 A. D. For a vivid account of his last moments, see the story of Pliny the younger quoted under the topic Vesuvius. These waters were also the scene of a famous meeting between Octavian and Antony on the one hand, and Sextus Pompey on the other, at which a reconciliation was effected and the Roman world divided among the three.

⁶ Caligula, the successor of Tiberius.

⁷ Agrippina, killed by her son Nero, in 59 A. D. (See *Baiae*.)

⁸ Two famous men of the second century, B. C. who tried to bring about certain reforms in the interests of the people.

He stationed a fleet at Misenum and another at Ravenna, to defend the Upper and Lower seas.⁵

J. C. ROLFE

The People Acclaim the New Emperor

Accordingly, when he⁶ set out from Misenum, although he was in mourning garb and escorting the body of Tiberius, yet his progress was marked by altars, victims, and blazing torches, and he was met by a dense and joyful throng, who called him besides other propitious names, their "star," their "chick," their "babe" and their "nursling."

J. C. ROLFE

The Tomb of Nero's Mother

After some time an humble monument was raised by her⁷ domestics on the road to Misenum, near the villa of Caesar, the Dictator, which from an eminence commands a beautiful prospect of the sea and the bays along the coast.

ARTHUR MURPHY

The House of Cornelia, the Mother of the Gracchi⁸

She removed afterwards and dwelt near the place called Misenum, not at all altering her former way of living. She had many friends, and hospitably received many strangers at her house; many Greeks and learned men were continually about her; nor was there any foreign prince but received gifts from her and presented her with them in turn. Those who were conversant with her, were much interested when she pleased to entertain them with her recollections of her father, Scipio Africanus, and of his habits and ways of living. But it was most admirable to hear her make mention of her sons, without any tears or signs of grief, and give the full account of all their deeds and misfortunes, as if she had been relating the history of some ancient heroes.

Dryden's Translation, Revised by ARTHUR CLOUGH

MUTINA (MODENA)

This flourishing city on the Aemilian Road is chiefly known in history for the conspicuous part it played in the Civil Wars. Plutarch (Pomp. 16) says that it held out for a considerable time against Pompey, and after Caesar's death became memorable for the long siege it sustained when Antony was assailing, with a numerous army, the forces of Brutus shut up within its walls (43 B. C.). Owing to the aid of Octavian and the senate, just then opposing Antony, the latter was finally forced to retire from the city (Dio Cass. xlv. 35-38). The passages quoted below bear witness to its commercial prosperity.

Mutinam firmissimam et splendissimam populi Romani coloniam.

Cic. Phil. v. 24.

Opulentissima.

Pomp. Mela ii 4, 60.

Τῆς δ' ἀρετῆς τῶν τόπων τεκμήριον ἢ τ' εὐανδρία καὶ τὰ μεγέθη τῶν πόλεων καὶ ὁ πλοῦτος, οἷς πᾶσιν ὑπερβέβληνται τὴν ἄλλην Ἰταλίαν οἱ ταύτῃ Ῥωμαῖοι. καὶ γὰρ ἡ γεωργομένη γῆ πολλοὺς καὶ παντοίους ἐκφέρει καρποὺς, καὶ αἱ ὕλαι τοσαύτην ἔχουσι βάλανον ὥστ' ἐκ τῶν ἐντεῦθεν ὑφορβίων ἡ Ῥώμη τρέφεται τὸ πλεον. ἔστι δὲ καὶ κεγχροφόρος διαφερόντως διὰ τὴν εὐυδρίαν· τοῦτο δὲ λιμοῦ μέγιστόν ἐστιν ἄκος· πρὸς ἅπαντας γὰρ καιροὺς ἀέρων ἀντέχει καὶ οὐδέποτε ἐπιλείπειν δύναται, κἂν τοῦ ἄλλου σίτου γένηται σπάνις. ἔχει δὲ καὶ πιττουργεῖα θαυμαστά. τοῦ δ' οἴνου τὸ πλῆθος μηνύουσιν οἱ πίθοι· ξύλινοι γὰρ μείζους οἴκων εἰσὶ· προσλαμβάνει δὲ πολὺ ἢ τῆς πίττης εὐπορία πρὸς τὸ εὐκώνητον. ἐρέαν δὲ τὴν μὲν μαλακὴν οἱ περὶ Μουτίνην τόποι καὶ τὸν Σκουλτάνναν ποταμὸν φέρουσι πολὺν πασῶν καλλίστην.

Strab. v. 1, 12.

Mutina, a very strong and splendid colony of the Roman people.

Very wealthy.



A CHARACTERISTIC ITALIAN SCENE

Mutina Described by Strabo

The fertility of this country is proved by its population, the size of its cities, and its wealth, in all of which the Romans of this country surpass the rest of Italy. The cultivated land produces fruits in great quantity and of every kind, and the woods contain such abundance of mast, that Rome is principally supplied from the swine fed there. Being well supplied with water, millet grows there in perfection. This affords the greatest security against famine, inasmuch as millet resists any inclemency of the atmosphere, and never fails, even when there is scarcity of other kinds of grain. Their pitch-works are amazing, and their casks give evidence of the abundance of wine; these are made of wood, and are larger than houses, and the great supply of pitch allows them to be sold cheap. The soft wool and by far the best is produced in the country around Mutina and the river Panaro.

H. C. HAMILTON

Καῖσαρ μὲν καὶ Ἀντώνιος ἐς φίλιαν ἀπ' ἑχθρας συνήεσαν ἀμφὶ Μουτίνην πόλιν, ἐς νησίδα τοῦ Λαβινίου ποταμοῦ βραχεΐαν τε καὶ ὑπτίαν, ἔχων ἑκάτερος ὀπλιτῶν τέλη πέντε· καὶ τὰδε ἀλλήλοις ἀντικαθιστάντες ἐχώρουν σὺν τριακοσίοις ἑκάτερος ἐπὶ τὰς τοῦ ποταμοῦ γεφύρας. Λέπιδος δ' αὐτὸς προελθὼν διηρεῦνα τὴν νῆσον καὶ τῇ χλαμύδι κατέσειεν ἦκειν ἑκάτερον. οἱ δὲ ἐπὶ τῶν γεφυρῶν τοὺς τριακοσίους μετὰ τῶν φίλων ἀπολιπόντες ἐς τὸ μέσον ἦεσαν ἐν περιέπτῳ, καὶ συνήδρευον οἱ τρεῖς, Καῖσαρος ἐν μέσῳ διὰ τὴν ἀρχὴν προκαθίσαντος

Ὡδὲ μὲν τὴν Ῥωμαίων ἡγεμονίαν οἱ τρεῖς ἐνείμαντο ἐφ' ἑαυτοῖς.

App. B. C. iv. 2-3.



PEASANT WOMAN NEAR MUTINA

¹ In 43 B. C., Octavian, Antony, and Lepidus formed the league known as the Second Triumvirate.

Three Politicians Divide the Spoils¹

Octavian and Antony composed their differences on a small depressed islet in the river Lavinius, near the city of Mutina. Each had five legions of soldiers whom they stationed opposite each other, after which each proceeded with 300 men to the bridges over the river. Lepidus by himself went before them, searched the island, and waved his military cloak as a signal for them to come. Then each left his 300 in charge of friends on the bridges and advanced to the middle of the island in plain sight, and there the three sat together in council, Octavian in the centre because he was consul.

Thus was the dominion of the Romans divided by the triumvirate among themselves.

HORACE WHITE

NEAPOLIS (NAPOLI)

During the fourth and third centuries B. C. this Greek town became an important trade center, rivalling Cumae and even Puteoli. Its ships traded extensively with Sicily and the neighboring islands. In 326 B. C. an alliance was formed with Rome to which, according to the testimony of Velleius Paterculus ("eximia semper in Romanos fides"), it was always true. The strength of its walls, says Pliny, was such that neither Pyrrhus in 280 B. C. nor Hannibal in the Second Punic War dared besiege it. (See also Liv. xxiii. 1; 14; 15.) As time went on its historical importance grew less and the place came to be sought chiefly by Romans of the upper class who were attracted by the atmosphere of Greek life and culture or by the charms of its scenery and climate. Many beautiful villas were built in its neighborhood, one of the most splendid being the Pausilypum (located in the region now known as Posilipo). This house was originally owned by Vedius Pollio, but later became the possession of the emperor Augustus. (For an account of the siege of the city by the Goths in the sixth century A. D., see Procopius v. 8, 6-45.)

Nostra quoque et propriis tenuis nec rara colonis
 Parthenope, cui mite solum trans aequora vectae
 ipse Dionaë monstravit Apollo columba.
 has ego te sedes (nam nec mihi barbara Thrace
 nec Libye natale solum) transferre laboro.
 quas et mollis hiems et frigida temperat aestas,
 quas imbelles fretum torpentibus adluit undis.
 pax secura locis et desidis otia vitae
 et numquam turbata quies somnique peracti.
 nulla foro rabies aut strictae in iurgia leges:
 morum iura viris solum et sine fascibus aequum.

· · · · ·
 nec desunt variae circa oblectamina vitae:
 sive vaporiferas, blandissima litora, Baias,
 enthea fatidicae seu visere tecta Sibyllae
 dulce sit Iliacoque iugum memorabile remo,
 seu tibi Bacchei vineta madentia Gauri
 Teleboumque domos, trepidis ubi dulcia nautis
 lumina noctivagae tollit Pharus aemula lunae,
 caraque non molli iuga Surrentina Lyaeo,
 quae meus ante alios habitator Pollius auget,
 Aenariae que lacus medicos Stabiasque renatas:
 mille tibi nostrae referam telluris amores?

Stat. Silv. iii. 5, 78-105.

In otia natam | Parthenopen.

Ov. Met. xv. 711-712.

Otiosa Neapolis.

Hor. Epod. v. 43.

¹ The poet Statius was born at Naples.

² Parthenope was an early name for the place.

³ At Cumae.

⁴ A mountain near the Lucrine lake famous as the scene of the first battle between the Romans and the Samnites in 340 B. C. It is now called M. Barbaro.

⁵ A friend of the poet.

⁶ A small island off the coast in this region whose springs were said to possess medicinal qualities (Plin. N. H. xxxi. 9). In the same line, the Latin text, by plausible emendation, makes reference to the rebirth of Stabiae (Castellammare) after its destruction by the eruption of Vesuvius.

NAPLES

A Poet Eulogizes His Native Land

Near lies the native city of my love;¹
The mild soil Phoebus, by the guiding dove,
Showed to Parthenope;² the siren maid
Crossed the wide seas, and here her Naples laid.
Hither I seek to bear thee: not my race
Springs from wild Lybia, nor from barbarous Thrace.
Tempered by breezy summers, winters bland,
The waveless seas glide slumbering to the land:
Safe peace is here; life's careless ease is ours;
Unbroken rest, and sleep till morning hours.
No courts here rage; no bickering brawls are known:
The laws of men are in their manners shown;
And Justice walks unguarded and alone.

.
Nor less the various charms of life are found
Where the wide champaign spreads its distant bound:
Whether thou haunt warm Baiae's streaming shore,
Or the prophetic Sibyl's³ cave explore;
Or mount, made famous by Misenus' oar;
Or Gaurus'⁴ vineyards, or the Caprean isle,
Where sailors mark the watch-tower's moony pile;
Surrentum's hills, where acrid clusters twine,
And where my Pollius⁵ dwells, and tends the vine:
Aenaria's⁶ healing lakes; and from the main
The rocks of Statina emerged again.
A thousand pleasures could my verse expand,
And darling loves of this my native land.

C. A. ELTON

Parthenope for soft pleasure founded.

F. J. MILLER

Gossiping Naples.

C. E. BENNETT

Πλείστα δ' ἔχνη τῆς Ἑλληνικῆς ἀγωγῆς ἐνταῦθα σώζεται, γυμνάσιά τε καὶ ἐφηβεῖα καὶ φρατρίαι καὶ ὀνόματα Ἑλληνικὰ καίπερ ὄντων Ῥωμαίων. νυνὶ δὲ πεντετηρικός ἱερὸς ἀγὼν συντελεῖται παρ' αὐτοῖς μουσικός τε καὶ γυμνικός ἐπὶ πλείους ἡμέρας, ἐνάμιλλος τοῖς ἐπιφανεστάτοις τῶν κατὰ τὴν Ἑλλάδα. ἔστι δὲ καὶ ἐνθάδε διῶρυξ κρυπτή, τοῦ μεταξὺ ὅρους τῆς τε Δικαιαρχείας καὶ τῆς Νεαπόλεως ὑπεργασθέντος ὁμοίως ὥσπερ ἐπὶ τὴν Κύμην, ὁδοῦ τε ἀνοιχθείσης ἐναντίους ζεύγεσι πορευτῆς ἐπὶ πολλοὺς σταδίους· τὰ δὲ φῶτα ἐκ τῆς ἐπιφανείας τοῦ ὅρους, πολλαχόθεν ἐκκοπεισὼν θυρίδων, διὰ βάθους πολλοῦ κατὰγεται. ἔχει δὲ καὶ ἡ Νεάπολις θερμῶν ὑδάτων ἐκβολὰς καὶ κατασκευὰς λουτρῶν οὐ χείρους τῶν ἐν Βαίαις, πολὺ δὲ τῷ πλήθει λειπομένης· ἐκεῖ γὰρ ἄλλη πόλις γεγένηται, συνφυκοδομημένων βασιλείων ἄλλων ἐπ' ἄλλοις, οὐκ ἐλάττων τῆς Δικαιαρχείας. ἐπιτείνουσι δὲ τὴν ἐν Νεαπόλει διαγωγὴν τὴν Ἑλληνικὴν οἱ ἐκ τῆς Ῥώμης ἀναχωροῦντες δεῦρο ἡσυχίας χάριν τῶν ἀπὸ παιδείας ἐργασαμένων ἢ καὶ ἄλλων διὰ γῆρας ἢ ἀσθένειαν ποθοῦντων ἐν ἀνέσει ζῆν· καὶ τῶν Ῥωμαίων δ' ἔνιοι χαίροντες τῷ βίῳ τούτῳ, θεωροῦντες τὸ πλῆθος τῶν ἀπὸ τῆς αὐτῆς ἀγωγῆς ἐπιδημούντων ἀνδρῶν, ἄσμενοι φιλοχωροῦσι καὶ ζῶσιν αὐτόθι.

Strab. v. 4, 7.

Docta Neapolis.

Mart. v. 78, 14.

Haec super arborum cultu pecorumque canebam
et super arboribus, Caesar dum magnus ad altum
fulminat Euphraten bello, victorque volentis
per populos dat iura, viamque adfectat Olympo.
illo Vergilium me tempore dulcis alebat
Parthenope, studiis florentem ignobilis oti,
carmina qui lusi pastorum, audaxque iuventa,
Tityre, te patulae cecini sub tegmine fagi.

Vir. Georg. iv. 560-567.

⁷ Greek customs prevailed until late into the Empire. The mass of the inscriptions found is Greek rather than Latin. The Greek calendar was used and the Greek gods worshipped. Because of this latter fact the people neglected gladiatorial combats, turning rather to gymnastic and musical contests. Nero made himself conspicuous by taking part on these occasions as following passages show.

⁸ The Greek name for Puteoli.

⁹ The city numbered famous philosophers, poets, and historians among its inhabitants. Lucilius, for example, one of Rome's famous literary men, died here. Virgil passed much of his time in the place as the above passages indicate.

¹⁰ A reference to the Georgics, as, at the end, he refers to the Eclogues.

The City as Seen by a Traveler of the First Century B. C.

Many traces of Grecian institutions⁷ are still preserved, the ephebia, the fratria, and the Grecian names of people who are Roman citizens. At the present time they celebrate, every fifth year, during many days, public games for music and gymnastic exercises which rival the most famous games of Greece. There is here a subterranean passage, similar to that at Cumae, extending for many stadia along the mountain between Dicaearchia⁸ and Neapolis; it is sufficiently broad to let carriages pass each other, and light is admitted from the surface of the mountain by means of numerous apertures cut through a great depth. Naples also has hot springs and baths not at all inferior in quality to those at Baiae, but much less frequented; for another city has arisen there, not less than Dicaearchia, one palace after another having been built. Naples still preserves the Grecian mode of life, owing to those who retire hither from Rome for the sake of repose, after a life of labour from childhood, and to those whose age or weakness demands relaxation. Besides these, Romans who find attractions in this style of life and observe the numbers of persons dwelling there, are attracted by the place and make it their abode.

H. C. HAMILTON .

Learned Naples.⁹

Virgil Composes Rustic Poetry

Such was the song I was making;¹⁰ a song of the husbandry of fields and cattle, and of trees; while Caesar, the great, is flashing war's thunderbolt over the depths of Euphrates, and dispensing among willing nations a conqueror's law, and setting his foot on the road to the sky. In those days I was being nursed in Parthenope's delicious lap, embowered in the pursuits of inglorious peace—I, Virgil, who once dallied with the shepherd's muse, and with a young man's boldness, sang of thee, Tityrus, under the spreading beechen shade.

JOHN CONINGTON

Ossa eius Neapolim translata sunt tumuloque condita
qui est via Puteolana intra lapidem secundum, in quo
distichon fecit tale:

Mantua me genuit, Calabri rapuere, tenet nunc
Parthenope; cecini pascua, rura, duces.

Suet. de Poet. (Vir.) 35-36.

Silius haec magni celebrat monumenta Maronis,
iugera facundi qui Ciceronis habet.
heredem dominumque sui tumulive larisve
non alium mallet nec Maro nec Cicero.

Mart. xi. 48.

En egomet somnum et geniale secutus
litus, ubi Ausonio se condidit hospita portu
Parthenope, tenues ignavo pollice chordas
pulso Maroneique sedens in margine templi
sumo animum et magni tumulis ad canto magistri.

Stat. Silv. iv. 4, 51-55.

Cum a Baiis deberem Neapolim repetere, facile credidi
tempestatem esse, ne iterum navem experirer: et tantum
luti tota via fuit, ut possim videri nihilominus navigasse.
Totum athletarum fatum mihi illo die perpetiendum fuit:
a ceromate nos haphē excepit in crypta Neapolitana.
Nihil illo carcere longius, nihil illis facibus obscurius, quae

¹¹ For an account of Virgil's death, see Brundisium. The so-called tomb of Virgil is still pointed out by the guides in Naples.

¹² This poet, Silius Italicus, was famous for his devotion to Virgil.

¹³ See a preceding passage for Strabo's description.

The Tomb of Virgil

His ashes were taken to Naples and laid to rest on the via Puteolana less than two miles from the city in a tomb for which he himself composed this couplet:

Mantua gave me the light, Calabria slew me; now holds me Parthenope. I have sung shepherds, the country, and wars.¹¹

J. C. ROLFE

A Roman Writer Worships at the Tomb of His Master

Silius,¹² who possesses the lands that once belonged to the eloquent Cicero, celebrates funeral obsequies at the tomb of the great Virgil. There is no one that either Virgil or Cicero would have preferred for his heir, or as guardian of his tomb and lands.

Translation from the BOHN Library

A Poet's Tribute to Virgil

And so, lured by the desire of sleep to this voluptuous shore, where in an Ausonian haven Parthenope, the stranger, found shelter, see, with puny hands I strike upon my puny lyre. For sitting here at the threshold of Maro's shrine, I still take courage and pour forth a lay to my master's grave.

D. A. SLATER

An Account of a Traveler's Passage Through the Tunnel¹³

When it was time for me to return to Naples from Baiae, I easily persuaded myself that a storm was raging, that I might avoid another trip by sea; and yet the road was so deep in mud all the way, that I may be thought none the less to have made a voyage. On that day I had to endure the full fate of an athlete; the anointing with which we began was followed by the sand-sprinkle in the Naples tunnel. No place could be longer than that prison; noth-

nobis praestant non ut per tenebras videamus, sed ut ipsas. Ceterum etiamsi locus haberet lucem, pulvis auferret, in aperto quoque res gravis et molesta: quid illic, ubi in se volutatur et, cum sine ullo spiramento sit inclusus, in ipsos, a quibus excitatus est, recidit? Duo incommoda inter se contraria simul pertulimus: eadem via, eodem die et luto et pulvere laboravimus.

Sen. Ep. lvii. 1-3.

Et prodit Neapoli primum, ac ne concusso quidem repente motu terrae theatro ante cantare destitit, quam incohatum absolveret nomen. Ibidem saepius et per complures cantavit dies; sumpto etiam ad reficiendam vocem brevi tempore, impatiens secreti a balineis in theatrum transiit mediaque in orchestra frequente populo epulatus, si paulum subbibisset, aliquid se sufferti tinnituum Graeco sermone promisit.

Suet. Nero, 20.

Reversus e Graecia Neapolim, quod in ea primum artem protulerat, albis equis introiit, disiecta parte muri, ut mos hieronicarum est.

Suet. Nero, 25.

¹⁴ The emperor Nero, whose conduct in thus appearing upon the stage and in participating in the games greatly shocked the Romans of the better class.

ing could be dimmer than those torches, which enabled us, not to see amid the darkness, but to see the darkness. But even supposing that there was light in the place, the dust, which is an oppressive and disagreeable thing even in the open air, would destroy the light; how much worse the dust is there, where it rolls back upon itself, and, being shut in without ventilation, blows back in the faces of those who set it going! So we endured two inconveniences at the same time, and they were diametrically different: we struggled both with mud and with dust on the same road and on the same day.

R. M. GUMMERE

The Emperor Nero Indulges His Vanity by Appearing on the Stage

And he¹⁴ made his debut at Naples where he did not cease singing until he had finished the number which he had begun, even though the theatre was shaken by a sudden earthquake shock. In the same city he sang frequently and for several successive days. Even when he took a short time to rest his voice, he could not keep out of sight, but went to the theatre after bathing and dined in the orchestra with the people all about him, promising them in Greek, that when he had wetted his whistle a bit, he would ring out something good and loud.

J. C. ROLFE

A Spectacular Entrance

Returning from Greece, since it was at Naples that he¹⁴ had made his first appearance, he entered that city with white horses through a part of the wall which had been thrown down, as is customary with victors in the sacred Games.

J. C. ROLFE

NEMUS DIANAE (NEAR NEMI)
LACUS NEMORENSIS (LAGO DI NEMI)

Et foliis Nemorensis abundans.

Prop. iii. 22, 25.

Nemus . . . glaciale Dianae.

Stat. Silv. iv. 4, 15.

Pinguis ubi et placabilis ara Dianae.

Vir. Aen. vii. 764.

Lacus est qui speculum Dianae dicitur.

Serv. ad Aen. vii. 515.

Τὸ δ' Ἀρτε^ξ

μίσιον, ὃ καλοῦσι νέμος, ἐκ τοῦ ἐν ἀριστερᾷ μέρους τῆς ὁδοῦ τοῖς ἑ^ξ
'Αρικήας ἀναβαίνουνσιν. τῆς δ' Ἀρικήνης τὸ ἱερὸν λέγουσιν ἀφί^ι
δρυμά τι τῆς Ταυροπόλου· καὶ γάρ τι βαρβαρικὸν κρατεῖ κα^ς
Σκυδικὸν περὶ τὸ ἱερὸν ἔθος. καθίσταται γὰρ ἱερεὺς ὁ γεννηθεῖ^ν
αὐτόχειρ τοῦ ἱερωμένου πρότερον δραπέτης ἀνὴρ· ξιφῆρης οὐ^ν
ἔστιν αἰὲ περισκοπῶν τὰς ἐπιθέσεις, ἔτοιμος ἀμύνεσθαι. τὸ δ'
ἱερὸν ἐν ἄλσει, πρόκειται δὲ λίμνη πελαγίζουσα, κύκλῳ δ' ὀρεινὴ
συνεχὴς ὄφρυς περίκειται καὶ λίαν ὑψηλὴ καὶ τὸ ἱερὸν καὶ τὸ ὕδωρ
ἀπολαμβάνουσα ἐν κοίλῳ τόπῳ καὶ βαθεῖ.

Strab. v. 3, 12.

Vallis Aricinae silva praecinctus opaca
est lacus, antiqua religione sacer.

Ov. Fast. iii. 263-264.

¹ This forest contained a very wealthy shrine of Diana which was held in the greatest reverence throughout Italy for more than a thousand years.

² The small crater-shaped lake upon which the temple was situated was called from the grove Lacus Nemorensis or sometimes the picturesque appellation of this reference given to it. Because of its remarkable beauty, its shores were much sought by the wealthy as a site for country houses. Julius Caesar is said to have destroyed from its foundation, through some caprice or other, one which he had started to build there at extravagant cost (Suet. Caes. 46). (For a story about Vitellius, see Aricia.)

³ It is interesting to know that this barbarous custom which made the temple unique was retained as late as Strabo's day (latter half of first century B. C.). For other references, see Pausan. ii. 27; Suet. Calig. 35; Stat. Silv. iii. 1, 55ff.

THE GROVE OF DIANA

And Nemi thick with leaves.

H. E. BUTLER

The grove of Diana, icy cold.¹

Where lies Dian's gracious, gifted fane.

T. C. WILLIAMS

There is a lake which is called the Mirror of Diana.²

A Weird Religious Custom

On the other side is the Artemisium which is called Nemus, on the left side of the way, leading from Aricia to the temple. They say that it is consecrated to Diana Taurica, and certainly the rites³ performed in this temple are something barbarous and Scythic. They appoint as priest a fugitive who has murdered the preceding priest with his own hand. Apprehensive of an attack upon himself, the priest is always armed with a sword, ready for resistance. The temple is in a grove and before it is a lake of considerable size. The temple and water are surrounded by abrupt and lofty precipices, so that they seem to be situated in a deep and hollow ravine.

H. C. HAMILTON

There is a lake in the valley of Aricia, inclosed by a dark wood, sanctified by ancient religious awe.

H. T. RILEY

NOLA (NOLA)

This ancient and important city was early occupied by the Etruscans and later by the Samnites. The Romans captured it in 313 B. C. (Liv. ix. 28), and its senate at least remained faithful to this government during the war with Hannibal, although the latter made a strong but unsuccessful attack upon the city (Liv. xxiii. 14-17). Silius Italicus summarizes these vain efforts on the part of Carthage and the loyalty of the city by the words "Poenon non pervia Nola" (viii. 534). In the Social War, however, the place gave Rome considerable trouble. Sulla, during the Civil Wars, tried to master it when held by democratic sympathizers, and later assigned its lands to his victorious soldiers. Throughout the Empire it continued to be a flourishing town and even as late as 455 A. D. it is called "urbs ditissima."

Campo Nola sedet, crebris circumdata in orbem
turribus, et celso facilem tutatur adiri
planitiem vallo.

Sil. Ital. xii. 162-4.

Mox Neapolim traiecit, quamquam etiam tum infirmis
intestinis morbo variante; tamen et quinquennale certamen
gymnicum honori suo institutum perspectavit et cum
Tiberio ad destinatum locum contendit. Sed in redeundo
adgravata valitudine, tandem Nolae succubuit revocatum-
que ex itinere Tiberium diu secreto sermone detinuit, ne-
que post ulli maiori negotio animum accommodavit.

¹ The emperor Augustus who died here in 14 A. D.

² Beneventum.



SCENE NEAR NOLA

Nola Guards the Plain

Nola sits upon the plain, encircled with many towers, and by a lofty rampart protects the level districts about, easy of access as they are to the foe.

The Emperor Augustus Dies

Presently he¹ crossed over to Naples although his bowels were still weak from intermittent attacks. In spite of this, he witnessed a quinquennial gymnastic contest which had been established in his honour, and then started with Tiberius for his destination.² But as he was returning, his illness increased and he at last took to his bed at Nola, calling back Tiberius who was on his way to Illyricum, and keeping him for a long time in private conversation, after which he gave attention to no business of importance.

Supremo die identidem exquirens, an iam de se tumultus foris esset, petito speculo, capillum sibi comi ac malas labantes corrigi praecepit, et admissos amicos percontatus, *ecquid iis videretur mimum vitae commode transegisse*, adiecit et clausulam:

εἰ δέ τι
ἔχοι καλῶς τὸ παίγνιον, κρότον δότε
καὶ πάντες ἡμᾶς μετὰ χαρᾶς προπέμψατε.

Omnibus deinde dimissis, dum advenientes ab urbe de Drusi filia aegra interrogat, repente in osculis Liviae et in hac voce defecit: *Livia, nostri coniugi memor vive, ac vale!* sortitus exitum facilem et qualem semper optaverat. Nam fere quotiens audisset cito ac nullo cruciatu defunctum quempiam, sibi et suis *εὐθανασίαν* similem (hoc enim et verbo uti solebat) precabatur. Unum omnino ante efflatam animam signum alienatae mentis ostendit, quod subito pavefactus a quadraginta se iuvenibus abripi questus est. Id quoque magis praesagium quam mentis deminutio fuit, siquidem totidem milites praetoriani extulerunt eum in publicum. Obiit in cubiculo eodem, quo pater Octavius.

Suet. Aug. 98-9.

Scriptum in quodam commentario repperi versus istos a Vergilio ita primum esse recitados atque editos (Georg. ii. 224-225):

“talem dives arat Capua et vicina Vesevo
Nola iugo.”

Postea Vergilium petisse a Nolanis, aquam uti duceret in propinquum rus, Nolanos beneficium petitum non fecisse, poetam offensum nomen urbis eorum, quasi ex hominum memoria, sic ex carmine suo derasisse “oram” que pro “Nola” mutasse atque ita reliquisse: “et vicina Vesevo ora iugo.”

Aul. Gell. N. A. vi. 20, 1.

On the last day of his life he asked every now and then whether there was any disturbance without on his account; then calling for a mirror, he had his hair combed and his falling jaws set straight. After that, calling in his friends and asking whether it seemed to them that he had played the comedy of life fitly, he added the tag:

"Since well I've played my part, all clap your hands

And from the stage dismiss me with applause."

Then he sent them all off, and while he was asking some newcomers from the city about the daughter of Drusus, who was ill, he suddenly passed away as he was kissing Livia, uttering these last words: "Live mindful of our wedlock, Livia, and farewell," thus blessed with an easy death and such a one as he had always longed for. For almost always on hearing that anyone had died swiftly and painlessly, he prayed that he and his might have a like *euthanasia*, for that was the term he was wont to use. He gave but one single sign of wandering before he breathed his last, calling out in sudden terror that forty young men were carrying him off. And even this was rather a premonition than a delusion, since it was that very number of soldiers of the praetorian guard that carried him forth to lie in state.

He died in the same room as his father Octavius.

J. C. ROLFE

Virgil Indulges in a Fit of Bad Temper

I found it written in a certain commentary that those verses were at first read and edited by Virgil as follows:

"talem dives erat Capua et vicina Vesevo

Nola iugo."

But after Virgil had asked permission of the people of Nola to bring water from this place to his neighboring farm, and after this favor had been refused, the poet, in anger, erased the word "Nola" from his poem (as though in this way he would erase it from men's minds), and in its place wrote "ora." Thus he left the lines written in this fashion:

"talem dives erat Capua et vicina Vesevo

ora iugo."

"Such land does rich Capua plough, and the shore near the height of Vesuvius."

NOMENTUM (MENTANA)

This town, situated on the Via Nomentana not far from Rome, was perhaps one of Alba's colonies as the Virgilian reference indicates. There is evidence that it belonged to the Latin League and together with the other Latin cities took part in the war against Rome in 338 B. C. Little is known of the city from this time on, although it probably

Dum tibi felices indulgent, Castrice, Baiae
 canaque sulphureis unda natatur aquis,
 me Nomentani confirmant otia ruris
 et casa iugeribus non onerosa suis.
 hoc mihi Baiani soles mollisque Lucrinus,
 hoc mihi sunt vestrae, Castrice, divitiae.
 quondam laudatas quocunque libebat ad undas
 currere nec longas pertimuisse vias,
 nunc urbis vicina iuvant facilesque recessus,
 et satis est, pigro si licet esse mihi.

Mart. vi. 43, 1-10.

Donasti, Lupe, rus sub urbe nobis;
 sed rus est mihi maius in fenestra.
 rus hoc dicere, rus potes vocare?
 in quo ruta facit nemus Dianae,
 argutae tegit ala quod cicadae,
 quod formica die comedit uno,
 clusae cui folium rosae corona est;
 in quo non magis invenitur herba,
 quam Cosmi folium piperve crudum;
 in quo nec cucumis iacere rectus,
 nec serpens habitare tota possit.
 urucam male pascit hortus unam,
 consumpto moritur culix salicto,
 et talpa est mihi fossor atque arator.
 non boletus hiare, non marisca
 ridere aut violae patere possunt.
 fines mus populatur et colono

¹ Martial's small estate was presented to him by a wealthy friend.

remained in existence for some centuries. Writers speak of its wine with praise (Plin. N. H. xiv. 48; Colum. R. R. iii. 3; Mart. x. 48, 19). The fact that such well-known writers as Martial, Ovid, Nepos, and Seneca had country homes at Nomentum, makes the place interesting to the classical student.

Martial's Idea of a Vacation

While happy Baiae lavishes on you, Castricus, its bounty, and the Nymph's spring, white with sulphurous waters, is your swimming-bath, the quiet of my Nomentan farm and a small house not too large for its field, recruit me. This to me is Baian sunshine and mild Lucrine lake: this to me is the riches, Castricus, you enjoy. Erewhile I gladly hurried everywhere to famous waters, and did not fear long journeys; now places near the city attract me, and quiet retreats easy to reach, and 'tis enough for me if I am allowed to be lazy.

WALTER C. A. KER

A Poet Jests at the Smallness of His Country Estate

You have given me, Lupus,¹ an estate in the suburbs, but I have a larger estate on my window-sill. Can you say that this is an estate,—can you call this, I say, an estate, where a sprig of rue makes a grove for Diana; which the wing of the chirping grasshopper is sufficient to cover; which an ant could lay waste in a single day; for which the leaf of a rose-bud would serve as a canopy; in which herbage is not more easily found than Cosmus' perfumes or green pepper; in which a cucumber cannot lie straight, or a snake uncoil itself? As a garden, it would scarcely feed a single caterpillar; a gnat would eat up its willow bed and starve; a mole would serve for digger and ploughman. The mushroom cannot expand in it, the fig cannot bloom, the violet cannot open. A mouse would destroy the

tanquam sus Calydonius timetur,
 et sublata volantis ungue Progenes
 in nido seges est hirundinino;
 et cum stet sine falce mentulaque,
 non est dimidio locus Priapo.
 vix implet cocleam peracta messis,
 et mustum nuce condimus picata.
 errasti, Lupe, littera sed una:
 nam quo tempore praedium dedisti,
 mallem tu mihi prandium dedisses.

Mart. xi. 18.

Hi tibi Nomentum et Gabii urbemque Fidenam,
 imponent
 haec tum nomina erunt, nunc sunt sine nomine terrae.
 Vir. Aen. vi. 773-776.

Saturis mitia poma dabo,
 de Nomentana vinum sine faece lagona,
 quae bis Frontino consule trima fuit.

 de prasino conviva meus venetoque loquatur,
 nec facient quemquam pocula nostra reum.

Mart. x. 48, 19-24.

In Nomentanum meum fugi, quid putas? Urbem? Immo febrem et quidem subrepentem. Iam manum mihi iniecerat. Protinus itaque parari vehiculum iussi Paulina mea retinente. Medicus initia esse dicebat motis venis et incertis et naturalem turbantibus modum. Exire perseveravi.

Sen. Ep. civ. 1.

² Factions of the charioteers in the circus.

³ Seneca, the philosopher and tutor of Nero, writes a letter to his friend Lucilius.

⁴ Seneca's wife.

whole territory, and is as much an object of terror as the Calydonian boar. My crop is carried off by the claws of a flying Progne, and deposited in a swallow's nest; and there is not room even for the half of a Priapus, though he be without his scythe and sceptre. The harvest, when gathered in, scarcely fills a snail-shell, and the wine may be stored up in a nut-shell stopped with resin. You have made a mistake, Lupus, though only in one letter; instead of giving me a *praedium*, I would rather you had given me a *prandium*.

Translation from the BOHN LIBRARY

These, I tell thee, shall rear Nomentum and Gabii and Fidenae's city; . . . These shall then be names that now are nameless lands.

T. C. WILLIAMS

When you have had your fill I will give you ripe apples, wine without lees from a Nomentan flagon, which was three years old in Frontinus' second consulship. . . . Let my guests converse of the Green and Blue;² my cups do not make any man a defendant.

WALTER C. A. KER

Illness Takes Seneca to His Country House

I³ have run away to my villa near Nomentum to escape—what do you suppose? The city? No, a fever, and an insidious fever, too, which had already laid hands upon me. My physician insisted that the symptoms were under way, when my pulse was upset and irregular and at variance with my normal condition; so I ordered my carriage at once. I insisted on departing in spite of my dear Paulina's⁴ objections.

R. M. GUMMERE

OSTIA (OSTIA)

This famous harbor for Rome was founded by Ancus Martius.¹ He at the same time developed the salt pits in its neighborhood. These continued to be used for centuries. As Rome developed, the commercial and military importance of Ostia increased. It became the port of landing for all the trading ships from abroad whose cargoes were destined for this part of Italy and the center of distribution of Rome's grain supplies from Asia, Egypt, and Sicily. So necessary to the safety of the state did Ostia become on this account, that its inhabitants came to be looked upon as a state possession, immune from military service on land and sea (Liv. xxviii. 38). From 267 B. C., a special praetor superintended its grain supply. Later, firemen from Rome and warships from Misenum guarded the huge warehouses that lined the shores (Suet. Claud. 25; Tac. Hist. ii. 63). Such precautions as these make all the more significant the statement of Cicero below that pirates in 67 B. C. dared to enter even this harbor.

Until the time of Claudius, the inadequate facilities for the loading and unloading of goods, due to the fact that there was no proper port, were a constant source of annoyance. But during the reign of this emperor, a spacious and well-constructed harbor was built to the north of the city with a light-house to serve as a guide to mariners at night. About the beginning of the second century A. D., Trajan also built a harbor, this inner one and that of Claudian being referred to together as "Portus Augusti et Traiani." A considerable town known as "Portus," distinct from the town of Ostia proper, naturally grew up about these harbors, whose streets were thronged with sailors from all parts of the world.

Ostia itself was a large and flourishing city, adorned with many beautiful buildings and much sought by wealthy Romans as a location for their homes (Varro R. R. iii. 2; Sym. Ep. i. 6; ii. 52). After the time of Claudius it became a favorite resort for the emperors and was much frequented by the dignitaries of the Church in later times.

¹ According to tradition. The earliest remains date from the fourth century B. C.



Photograph by Grant Showerman

RUINS AT OSTIA

St. Augustine's mother died here as she was on her way to Africa in company with her son. For a vivid and interesting account of this incident, see Augustine's *Confessions* (ix. 8-12) as well as the passage quoted below.

The city continued to prosper throughout the Empire and was looked upon as an important place by the invading Goths in the later days of Rome.

Procopius, a writer of the 6th century A. D., gives a vivid account of the way in which Belisarius brought up his supplies from Ostia to Rome when the latter city was being besieged by the Goths (vi. 7, 1-12).

Sive receptus
terra Neptunus classes aquilonibus arcet,
regis opus.

Hor. A. P. 63-65.

Ostiamque in ipso maris fluminisque confinio coloniam
posuit, iam tum videlicet praesagiens animo futurum ut
totius mundi opes et commeatus illo velut maritimo urbis
hospitio reciperentur.

Flor. Ep. i. 1,4.

Πόλεις δ' ἐπὶ θαλάττῃ μὲν τῶν Λατίνων εἰσὶ τὰ τε" Ωστια, πόλις
ἀλίμενος διὰ τὴν πρόσχωσιν ἣν ὁ Τίβερης παρασκευάζει πληροῦ-
μενος ἐκ πολλῶν ποταμῶν· παρακινδύνως μὲν οὖν ὀρμίζονται
μετέωρα ἐν τῷ σάλῳ τὰ ναυκλήρια, τὸ μέντοι λυσιτελὲς νικᾷ· καὶ
γὰρ ἡ τῶν ὑπηρετικῶν σκαφῶν εὐπορία τῶν ἐκδεχομένων τὰ φορτία
καὶ ἀντιφορτιζόντων ταχὺν ποιεῖ τὸν ἀπόπλουν πρὶν ἢ τοῦ ποταμοῦ
ᾄψασθαι, καὶ μέρους ἀποκουφισθέντος εἰσπλεῖ καὶ ἀνάγεται μέχρι
τῆς Ῥώμης, σταδίους ἑκατὸν ἐνενήκοντα.

Strab. v. 3, 5.

Portum Ostiae extruxit, circum'ducto dextra sinistraque
brachio et ad introitum profundo iam solo mole obiecta;
quam quo stabilius fundaret, navem ante demersit, qua
magnus obeliscus ex Aegypto fuerat advectus, congestis-
que pilis superposuit altissimam turrem in exemplum
Alexandrini Phari, ut ad nocturnos ignes cursum navigia
dirigerent.

Suet. Claud. 20.

Trepididis ubi dulcia nautis,
lumina noctivagae tollit Pharos aemula lunae.

Stat. Silv. iii. 5, 100-101.

The land-locked port, a work well worthy kings,
That takes whole fleets within its sheltering wings.

SIR THEODORE MARTIN

He settled the colony at Ostia at the junction of the river with the sea; even then, apparently, feeling a presentiment that the riches and supplies of the whole world would be brought to that maritime storehouse of the city.

J. S. WATSON

An Account of Ostia Before the Port was Constructed

Of the maritime cities of Latium, one is Ostia. This city has no port, owing to the accumulation of the alluvial deposit brought down by the Tiber which is swelled by numerous rivers; vessels, therefore, bring to anchor further out, but not without danger; however, gain overcomes everything, for there is an abundance of lighters in readiness to freight and unfreight the larger ships before they approach the mouth of the river, and thus enable them to perform their voyage speedily. Being lightened of a part of their cargo, they enter the river and sail up to Rome, a distance of about 190 stadia.

H. C. HAMILTON

How the Harbor was Made

He constructed the harbor at Ostia by building curving breakwaters on the right and left, while before the entrance he placed a mole in deep water. To give this mole a firmer foundation, he first sank the ship in which the great obelisk had been brought from Egypt, and then securing it by piles, built upon it a very lofty tower after the model of the Pharos at Alexandria, to be lighted at night and guide the course of ships.

J. C. ROLFE

Where the Pharos, to guide anxious mariners, uplifts a beacon bright as the nomad Queen of Night.

D. A. SLATER

Impendente autem die, quo ex hac vita erat exitura—quem diem tu noveras ignorantibus nobis—provenerat, ut credo, procurante te occultis tuis modis, ut ego et ipsa soli staremus incumbentes ad quandam ienestram, unde hortus intra domum, quae nos habebat, prospectabatur, illic apud Ostia Tiberina, ubi remoti a turbis post longi itineris laborem instaurabamus nos navigationi. Conloquebamur ergo soli valde dulciter; et praeterita obliviscentes in ea quae ante sunt extenti, quaerebamus inter nos apud praesentem veritatem, quod tu es, qualis futura esset vita aeterna sanctorum, quam nec oculus vidit nec auris audivit nec in cor hominis ascendit.

St. August. Conf. ix. 10.

PADUS (OR ERIDANUS) FLUMEN (Po)

Et gemina auratus taurino cornua voltu
Eridanus, quo non alius per pingua culta
in mare purpureum violentior effluit amnis.

Vir. Georg. iv. 371-373.

Proluit insano contorquens vertice silvas
fluviorum rex Eridanus, camposque per omnis
cum stabulis armenta tulit.

Vir. Georg. i. 481-483.

Piscosove amne Padusae
dant sonitum rauci per stagna loquacia cycni.

Vir. Aen. xi. 457-458.

At Phaëthon, rutilos flamma populante capillos,
volvitur in praeceps longoque per aëra tractu
fertur, ut interdum de caelo stella sereno

¹ The name Eridanus was given by the Greeks to the large river in northern Italy otherwise known as the Padus. One of its seven mouths was called Padusa. For a similar reference, see Lucan ii. 409-434.

Phaethon was the son of Helios, the god who drove his horses daily across the sky and so gave light to men. After many prayers the youth at last induced his father to grant him the right of driving the sun-chariot for one day only. The whole account of this daring adventure as given by Ovid (Met. ii. 1-400), should be read in connection with the brief quotation above.

St. Augustine's Mother Dies

The day now approaching that she was to depart this life, (which day Thou well knewest, though we were not aware of it) it fell out, thyself, as I believe, by thine own secret ways so casting it, that she and I should stand alone leaning in a certain window within the house where we now lay, at Ostia by Tiber; where being sequestered from company after the weariness of a long journey, we were recruiting ourselves for a sea voyage. There conferred we hand to hand very sweetly; and forgetting those things which are behind, we reached forth unto those things which are before: we did betwixt ourselves seek at that Present Truth (which Thou art) in what manner the eternal life of the saints was to be, which eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, nor hath it entered into the heart of man.

WILLIAM WATTS

THE PO RIVER

There golden-horned,
His countenance a bull, Eridanus¹
That with more fury than all floods beside
Sweeps through rich farms to meet the purple sea.

T. C. WILLIAMS

Eridanus, the king of streams, engulfed
Whole groves in raging waves, and through wide vales
Bore flock and fold away.

T. C. WILLIAMS

Or by the flood
Of Padus' fishy stream the shrieking swans
Far o'er the vocal marish fling their song.

T. C. WILLIAMS

But Phaëthon,² fire ravaging his ruddy hair, is hurled headlong and falls with a long trail through the air; as sometimes a star from the clear heavens, although it does

etsi non cecidit, potuit cecidisse videri.
 quem procul a patria diverso maximus orbe
 excipit Eridanus, fumantiaque abluit ora.
 Naides Hesperiae trifida fumantia flamma
 corpora dant tumulo, signant quoque carmine saxum:
 HIC SITUS EST PHAËTHON, CURRUS AURIGA PATERNI;
 QUEM SI NON TENUIT, MAGNIS TAMEN EXCIDIT AUSIS.
 Ov. Met. ii. 319-328.

PAESTUM (PESTO)

This town is said to have been founded by Sybaris in the height of that city's power and to have been called Posidonia (Strab. vi. 1.13,). It is seldom mentioned in history and only the ruins of its huge temples and its coins give evidence of its former importance. It is said that the Greek inhabitants, after they were compelled to admit a people of another nationality into their midst, still kept their Greek customs and for years held a yearly festival at which they bewailed their past glory. In 273 B. C. the Romans established a colony there to protect their territory in this direction, and from this time the name Paestum prevailed in place of its former appellation. During the Republic it continued to be a flourishing town although not often mentioned except for its abundance of roses to which there are many allusions similar to those given below.

Tantaque Paestani gloria ruris erat.

Mart. vi. 80, 6.

So rich the glory of the Paestan fields.

WALTER C. A. KER

Biferique rosaria Paesti.

Vir. Georg. iv. 119.

How Paestum's roses twice a year unfold.

T. C. WILLIAMS

not fall, seems to fall. Here, far from his native land, in another quarter of the globe, Eridanus receives and bathes his steaming face. The Naiades in that western land consign his body, still smoking with the flames of that forked bolt, to the tomb and carve this epitaph upon his stone:

*"Here Phaëthon lies: in Phoebus' car he fared
And though he greatly failed, more greatly dared."*

F. J. MILLER



SCENE NEAR PESTO

PALINURUM PROMUNTURIUM CAPO PALINURO

The name of the promontory comes from the legend given below—the story that Aeneas' faithful pilot, Palinurus, was buried here. On two occasions it was the scene of disasters to the Roman fleet due to violent storms—once in 253 B. C. when a Roman fleet of 150 vessels returning from Africa was wrecked here; and again in 36 B. C. when a large part of the fleet of Augustus on its way to Sicily was lost on its rocky coast (Dio Cass. xlix. 1.).

Hic patris Aeneae suspensam blanda vicissim
gaudia pertemptant mentem: iubet ocios omnes
attolli malos, intendi bracchia velis.
una omnes fecere pedem pariterque sinistros,
nunc dextros solvere sinus, una ardua torquent
cornua detorquentque; ferunt sua flamina classem.
princeps ante omnes densum Palinurus agebat
agmen; ad hunc alii cursum contendere iussi.
iamque fere mediam caeli Nox umida metam
contigerat, placida laxabant membra quiete
sub remis fusi per dura sedilia nautae:
cum levis aetheriis delapsus Somnus ab astris
aëra dimovit tenebrosum et dispulit umbras,
te, Palinure, petens, tibi somnia tristia portans
insoniti; puppique deus consedit in alta,
Phorbanti similis, funditque has ore loquelas:
“Iaside Palinure, ferunt ipsa aequora classem;
aequatae spirant aurae; datur hora quieti.
pone caput fessosque oculos furare labori.
ipse ego paulisper pro te tua munera inibo.”
cui vix attollens Palinurus lumina fatur:
“mene salis placidi vultum fluctusque quietos
ignorare iubes? mene huic confidere monstro?

¹ The Trojan fleet had left Sicily and was on its way to Italy, Palinurus' ship leading. Juno, whose relentless wrath has pursued Aeneas throughout his long journey from Troy, makes a last effort to prevent his arrival in the land destined to him by the Fates. Palinurus is drowned. Aeneas sees him, however, when he goes to the lower world to consult his father and learns the story of his death. The last seven lines of the passage quoted above tell how the Trojan leader consoled his former pilot.

THE PROMONTORY OF PALINURUS

The Death of a Faithful Pilot¹

Now in Aeneas' ever-burdened breast
The voice of hope revived. He bade make haste
To raise the masts, spread canvas on the spars;
All hands hauled at the sheets, and left or right
Shook out the loosened sails, or twirled in place
The horn-tipped yards. Before a favoring wind
The fleet sped on. The line in close array
Was led by Palinurus, in whose course
All ships were bid to follow. Soon the car
Of dewy Night drew near the turning point
Of her celestial round. The oarsmen all
Yielded their limbs to rest, and prone had fallen
On the hard thwarts, in deep, unpillowed slumber.
Then from the high stars on light-moving wings
The God of Sleep found passage through the dark
And clove the gloom,—to bring upon thy head,
O Palinurus, an ill-boding sleep,
Though blameless thou. Upon thy ship the god
In guise of Phorbas stood, thus whispering:
“Look, Palinurus, how the flowing tides
Lift on thy fleet unsteered, and changeless winds
Behind thee breathe! 'Tis now a happy hour
To take thy rest. Lay down the weary head.
Steal tired eyes from toiling. I will do
Thine office for thee, just a little space.”
But Palinurus, lifting scarce his eyes
Thus answered him: “Have I not known the face
Of yonder placid seas and tranquil waves?

Aenean credam quid enim fallacibus auris
 et caeli totiens deceptus fraude sereni?"
 talia dicta dabat, clavumque affixus et haerens
 nusquam amittebat oculosque sub astra tenebat.
 ecce deus ramum Lethaeo rore madentem
 vique soporatum Stygia super utraque quassat
 tempora cunctantique natantia lumina solvit.
 vix primos inopina quies laxaverat artus,
 et super incumbens cum puppis parte revulsa
 cumque gubernaclo liquidas proiecit in undas
 praecipitem ac socios nequiquam saepe vocantem;

.....
 "sed cape dicta memor, duri solacia casus:
 nam tua finitimi, longe lateque per urbes
 prodigiis acti caelestibus, ossa piabunt,
 et statuent tumulum et tumulo sollemnia mittent,
 aeternumque locus Palinuri nomen habebit."
 his dictis curae emotae pulsusque parumper
 corde dolor tristi; gaudet cognomine terrae.

Vir. Aen. v. 827-860; vi. 377-383.

PANDATARIA (VENTOTENE)

Sed laetum eum atque fidentem et subole et disciplina
 domus Fortuna destituit. Iulias, filiam et neptem, om-
 nibus probris contaminatas relegavit; De filia
 absens ac libello per quaestorem recitato notum senatui
 fecit abstinuitque congressu hominum diu prae pudore, et-
 iam de necanda deliberavit. Certe cum sub idem tempus
 una ex consciis liberta Phoebe suspendio vitam finisset,
 maluisse se ait Phoebes patrem fuisse. Relegatae usum

¹ While the island is chiefly interesting because of the incident narrated above, classical students will recall that Tiberius likewise exiled Agrippina, grand-daughter of Augustus and wife of Germanicus, the emperor's adopted son, to this lonely spot (Suet. Tib. 53) where she was very cruelly treated. Her son, Caligula, after he succeeded to the throne, at once went to Pandataria in order to remove his mother's ashes to Rome where they were consigned with elaborate ceremony to the Mausoleum of Augustus (Suet. Calig. 15). For the cruel death of Octavia, wife of Nero, see Tac. Ann. xiv. 63. Strabo says that the island was "small but well-peopled."

Put faith in such a monster? Could I trust—
 I, oft by ocean's treacherous calm betrayed—
 My lord Aeneas to false winds and skies?"
 So saying, he grasped his rudder tight, and clung
 More firmly, fixing on the stars his eyes.
 Then waved the god above his brow a branch
 Wet with the dews of Lethe, and imbued
 With power of Stygian dark, until his eyes
 Wavered and slowly sank. The slumbering snare
 Had scarce unbound his limbs, when, leaning o'er,
 The god upon the water flung him forth,
 Hands clutching still the helm and ship-rail torn,
 And calling on his comrades, but in vain.

.....
 "But heed my words, and in thy memory
 Cherish and keep, to cheer the evil time.
 Lo, far and wide, led on by signs from Heaven,
 Thy countrymen from many a templed town
 Shall consecrate thy dust, and build thy tomb,
 A tomb with annual feast and votive flowers,
 To Palinurus a perpetual fame!"
 Thus was his anguish stayed, and from his sad heart
 Grief ebbed awhile, and even to this day,
 Our land is glad such noble name to wear.

T. C. WILLIAMS

THE ISLAND OF PANDATARIA

Augustus Exiles His Daughter¹

But at the height of his happiness and his confidence in his family and its training, Fortune proved fickle. He found the two Julias, his daughter and granddaughter, guilty of every form of vice, and banished them. . . . He informed the senate of his daughter's fall through a letter read in his absence by a quaestor, and for very shame would meet no one for a long time, and even thought of putting her to death. At all events when one of her confidantes, a freedwoman called Phoebe, hanged herself at about that same time, he said: "I would rather have been Phoebe's father." After Julia was banished, he denied

vinī omnemque delicatiorē cultum ademit neque adiri a quoquam libero servove nisi se consulto permisit, et ita ut certior fieret, qua is aetate, qua statura, quo colore esset, etiam quibus corporis notis vel cicatricibus. Post quinquennium demum ex insula in continentem lenioribusque paulo condicionibus transtulit eam. Nam ut omnino revocaret, exorari nullo modo potuit, deprecanti saepe p. R. et pertinacius instanti tales filias talesque coniuges pro contione imprecatus.

Suet. Aug. 65.

PATAVIUM (PADOVA)

Πλησίον δὲ τὸ Πατάουιον, πασῶν ἀρίστη τῶν ταύτῃ πόλεων, ἣ γε νεωστὶ λέγεται τιμῆσασθαι πεντακοσίους ἵππικους ἄνδρας, καὶ τὸ παλαιὸν δὲ ἔστελλε δώδεκα μυριάδας στρατιάς. δηλοῖ δὲ καὶ τὸ πλήθος τῆς πεμπομένης κατασκευῆς εἰς τὴν Ῥώμην κατ' ἐμπορίαν τῶν τε ἄλλων καὶ ἐσθῆτος παντοδαπῆς τὴν εὐανδρίαν τῆς πόλεως καὶ τὴν εὐτεχνίαν. ἔχει δὲ θαλάττης ἀνάπλουν ποταμῷ διὰ τῶν ἐλῶν φερομένῳ σταδίων πεντήκοντα καὶ διακοσίων ἐκ λιμένος μεγάλου· καλεῖται δ' ὁ λιμὴν Μεδόακος ὁμωνύμως τῷ ποταμῷ.

Strab. v. 1, 7.

Censetur Apona Livio suo tellus.

Mart. i. 61, 3.

Habet aviam maternam Serranam Proculam e municipio Patavino. Nosti loci mores: Serrana tamen Patavinis quoque severitatis exemplum est.

Plin. Ep. i. 14.

¹ The chief Venetian city because of its central location and its connection with the sea through a series of lagoons. Built upon an island and thus well defended from hostile attack, it grew rapidly in extent and power until in the time of Augustus it ranked next to Rome among Italian cities as a wealthy trade center. Strabo (v. 1, 12) mentions its wool from which the finer carpets were made. Tradition makes its founding date back to the Trojan Antenor and games were celebrated every 30 years in commemoration of it (Tac. Ann. xvi. 21).

² The famous springs of Aponus were about 8 miles from Patavium. They were said to possess medicinal qualities. Cassiodorus describes them at length (Var. ii. 39), and Claudian celebrates an oracle in connection with them (Carm. Min. xxvi.).

³ Although a city devoted to trade, it still made claims to culture and took great pride in its famous writers, among whom was the historian Livy. Suetonius (Dep. Lib. Rel.) records his death at this place.

⁴ A reputation for simplicity and integrity always remained the proud boast of the citizens of Patavium (Mart. xi. 16. 8; and Mommsen: "id ipsum etiam tituli testantur numero multi, sed antiquae fere simplicitatis, item mira paucitas titulorum honorarium" (C. I. L. v. p. 263). Such men as Thræsea, born at Patavium, reflect this characteristic in their lives and writings.

her the use of wine and every form of luxury, and would not allow any man, bond or free, to come near her without his permission, and then not without being informed of his stature, complexion, and even of any marks or scars upon his body. It was not until five years later that he moved her from the island to the mainland and treated her with somewhat less rigor. But he could not by any means be prevailed upon to recall her altogether, and when the Roman people several times interceded for her and urgently pressed their suit, he in open assembly called upon the gods to curse them with like daughters and wives.

J. C. ROLFE

PADUA

The City's Prosperity

Near to them is Patavium,¹ the finest of all the cities in this district, and which at the time of the late census was said to contain 500 equites. Anciently it could muster an army of 120,000 men. The population and skill of this city is evinced by the vast amount of manufactured goods it sends to the Roman market, especially clothing of all kinds. It communicates with the sea by a river navigable from a large harbor at its mouth. The river runs across the marshes for a distance of 250 stadia. This harbor, as well as the river, is named Medoacus.

H. C. HAMILTON

The land of Aponus² is appraised by its Livy.³

WALTER C. A. KER

Virtue Highly Regarded

His grandmother on the mother's side is Serrana Procula, of Patavium: you are no stranger to the manners of that place;⁴ yet Serrana is looked upon, even among these reserved people, as an exemplary instance of strict virtue.

WILLIAM MELMOTH

PERUSIA (PERUGIA)

This city was an ancient one and among the most powerful of the Etruscan towns (Liv. ix. 37). It of course played a prominent part in the wars which this people waged with Rome, one particularly fierce battle in the fourth century B. C. having been fought beneath its walls. Like the other Etruscan cities it finally fell beneath the sway of Rome (Liv. x. 31) and is found assisting this power in the Second Punic war (Liv. xxiii, 17; xxviii. 45). It is chiefly famous in history, however, for the part it played in the Civil War after the death of Julius Caesar. (See the passage below and notes following.) Augustus restored the place after its destruction and it continued to be a flourishing municipality during the Empire. Procopius (6th century A. D.) calls it "exceedingly strong" (v. 17, 7).

Καὶ οἱ μὲν ταῦτ' ἔπραττον, ὁ δὲ Λούκιος ὥς τότε ἐκ τῆς Ῥώμης ἀπῆρεν, ὥρμησε μὲν ἐς τὴν Γαλατίαν, εἰρχθεὶς δὲ τῆς ὁδοῦ πρὸς Περουσίαν Τυρσηνίδα πόλιν ἀπετράπετο. καὶ αὐτὸν ἐνταῦθα πρότερον μὲν οἱ ὑπαρχοὶ τοῦ Καίσαρος, ἔπειτα δὲ καὶ αὐτὸς ἐκεῖνος ἀπολαβόντες ἐπολιόρκουν. χρόνιου δὲ δὴ τῆς προσεδρείας σφίσι γιγνομένης (τό τε γὰρ χωρίον τῇ τε φύσει καρτερόν ἐστι καὶ τοῖς ἐπιτηδείοις ἱκανῶς παρεσκευάστο, καὶ ἱππῆς προεκπεμφθέντες ὑπ' αὐτοῦ, πρὶν παντελῶς περιστοιχισθῆναι, δεινῶς σφας ἐλύπουν, καὶ προσέτι καὶ ἕτεροι πολλοὶ σπουδῇ ἄλλος ἄλλοθεν ἐπήμυνον αὐτῷ) πολλὰ μὲν πρὸς τούτους ὥς ἐκάστους, πολλὰ δὲ καὶ πρὸς τοῖς τείχεσιν ἐπράχθη, μέχρῃς οὐ καίτοι πλεονεκτοῦντες τὰ πλείω οἱ περὶ τὸν Λούκιον ὁμῶς ὑπὸ λιμοῦ ἐάλωσαν, καὶ αὐτὸς μὲν ἄλλοι τέ τινες ἄδειαν εὗροντο, οἱ δὲ δὴ πλείους τῶν τε βουλευτῶν καὶ τῶν ἱππέων ἐφθάρησαν. καὶ λόγος γε ἔχει ὅτι οὐδ' ἀπλῶς τοῦτο

¹ An account of a siege in 41 B. C. carried on by Octavian against Lucius Antony, the brother of the triumvir, who was shut up within the walls of the city. *



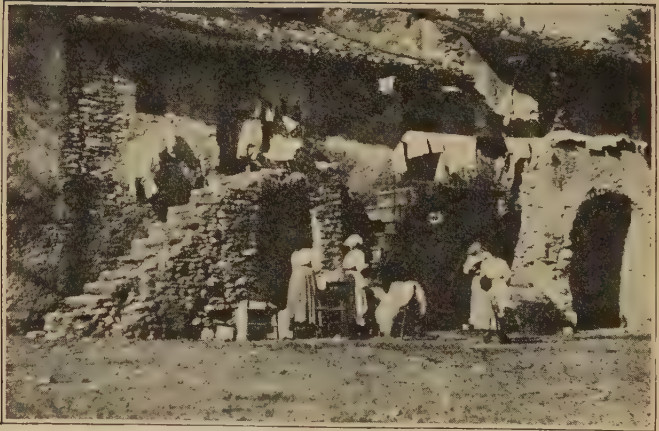
PERUGIA, ARCO D'AUGUSTO, WITH ETRUSCAN TOWERS AND WALL

A Powerful City Falls¹

While they were thus engaged, Lucius withdrew from Rome, as I have stated, and set out for Gaul; but finding his way blocked, he turned aside to Perugia, an Etruscan city. There he was intercepted first by the lieutenants of Caesar and later by Caesar himself and was besieged. The investment proved a long operation; for the place is naturally a strong one and had been amply stocked with provisions; and horsemen sent by Lucius before he was entirely hemmed in greatly harassed the besiegers, while many others besides came speedily to his defense from various quarters. Many attacks were made upon these reinforcements separately and many engagements were fought close to the walls, until the followers of Lucius, even though they were generally successful, nevertheless were forced by hunger to capitulate. The leader and some others obtained pardon, but most of the senators and knights were put to death. And the story goes that

ἔπαθον, ἀλλ' ἐπὶ τὸν βωμὸν τὸν τῷ Καίσαρι τῷ προτέρῳ ὠσιωμένον
 ἀχθέντες ἱππῆς τε τριακόσιοι καὶ βουλευταὶ ἄλλοι τε καὶ ὁ Καν-
 νούτιος ὁ Τιβέριος, ὅς ποτε ἐν τῇ δημαρχίᾳ τὸ πλῆθος τῷ Καίσαρι
 τῷ Ὀκταουιανῷ ἤθροισεν, ἐτύθησαν. τῶν δὲ Περουσίνων καὶ τῶν
 ἄλλων τῶν ἐκεῖ ἀλόντων οἱ πλείους ἀπώλοντο, καὶ ἡ πόλις αὕτη,
 πλὴν τοῦ Ἑφαιστείου τοῦ τε τῆς Ἥρας ἔδους, πᾶσα κατεκαύθη.

Dio Cass. xlviii. 14.



Photograph by George Converse Fiske

WOMEN CARDING HEMP

they did not merely suffer death in an ordinary form, but were led to the altar consecrated to the former Caesar and were there sacrificed—three hundred knights and many senators, among them Tiberius Cannutius, who previously during his tribuneship had assembled the populace for Caesar Octavianus. Of the people of Perusia and the others who were captured there the majority lost their lives, and the city itself, except the temple of Vulcan and the statue of Juno, was entirely destroyed by fire.

EARNEST CARY

PISAE (PISA)

A city of Etruria situated on the banks of the Arnus river of which little is known, although it was probably important in early days. The Romans frequently used its port when setting out for Gaul or Spain. For example, Publius Scipio sailed from here in 218 B. C. on his way to Massilia at the beginning of the Second Punic War and returned to the same place. In the long wars waged by Rome with the Ligurians, it became an important military center (Liv. xxxv. 21). A Roman colony seems to have been established here in 180 B. C. and from this time it continued to remain a fairly prosperous city. Writers mention its trade in timber, marble, wheat, and wine.

Inde Triturritam petimus: sic villa vocatur,
 quae late expulsis insula paene fretis.
 namque manu iunctis procedit in aequora saxis,
 quique domum posuit, condidit ante solum.
 contiguum stupui portum, quem fama frequentat
 Pisarum emporio divitiisque maris.
 mira loci facies: pelago pulsantur aperto
 inque omnes ventos litora nuda patent.
 non ullus tegitur per brachia tuta recessus,
 Aeolias possit qui prohibere minas;
 sed procera suo praetexitur alga profundo
 molliter offensae non nocitura rati,
 et tamen insanas cedendo interligat undas
 nec sinit ex alto grande volumen agi.

Rutil. de Red. Suo i. 527-540.

Δοκεῖ δ' ἡ πόλις εὐτυχῆσαι
 ποτε, καὶ νῦν οὐκ ἀδοξεῖ διὰ τε εὐκαρπλίαν καὶ τὰ λιθουργεῖα καὶ
 τὴν ὕλην τὴν ναυπηγήσιμον, ἧ τὸ μὲν παλαιὸν ἐχρῶντο πρὸς τοὺς
 κατὰ θάλατταν κινδύνους· καὶ γὰρ μαχιμώτεροι Τυρρηνῶν
 ὑπῆρξαν, καὶ παρώξυναν αὐτοὺς οἱ Λίγυες πονηροὶ γείτονες παρὰ
 πλευρὰν ὄντες· νῦν δὲ τὸ πλεόν εἰς τὰς οἰκοδομὰς ἀναλίσκεται
 τὰς ἐν Ῥώμῃ κἀν ταῖς ἐπαύλεσι βασιλεια κατασκευαζομένων
 Περσικά.

Strab. v. 2, 5.

¹ Rutilius, a Gaul returning in 416 A. D. from Rome to his native country, continues his account of Pisa in line 565 and following.

Rutilius Stops at Pisae

Hence seek we¹ Triturrita; so is named
A villa, all but island, dashing back
The waters from its side; for, with stones knit
By hand of man, it juts into the sea;
And he who reared the mansion, had at first
To build its site. With wondering eyes I viewed
The neighboring harbour, which its fame has made
Place of resort as being Pisa's port,
And owing to the riches of the sea.
Wondrous the aspect of the place. The shores
By the open sea are lashed, and naked lie
To all the winds. No inner harbor there
Fenced by protecting piers that might repel
The threats of Aeolus; but seaweed tall
Fringes the sea that it has made its own,
Sure to prove harmless to the boat it strikes
Gently, and yet, while yielding, tangles in
The raging surf, and suffers no huge wave
To roll in from the deep.

G. F. SAVAGE-ARMSTRONG

Strabo's Account

This city appears to have been formerly flourishing, and at the present day it still maintains its name, on account of its fertility, its marble quarries, and its wood for building ships which formerly they employed to preserve themselves from danger by sea: for they were more war-like than the Tyrrheni, and were constantly irritated by the Ligurians, troublesome neighbours, who dwelt on the coast. At the present day the wood is mostly employed for building houses in Rome, and in the country villas (of the Romans), which resemble in their gorgeousness Persian palaces.

H. C. HAMILTON

PISTORIA (PISTOIA)¹

Manlius et Faesulanus in primis pugnantes cadunt. Postquam Catilina fusas copias seque cum paucis relictum videt, memor generis atque pristinae suae dignitatis, in confertissimos hostis incurrit ibique pugnans confoditur.

Sed confecto proelio, tum vero cerneres, quanta audacia, quanta vis animi fuisset in exercitu Catilinae. Nam fere, quem quisque vivos pugnando locum ceperat, eum anima amissa corpore tegebat. Pauci autem, quos medios cohors praetoria disiecerat, paulo divorsius, sed omnes tamen advorsis vulneribus conciderant. Catilina vero longe a suis inter hostium cadavera repertus est, paululum etiam spirans ferociamque animi, quam habuerat vivos, in vultu retinens. Postremo ex omni copia neque in proelio neque in fuga quisquam civis ingenuus captus est: ita cuncti suae hostiumque vitae iuxta pepercerant.

Sall. Cat. 60-61.²

POMPEII (NEAR VALLE DI POMPEI)

The fame of Pompeii today rests upon the fact that by the eruption of Vesuvius in 79 A. D. we have a Roman town more or less completely preserved. The place, however, was of little importance in ancient times save as a resort for wealthy Romans. Both Cicero and Seneca had villas there and the emperor Claudius lost his young son Drusus while living in that region. Tacitus (Ann. xv. 22) speaks of it as "celebre Campaniae oppidum" and the natural charms of the surrounding country would seem to justify the taste of the Romans in this respect. Under the Empire its population was about 20,000. The ruins indicate that, at the time of the disaster, the inhabitants were leading the gay, pleasure-loving life characteristic of the well-to-do Romans of that time. The antiquity of the place is shown by the ruins of a temple of Minerva dating to about 500 B. C. A fanciful derivation of the name makes it come from "pompa" (procession), referring to the passage of Hercules through this region with the cattle stolen from Geryon (Serv. Aen. vii. 662).

¹ Famous as the region in which the final battle between Catiline and the forces of the state was fought in 62 B. C.

² For Catiline's speech to his army, see 58; for a full account of the battle, see 59-61.

³ Manlius was Catiline's chief officer outside of Rome.

⁴ Perhaps a man named Publius Furius.

Catiline's Last Fight

Manlius³ and the Faesulan,⁴ sword in hand, were among the first that fell; and Catiline, when he saw his army routed and himself left with but few supporters, remembering his birth and former dignity, rushed into the thickest of the enemy, where he was slain, fighting to the last.

When the battle was over, it was plainly seen what boldness and what energy of spirit had prevailed throughout the army of Catiline; for, almost everywhere, every soldier after yielding up his breath, covered with his corpse the spot which he had occupied when alive. A few, indeed, whom the praetorian cohort had dispersed, had fallen somewhat differently, but all with wounds in front. Catiline himself was found far in advance of his men, among the dead bodies of the enemy; he was not quite breathless, and still expressed in his countenance the fierceness of spirit which he had shown during his life. Of his whole army, neither in the battle, nor in flight, was any free-born citizen made prisoner, for they had spared their own lives no more than those of the enemy.

J. S. WATSON



THE STREET OF TOMBS AT POMPEII

Pompeios, celebrem Campaniae urbem, in quam ab altera parte Surrentinum Stabianumque litus, ab altera Herculansense conveniunt et mare ex aperto reductum amoeni sinu cingunt, consedis terrae motu vexatis quaecumque adiacebant regionibus, Lucili virorum optime, audivimus, et quidem hibernis diebus, quos vacare a tali periculo maiores nostri solebant promittere. Nonis Februariis hic fuit motus Regulo et Verginio Consulibus, qui Campaniam numquam securam huius mali, indemnem tamen et totiens defunctam metu, magna strage vastavit: nam et Herculansenis oppidi pars ruit dubieque stant etiam quae relictæ sunt, et Nucerinorum colonia ut sine clade, ita non sine querela est. Neapolis quidem privatim multa, publice nihil amisit leniter ingenti malo perstricta. Villae vero praeeruptae passim sine iniuria tremuere.

Sen. N. Q. vi. 1-2.

Νώλης δὲ καὶ Νουκερίας καὶ Ἀχερρών, . . . ἐπίνειόν ἐστιν ἡ Πομπηία, παρὰ τῷ Σάρνῳ ποταμῷ καὶ δεχομένῳ τὰ φορτία καὶ ἐκπέμποντι.

Strab. v. 4, 8.

Tusculanum et Pompeianum valde me delectant.

Cic. ad Att. ii. 1, 11.

¹ For an account of the eruption of 79 A. D. which destroyed Pompeii, see Vesuvius.

² Feb. 5th, 63 A. D.

³ Pompeii early became a port for the surrounding region and attained considerable commercial importance. Cato says oil presses should be bought here. The famous pumice stone of Vesuvius was shipped from its harbor and the making of cloth flourished in the town.

⁴ Cicero elsewhere refers to his liking for Pompeii. Of the bay of Naples he writes, "cratera illum delicatum" (ad Att. ii. 8).

An Earthquake Shock

We have just had news, my esteemed Lucilius, that Pompeii,¹ the celebrated city in Campania, has been overwhelmed in an earthquake² which shook all the surrounding district as well. The city, you know, lies on a beautiful bay, running far back from the open sea, and is surrounded by the converging shores, on the one side, that of Surrentum and Stabiae, on the other that of Herculaneum. The disaster happened in winter, a period during which our ancestors used to claim immunity from such dangers. On the 5th of February, in the consulship of Regulus and Verginius, this shock occurred, involving wide spread destruction over the whole province of Campania; the district had never been without risk of such a calamity, but had been hitherto exempt from it, having escaped time after time from groundless alarm.

The extent of the disaster may be gathered from a few details. Part of the town of Herculaneum fell; the buildings left standing are very insecure. The colony of Nuceria had painful experience of the shock but sustained no damage. Naples was just touched by what might have proved a great disaster to it; many private homes suffered, but no public building was destroyed. The villas built on the cliffs everywhere shook, but without damage being done.

JOHN CLARKE

Pompeii is the port³ for Nola, Nuceria, and Acerrae. . . . It is built on the river Sarno, by which merchandise is received and exported.

H. C. HAMILTON

My Tusculan and Pompeian villas delight me greatly.⁴

POMPTINAE PALUDES¹
(PALUDI PONTINE)

Et quos pestifera Pomptini uligine campi
qua Saturae nebulosa palus restagnat, et atro
liventes coeno per squalida turbidus arva
cogit aquas Ufens atque inficit aequora limo.

Sil. Ital. viii. 379-382.

Qua Saturae iacet atra palus, gelidusque per imas
quaeret iter vallis atque in mare conditur Ufens.

Vir. Aen. vii. 801-802.

Aliud miraculum a Circeis palus Pomptina est, quem
locum xxiiii urbium fuisse Mucianus ter consul prodidit.

Plin. N. H. iii. 59.

Sterilisve diu palus aptaque remis
vicinas urbes alit et grave sentit aratrum.

Hor. A. P. 65-66.

Summis Amasenus abundans | spumabat ripis.

Vir. Aen. xi. 547-548.

¹ A name given to the extensive tract of marshy ground in southern Latium stretching from the country of the Volscians to Tarracina. In 312 B. C. the Appian Way was constructed across it (Liv. ix. 29) and a canal dug along it from Forum Appi to Tarracina.

² Streams whose stagnant waters form the marsh.

³ One of the legends connected with the place.

⁴ A reference to an effort made by Augustus to drain the region. Several similar attempts before and after are mentioned by Roman writers.

⁵ A stream (now called Amaseno) whose waters flowed into the marsh.

⁶ Often written Populonium.

THE POMPTINE MARSHES¹

The youth that till the unwholesome Pomptine lands,
Where Satura's marsh,² with vapours crested, stands,
And through the squalid plains his turbid flood
Black Ufens² rolls and dyes the sea with mud.

JOHN CHETWODE EUSTACE

Where lies the black fen of Satura and where icy 'Ufens
seeks its way along the low-lying valleys and finds its hid-
ing in the sea.

JOHN CONINGTON

Another wonderful circumstance too. Near Circeii are
the Pomptine Marshes, formerly the site, according to
Mucianus who was thrice consul, of four-and-twenty
cities.³

JOHN BOSTOCK AND H. T. RILEY

Swamps sterile long, all plashy, rank, and drear,
Groan 'neath the plough, and feed whole cities near.⁴

SIR THEODORE MARTIN

Amasenus,⁵ brimming and foaming over its banks.

JOHN CONINGTON

POPULONIA (POPULONIA)⁶

One of the maritime cities of Etruria, situated on a
lofty hill rising abruptly from the sea and of importance
in early days as a center for the iron trade connected with
the neighboring island of Ilva. When Scipio was fitting
out his fleet for Africa, this city offered to supply him with
the iron he needed (Liv. xxviii. 45). Another historical
mention is made by Livy in referring to the fact that in
202 B. C. this port offered refuge from a violent storm to
the fleet of the consul, Claudius Nero, which was on its
way to Sardinia (Liv. xxx. 39, 1). The devastation men-
tioned by Strabo in the passage below may be due to the
ravages the town suffered from the forces of Sulla during
the Civil Wars—a desolation confirmed by Rutilius writing
at the beginning of the fifth century, A. D.

Proxima securum reserat Populonia litus,
 qua naturalem ducit in arva sinum.
 non illic positas extollit ad aethera moles
 lumine nocturno conspicienda Pharos:
 Sed speculam validae rupis sortita vetustas,
 qua fluctus domitos arduus urget apex,
 castellum geminos hominum fundavit in usus,
 praesidium terris indiciumque fretis.
 agnosci nequeunt aevi monumenta prioris,
 grandia consumpsit moenia tempus edax.
 sola manent interceptis vestigia muris,
 ruderbuis latis tecta sepulta iacent.
 non indignemur, mortalia corpora solvi,
 cernimus exemplis, oppida posse mori.
 Rutil. de Red. Suo i. 401-414.

Τὸ δὲ Ποπλώνιον ἐπ' ἄκρας ὑψηλῆς ἵδρυται κατερρωγυίας εἰς τὴν
 θάλατταν καὶ χερρονησιζούσης, τὸ μὲν οὖν πολίχνιον
 πᾶν ἔρημόν ἐστι πλὴν τῶν ἱερῶν καὶ κατοικιῶν ὀλίγων, τὸ δ'
 ἐπίνειον οἰκεῖται βέλτιον, πρὸς τῇ ῥίζῃ τοῦ ὄρους λιμένιον ἔχον
 καὶ νεωσοίκους δύο. ἐστι δὲ καὶ θυνηνο-
 σκοπεῖον ὑπὸ τῇ ἄκρᾳ. κατοπτεύεται δ' ἀπὸ τῆς πόλεως πόρ-
 ρωθεν μὲν καὶ μόλις ἡ Σαρδῶ.

Strab. v. 2, 6.

The Reflections of a Visitor

Till Populonia yields
Its natural bay that winds into the fields.
No watch-tower there, on deep foundations raised,
High-seen in air, with nightly splendor blazed;
But age had worn the solid rocks away,
And insulated one with slow decay:
One rock, a natural beacon, spiring stood,
And overtopped the subjugated flood.
A twofold use the castled cliff supplied,—
An inland fortress and an ocean guide.
Sunk are the monuments of ages past,
Time's eating canker has consumed the last:
Of walls long raised faint vestiges are found,
And roofs inearthed with ruins heave the ground.
If human desolation prompt the sigh,
Lo! cities, e'en as men, are doomed to die.

C. A. ELTON

A Deserted City

Populonium is situated on a lofty promontory, which projects into the sea, and forms a chersonesus. This little place is now deserted, with the exception of the temples and a few houses; the sea-port, which is situated at the root of the mountain, is better inhabited, having both a small harbour and ship-sheds.

On the summit (of the cape) there is a look-out for thunnies. From this city there is an indistinct and distant view of Sardinia.

H. C. HAMILTON

PRAENESTE (PALESTRINA)

One of the most ancient and, in early times, the most important cities in Latium, far superior probably in art and culture to Rome in the sixth and seventh centuries. Various traditions exist as to its origin. It first appears in literature as one of the places belonging to the Latin League, which confederacy, however, it seems to have deserted in 499 B. C. (Liv. ii. 19). At least we find it fighting with Rome about this time and being severely harassed by the Aequians and Volscians, enemies of the former. But after the capture of Rome by the Gauls in 387 B. C. this alliance seems to have weakened and various contests with Rome follow. In one of these, the forces of Praeneste met a disastrous defeat at the Allia river at the hands of the dictator Cincinnatus (Liv. vi. 27-29). Their struggles continued, however, until they were finally terminated in 338 B. C. by the victory of the Roman general, Camillus, at Pedum (Liv. viii. 12-14).

An incident which the Praenestines liked to remember in connection with their participation in the Punic wars was the unique bravery shown by their young men at the siege of Casilinum when this city was resisting Hannibal—a loyalty which the Roman senate liberally rewarded (Liv. xxiii. 19, 20; see, too, the topic Casilinum). The town played an important part also in the Civil Wars, its situation making it a particularly desirable defensive point. On many other occasions, too, as the passages below indicate, the place was sought for military purposes. Florus (Ep. i. 18), for example, says that the victorious Pyrrhus once occupied it, viewing Rome from its heights and “filling the eyes of the trembling city twenty miles away with smoke and dust.”

But the popularity of the spot in later days was due to its delightful situation which made it one of the favorite resorts for wealthy Romans. Horace often refers to his liking for the region; Pliny had a villa there (Ep. v. 6, 45); Augustus frequented it (Suet. Aug. 72); Tiberius once recovered from a dangerous illness here (Aul. Gell. N. A. xvi. 13); and both Hadrian and Marcus Aurelius had

homes in its neighborhood (Jul. Capit. M. Ant. Phil. 21), the latter living here when he lost his little son, Annius Verus. The town acquired a considerable reputation for literary culture because of the many distinguished writers and scholars who frequented it. Verrius Flaccus, for example, the author of a Latin Lexicon, lived here. The commercial importance of Praeneste was considerable also, the place being widely known for its goldsmiths and workers in metal in general.



Photograph by Frank Gallup

ON THE SITE OF THE CITADEL OF ANCIENT PRAENESTE

Gelida Praeneste.

Juv. S. iii. 190.

Aestivae Praeneste deliciae.

Flor. Ep. i. 5.

Altum Praeneste.

Vir. Aen. vii. 682.

Municipia Italiae splendissima.

Flor. Ep. ii. 9, 27.

Ἑρμνὴ μὲν

οὖν ἑκατέρα, πολὺ δ' ἔρμνοτέρα Πραϊνεστός· ἄκραν γὰρ ἔχει τῆς μὲν πόλεως ὑπερθεῖν ὄρος ὑψηλόν, ὅπισθεν δ' ἀπὸ τῆς συνεχούσης ὀρεινῆς αὐχένι διεξευγμένον, ὑπεραίρων καὶ δυσὶ σταδίοις τούτου πρὸς ὀρθίαν ἀνάβασιν. πρὸς δὲ τῇ ἔρμνότητι καὶ διώρυξι κρυπταῖς διατέτρηται πανταχόθεν μέχρι τῶν πεδίων ταῖς μὲν ὑδρείας χάριν ταῖς δ' ἐξόδων λαυραίων, ὧν ἐν μιᾷ Μάριος πολιορκούμενος ἀπέθανε. ταῖς μὲν οὖν ἄλλαις πόλεσι πλεῖστον τὸ εὐεργὲς πρὸς ἀγαθοῦ τίθεται, Πραϊνεστίνοις δὲ συμφορὰ γεγένηται διὰ τὰς Ῥωμαίων στάσεις. καταφεύγουσι γὰρ ἐκεῖσε οἱ νεωτερίσαντες· ἐκπολιορκηθέντων δὲ, πρὸς τῇ κακώσει τῆς πόλεως καὶ τὴν χώραν ἀπαλλοτριοῦσθαι συμβαίνει, τῆς αἰτίας μεταφερομένης ἐπὶ τοὺς ἀναιτίους.

Strab. v. 3, 11.

Numerium Suffucium Praenestinorum monumenta declarant, honestum hominem et nobilem, somniis crebris, ad extremum etiam minacibus, cum iuberetur certo in loco silicem caedere, perterritum visis irridentibus suis civibus id agere coepisse: itaque perfracto saxo sortes erupisse in robore insculptas priscarum litterarum notis.

¹ Praeneste had long been a stronghold of the democratic party when the younger Marius was besieged here in 82 B. C., after the defeat of his forces by Sulla. In spite of a brave resistance and various attempts made to relieve him, the city was at last surrendered to Ofella, the officer in charge of Sulla's forces here. See later passages for details of this event.

² The temple of Fortune with which the Praenestine lots were connected was of ancient date and extremely wealthy. The elaborate remains of the terrace leading up to it indicate its size and splendor. So famous was it that foreign kings as well as eminent Romans came to consult these lots. While Cicero seems to laugh at them, it is still true that many people of note attached weight to their prophecies, among them several of the emperors (Suet. Tib. 63; Dom. 15; Lampr. Alex. Sev. 4).

Cool Praeneste.

G. G. RAMSAY

Praeneste, a pleasant summer residence.

J. S. WATSON

High Praeneste.

Most splendid municipalities of Italy [Praeneste, . . .].

The Situation of Praeneste

They are both fortified, but Praeneste is the stronger place of the two, having for its citadel a lofty mountain, overhanging the town, and divided at the back from the adjoining mountain range by a neck of land. This mountain is two stadia higher than the neck in direct altitude. In addition to these (natural) defences, the city is furnished on all sides with subterraneous passages, extending to the plains. Some of these passages convey water; others form secret ways. In one of these Marius¹ perished when besieged. Other cities are in most instances benefited by a strong position, but to the people of Praeneste it has proved a bane, owing to the civil wars of the Romans. For hither the revolutionary movers take refuge, and when at last they surrender, in addition to the injury sustained by the city during the war, the country is confiscated, and the guilt thus imputed to the guiltless.

H. C. HAMILTON

Reading the Future—The Lots at Praeneste²

We read in the records of the Praenestines, that Numerius Suffucius, a man of high reputation and rank, had often been commanded by dreams (which at last became very threatening) to cut a flint-stone in two at a particular spot. Being extremely alarmed at the vision, he began to act in obedience to it, in spite of the derision of his fellow-citizens; and he had no sooner divided the stone, than he found therein certain lots, engraved in ancient characters

Is est hodie locus saeptus religiose propter Iovis pueri, qui lactens cum Iunone Fortunae in gremio sedens, mammam appetens, castissime colitur a matribus. Eodemque tempore in eo loco, ubi Fortunae nunc est aedes, mel ex olea fluxisse dicunt haruspicesque dixisse summa nobilitate illas sortes futuras eorumque iussu ex illa olea arcam esse factam eoque conditas sortes, quae hodie Fortunae monitu tolluntur. Quid igitur in his potest esse certi, quae Fortunae monitu pueri manu miscentur atque ducuntur? Quo modo autem istae positae in illo loco? Quis robur illud cecidit, dolavit, inscripsit? Nihil est, inquiunt, quod deus efficere non possit. Utinam sapientes Stoicos effecisset, ne omnia cum superstitiosa sollicitudine et miseria crederent sed hoc quidem genus divinationis vita iam communis explosit. Fani pulchritudo et vetustas Praenestinarum etiam nunc retinet sortium nomen atque id in vulgus. Quis enim magistratus aut quis vir illustrior utitur sortibus?

Cic. de Div. ii. 85-86.

Ἐν τούτῳ δὲ Μάριος μὲν ἀλίσκόμενος ἑαυτὸν διέφθειρε, Σύλλας δὲ εἰς Πραίνεστον ἔλθων πρῶτα μὲν ἰδίᾳ κατ' ἄνδρα κρίνων ἐκόλαζεν, εἶτα ὡς οὐ σχολῆς οὔσης πάντας ἀθρόως εἰς ταὐτὸ συναγαγὼν, μυρίους καὶ δισχιλίους ὄντας, ἐκέλευσεν ἀποσφάττειν μόνῳ τῷ ξένῳ διδοὺς ἄδειαν. Ὁ δὲ εὐγενῶς πάνυ φήσας πρὸς αὐτόν, ὡς οὐδέποτε σωτηρίας χάριν εἴσεται τῷ φονεῖ τῆς πατρίδος, ἀναμιχθεὶς ἐκὼν συγκατεκόπη τοῖς πολίταις.

Plut. Sulla xxxii.

on oak. The spot in which this discovery took place is now religiously guarded, being consecrated to the infant Jupiter who is represented with Juno as sitting in the lap of Fortune, and sucking her breasts, and is most chastely worshipped by all mothers.

At the same time and place in which the Temple of Fortune is now situated, they report that honey flowed out of an olive. Upon this the augurs declared that the lots there instituted would be held in the highest honour; and, at their command, a chest was forthwith made out of this same olive tree, and therein those lots are kept by which the oracles of Fortune are still delivered. But how can there be the least degree of sure and certain information in lots like these, which, under Fortune's direction, are shuffled and drawn by the hands of a child? How were the lots conveyed to this particular spot, and who cut and carved the oak of which they are composed?

"Oh," say they, "there is nothing which a god cannot do." I wish that he had made these Stoical sages a little less inclined to believe every idle tale, out of a superstitious and miserable solicitude.

The common sense of men in real life has happily succeeded in exploding this kind of divination. It is only the antiquity and beauty of the Temple of Fortune that any longer preserve the Praenestine lots from contempt even among the vulgar. For what magistrate or man of any reputation ever resorts to them now?

C. D. YONGE

A Roman Atrocity

Meanwhile Marius the younger, at the point of being captured, slew himself; and Sulla coming to Praeneste, at first gave each man there a separate trial before he executed him, but afterwards, since time failed him, gathered them all together in one place—there were 12,000 of them—and gave orders to slaughter them, his host alone having immunity. But this man, with a noble spirit, told Sulla that he would never owe his safety to the slayer of his country, and joining his countrymen of his own accord, was cut down with them.

BERNADOTTE PERRIN

Tum demum desperatis rebus suis C. Marius adulescens per cuniculos, qui miro opere fabricati in diversas agrorum partis fuerunt, conatus erumpere, cum foramine e terra emersisset, a dispositis in id ipsum interemptus est. Sunt qui sua manu, sunt qui concurrentem mutuis ictibus cum minore fratre Telesini una obsessio et erumpente occubuisse prodiderunt.

Vell. Paterc. ii. 27, 4-5.

Troiani belli scriptorem, maxime Lolli,
dum tu declamas Romae, Praeneste relegi, [non,
qui, quid sit pulchrum, quid turpe, quid utile, quid
planius ac melius Chrysippo et Crantore dicit.

Hor. Ep. i. 2, 1-4.

³ See note.¹

The Death of Marius' Son³

Young Caius Marius, then at length seeing his cause desperate, endeavoured to make his way out through subterraneous passages, which, constructed with wonderful labour, led to different parts of the adjacent country; but, as soon as he emerged from an opening, he was slain by persons stationed there for the purpose. Some say that he died by his own hand; others, that as he was struggling with the younger brother of Telesinus, who was shut up with him, and attempting to escape at the same time, they fell by mutual wounds.

J. S. WATSON

A Poet Réads the Classics

While you at Rome, dear Lollius, train your tongue,
I, at Praeneste, read what Homer sung:
What's good, what's bad, what helps, what hurts, he
shows

Better in verse than Crantor does in prose.

JOHN CONINGTON

PUTEOLI (POZZUOLI)

Apparently there is little mention of Puteoli before the Punic Wars. It plays a part, however, in this struggle, resisting Hannibal in 214 B. C. in an attack made upon the city. In 194 B. C. the Romans established a colony there and it is mentioned from time to time during the first century B. C. in connection with the various civil wars of that period. The height of its prosperity probably came in the reigns of the emperors Claudius and Nero, sinking rapidly from this time under the growing prominence of Ostia—its backwardness being summed up by Petronius (Sat. xlv.) in the words, “Haec colonia retroversus crescit tamquam coda vituli.”

Portus et litora mundi hospita.

Stat. Silv. iii. 5, 75-76.

Vetus oppidum Puteoli.

Tac. Ann. xiv. 27.

Ἐξῆς δ' εἰσὶν αἱ περὶ Δικαιάρχειαν ἀκταὶ καὶ αὐτὴ ἡ πόλις. ἦν δὲ πρότερον μὲν ἐπίνειον Κυμαίων ἐπ' ὄφρυος ἰδρυμένον, κατὰ δὲ τὴν Ἀννίβα στρατείαν συνώκισαν Ῥωμαῖοι καὶ μετωνόμασαν Πυτιόλους ἀπὸ τῶν φρεάτων· οἱ δ' ἀπὸ τῆς δυσωδίας τῶν ὑδάτων. ἅπαν [γὰρ] τὸ χωρίον ἐκεῖ μέχρι Βαιῶν καὶ τῆς Κυμαίας θείου πλήρὲς ἐστὶ καὶ πυρὸς καὶ θερμῶν ὑδάτων. τινὲς δὲ καὶ Φλέγραν διὰ τοῦτο τὴν Κυμαίαν νομίζουσι κληθῆναι, καὶ τῶν πεπτωκότων Γιγάντων τὰ κεράυνια τραύματα ἀναφέρειν τὰς τοιαύτας προχοὰς τοῦ πυρὸς καὶ τοῦ ὕδατος. ἡ δὲ πόλις ἐμπόριον γεγέννηται μέγιστον, χειροποιήτους ἔχουσα ὅρμους διὰ τὴν εὐφυΐαν τῆς ἄμμου· σύμμετρος γάρ ἐστι τῇ τιτάνῳ καὶ κόλλησιν ἰσχυρὰν καὶ πῆξιν λαμβάνει. διόπερ τῇ χάλικι καταμίξαντες τὴν ἄμμοκονίαν προβάλλουσι χώματα εἰς τὴν θάλατταν, καὶ κολποῦσι τὰς ἀναπεπταμένας ῥόνας ὥστ' ἀσφαλῶς ἐνορμίζεσθαι τὰς μεγίστας ὀλκάδας. ὑπερκεῖται δὲ τῆς πόλεως εὐθὺς ἡ τοῦ Ἡφαίστου ἀγορά, πεδῖον περικεκλειμένον διαπύροις ὄφρυσιν, καμινώδεις ἐχούσαις ἀναπνοὰς πολλαχοῦ καὶ βρωμώδεις ἱκανῶς· τὸ δὲ πεδῖον θείου πλήρὲς ἐστὶ συρτοῦ.

Strab. v. 4, 6.

Urbs Graeca.

Petron. 9. 81.

Cum plurimi et lautissimi in iis locis solent esse.

Cic. pro Planc. 65.

¹ For many years the place was the most important trade center on the coast. Ships from all parts of the world touched here and an eager throng was wont to crowd the shore at the approach of the merchant ships from the Levant, Egypt, Africa, and Spain. Its commercial relations with the East naturally brought a large oriental population, the influence of which upon the character of the city was marked. Travelers on their way to Rome generally stopped here instead of at Ostia. Saint Paul, for example, is said to have visited Puteoli on his journey to the imperial city in 62 A. D.

² The Greek name of the place.

³ See the Satires of Petronius for a similar passage.

⁴ Its mole and dock are often mentioned (Pliny N. H. xxxvi. 70).

⁵ Known as "pozzzolana," a famous product of the place (Sen. N. Q. iii. 203; Vitruv. ii. 6).

⁶ A well-known place of resort with considerable claims to art and culture (Petron. Sat. lxxxiii. 88; Aul. Gell. N. A. xviii. 5). Statius (Silv. ii. 2) gives an elaborate description of a wealthy man's villa situated on the bay of Puteoli.

A harbour and shores which welcome the whole world.¹

The old town of Puteoli.

Puteoli in Strabo's Time

Beyond is the strand and city of Dicaearchia.² Formerly it was nothing but a naval station of the Cumaei. It was built on an eminence. But at the time of the war with Hannibal, the Romans established a colony there and changed its name into Puteoli, (an appellation derived from its wells, or, according to others, from the stench of its waters, the whole district from hence to Baiae and Cumae being full of sulphur, fire, and hot-springs.³ Some too are of opinion that it was on this account that the country about Cumae was named Phlegra, and that the fables of the giants struck down by thunderbolts owe their origin to these eruptions of fire and water). This city has become a place of extensive commerce, having artificially constructed harbours⁴ which were much facilitated by the facile nature of the sand which contains much gypsum, and will cement and consolidate thoroughly.⁵ For, mixing this sand with chalk-stones, they construct moles in the sea, thus forming bays along the open coast, in which the largest transport ships may safely ride. Immediately above the city lies the Forum Vulcani, a plain surrounded with hills which seem to be on fire, having in many parts mouths emitting smoke, frequently accompanied by a terrible rumbling noise. The plain itself is full of drifted sulphur.

H. C. HAMILTON

A Greek city.

A Place of Resort

At a time when a great many of the richest men are accustomed to be in this region.⁶

Post in haec Puteolana et Cumana regna renavigaro.
O loca ceteroqui valde expetenda, interpellantium autem
multitudine paene fugienda!

Cic. ad Att. xiv. 16, 1.

Novum praeterea atque inauditum genus spectacula excogitavit. Nam Baiarum medium intervallum ad Puteolanas moles, trium milium et sescentorum fere passuum spatium, ponte coniunxit, contractis undique onerariis navibus et ordine duplici ad anchoras conlocatis, superiectoque aggere terreno ac directo in Appiae viae formam. Per hunc pontem ultro citro commeavit biduo continenti, primo die falerato equo insignisque quercea corona et caetra et gladio aureaque clamide, postridie quadrigario habitu curriculoque biugi famosorum equorum, prae se ferens Dareum puerum ex Parthorum obsidibus, comitante praetorianorum agmine et in essedis cohorte amicorum. Scio plerosque existimasse, talem a Gaio pontem excogitatum aemulatione Xerxis, qui non sine admiratione aliquanto angustiores Hellespontum contabulaverit; alios, ut Germaniam et Britanniam, quibus imminabat, alicuius immensi operis fama territaret. Sed avum meum narrantem puer audiebam, causam operis ab interioribus aulicis proditam quod Thrasyllus mathematicus anxio de successore Tiberio et in verum nepotem proniori affirmasset, *non magis Gaium imperaturum quam per Baianum sinum equis discursurum.*

Puteolis dedicatione pontis, quem excogitatum ab eo significavimus, cum multos e litore invitasset ad se, repente

⁷ Cicero came often to Puteoli (ad Att. xiv. 20). It was the scene of a joke regarding his personal vanity which he relates with much gusto (pro Planc. xxvi. 65).

⁸ The emperor Caligula.

Too Many Callers

(In a few days I am going to Pompeii and) after that I shall sail back to my domains here at Puteoli and Cumae. What very attractive places they are, if it were not that one almost has to shun them on account of the crowd of visitors.⁷

E. O. WINSTEDT

An Emperor Diverts Himself

Besides this, he⁸ devised a novel and unheard of kind of pageant; for he bridged the gap between Baiae and the mole at Puteoli, a distance of about thirty-six hundred paces, by bringing together merchant ships from all sides and anchoring them in a double line, after which a mound of earth was heaped upon them and fashioned in the manner of the Appian Way. Over this bridge he rode back and forth for two successive days, the first day on a caparisoned horse, himself resplendent in a crown of oak leaves, a buckler, a sword, and a cloak of cloth of gold; on the second, in the dress of a charioteer in a car drawn by a pair of famous horses, carrying before him a boy named Dareus, one of the hostages from Parthia, and attended by the entire praetorian guard and a company of his friends in Gallic chariots. I know that many have supposed that Gaius devised this kind of a bridge in rivalry of Xerxes, who excited no little admiration by bridging the much narrower Hellespont; others, that it was to inspire fear in Germany and Britain, on which he had designs, by the fame of some stupendous work. But when I was a boy, I used to hear my grandfather say that the reason for the work, as revealed by the emperor's confidential courtiers, was that Thrasyllus, the astrologer, had declared to Tiberius, when he was worried about his successor and inclined toward his natural grandson, that Gaius had no more chance of becoming emperor than of riding over the gulf of Baiae on horseback.

At Puteoli, at the dedication of the bridge that he contrived as has been said, after inviting a number to come to him

omnis praecipitavit, quosdam gubernacula apprehendentes
contis remisque detrussit in mare.

Suet. Calig. 19; 32.

Invisusque omnibus sepultus est in villa Ciceroniana
Puteolis.

Spart. Hadr. 25, 7.

M. Tullius Tiro Ciceronis libertus, qui primus notas
commentatus est, in Puteolano praedio suo usque ad cen-
tesimum annum consenescit.

Suet. Dep. Lib. Rel. p. 289.

RAVENNA (RAVENNA)

The first important historical mention of the place occurs in the time of the late Republic. It seems to have been used by Sulla in the Civil War and by Caesar during his Gallic campaigns—at least it was from this place that he started to Ariminum just before the outbreak of his struggle against the Roman government (Caes. B. C. i. 5; Suet. Caes. 30). Both Octavian and Antony used it as a military center also during the contest between them after Caesar's death. Its chief importance, however, came from the fact that the emperor Augustus made it a permanent station for part of the imperial fleet, constructing for this purpose a spacious harbor three miles from the city capable of holding 250 war ships (Suet. Aug. 49; Tac. Ann. iv. 5; Hist. ii. 100). Thereafter the emperors often selected it as headquarters from which to watch the march of invading armies from the north.

Because of its comparative seclusion, important prisoners were often confined at Ravenna—notably, the son of the German chieftain Arminius (Tac. Ann. i. 58). Later emperors, beginning with Honorius in 404 A. D., chose it as a safe place for the imperial residence which it continued to be for many years, the city constantly growing, in consequence, in prosperity and splendor. But all writers refer to its disadvantages, such as the

⁹ The death of this emperor occurred in 138 A. D.

¹⁰ Cicero's favorite freedman to whom he alludes frequently in his letters. It is due to Tiro that the works of his patron were edited and published.

from the shore, on a sudden he had them all thrown overboard; and when some caught hold of the rudders of the ships, he pushed them off into the sea with boat hooks and oars.

J. C. ROLFE

Hated by all, Hadrian⁹ was buried in Cicero's villa at Puteoli.

Marcus Tullius Tiro,¹⁰ a freedman of Cicero, the first to write shorthand, spent his old age on his farm at Puteoli. He lived to be 100 years old.

fact that it was built upon piles (much like Venice), with muddy canals in place of streets, abounding in gnats and frogs, and suffering always from a lack of fresh water.

As a capital of the Gothic kings, after the downfall of Rome, Ravenna entered upon an interesting period of its history and traces of these days undoubtedly give the chief charm to the place for the modern visitor. In this connection the visitor should read Thomas Hodgkin's translation of the letters of Cassiodorus dealing with the times of Theodoric, and the Gothic History of Jordanes translated by C. C. Mierow. In the latter work, the following passages have special interest: xxix. 148-151 (a description of the place); xlv. 241 (Romulus Augustulus is crowned); lvii. 295 (Theodoric in 493 A. D., after a three years' siege, finally kills the usurper Odoacer). Still another later writer, Procopius (6th century A. D.), should be read by the visitor at Ravenna. These quotations are especially worth while for their human interest: v. 1, 16-23 (a description of the town); v. 2, 1-29 (a vivid account of the brave struggle of Theodoric's daughter with her enemies at court while her young son is growing up).

Ἐν δὲ τοῖς ἔλεσι
 μεγίστη μὲν ἐστὶ Ῥαοῦεννα, ξυλοπαγῆς ὅλη καὶ διάρρυτος, γε-
 φύραις καὶ πορθμείοις ὀδευομένη. δέχεται δ' οὐ μικρὸν τῆς θα-
 λάττης μέρος ἐν ταῖς πλημμυρίσιν, ὥστε καὶ ὑπὸ τούτων καὶ ὑπὸ
 ποταμῶν ἐκκλυζόμενον τὸ βορβορώδες πᾶν ἰᾶται τὴν δυσαιρίαν.
 οὕτως γοῦν ὑγιεινὸν ἐξήτασται τὸ χωρίον ὥστε ἐνταῦθα τοὺς μο-
 νομάχους τρέφειν καὶ γυμνάζειν ἀπέδειξαν οἱ ἡγεμόνες. ἔστι
 μὲν οὖν καὶ τοῦτο θαυμαστὸν τῶν ἐνθάδε τὸ ἐν ἔλει τοὺς ἀέρας
 ἀβλαβεῖς εἶναι. Strab. v. 1, 7.

Est enim proxima vobis regio supra sinum maris
 Ionii constituta, olivis referta, segetibus ornata, vite co-
 piosa, ubi quasi tribus uberibus, egregia ubertate largatis
 omnis fructus optabili foecunditate profluxit. Quae non
 immerito dicitur Ravennae Campania, urbis regiae cella
 penaria, voluptuosa nimis et deliciosa digressio. Fruitur
 in septentrione progressa caeli admiranda temperie. Ha-
 bet et quasdam, non absurde dixerim, Baias suas: ubi
 undosum mare terrenas concavitates ingrediens in faciem
 decoram stagni aequalitate deponitur. Haec loca et
 garismatia plura nutriunt et piscium ubertate glorian-
 tur.

Avernus ibi non unus est. Numerosae conspiciuntur
 piscinae Neptuniae, quibus etiam cessante industria
 passim ostrea nascuntur iniussa. Sic nec studium in
 nutriendis nec dubietas in capiendis probatur esse de-
 liciis. Praetoria longe lateque lucentia in margaritarum
 speciem putes esse disposita, ut hinc appareat qualia
 fuerint illius provinciae maiorum iudicia, quam tantis
 fabricis constat ornatam. Additur etiam illi litori ordo
 pulcherrimus insularum, qui amabili utilitate dispositus,
 et a periculis vindicat naves, et ditat magna ubertate
 cultores. Reficit plane comitatenses excubias, Italiae
 ornat imperium, primates deliciis, mediocres victualium
 pascit expensis et quod illic nascitur, paene totum in urbe
 regia possidetur.

Cassiod. Var. xii. 22.

Sit cisterna mihi quam vinea malo Ravennae,
 cum possim multo vendere pluris aquam.

Mart. iii. 56.

Ravenna's Unique Situation

Situated in the marshes is the great (city of) Ravenna, built entirely on piles, and traversed by canals which you cross by bridges or ferry-boats. At the full tides it is washed by a considerable quantity of sea-water as well as by the river, and thus the sewage is carried off and the air purified; in fact, the district is considered so salubrious that the (Roman) governors have selected it as a spot in which to bring up and exercise the gladiators. It is a remarkable peculiarity of this place, that, though situated in the midst of a marsh, the air is perfectly innocuous.

H. C. HAMILTON

A Writer of the Sixth Century Describes the Neighborhood

For what Campania is to Rome, Istria is to Ravenna—a fruitful province abounding in corn, wine, and oil; so to speak, the cupboard of the capital. I might carry the comparison further, and say that Istria can show her own Baiae in the lagunes with which her shores are indented, her own Averni in the pools abounding in oysters and fish. The palaces, strung like pearls along the shores of Istria, show how highly our ancestors appreciated its delights. The beautiful chain of islands with which it is begirt, shelter the sailor from danger and enrich the cultivator. The residence of the Court in this district delights the nobles and enriches the lower orders; and it may be said that all its products find their way to the royal city.

Summarized by THOMAS HODGKIN

I prefer a cistern at Ravenna to a vineyard, seeing that I can get a much better price for water.

WALTER C. A. KER

ROMA (ROME)

- I. GENERAL COMMENT
- II. LIFE IN ROME
- III. PASSAGES CONNECTED WITH PLACES

I. GENERAL COMMENT

Surge, precor, veneranda parens, et certa secundis
fide deis humilemque metum depone senectae,
urbs aequaeva polo. tum demum ferrea sumet
ius in te Lachesis, cum sic mutaverit axem
foederibus natura novis.

Claudian Bell. Get. xxvi. 52-56.

Qua nihil in terris complectitur altius aether,
cuius nec spatium visus, nec corda decorem,
nec laudem vox ulla capit: quae luce metalli
aemula vicinis fastigia conserit astris,
quae septem scopulis zonas imitatur Olympi,
armorum legumque parens: quae fundit in omnes
imperium primique dedit cunabula iuris.
haec est, exiguis quae finibus orta tetendit
in geminos axes parvaque a sede profecta
dispersit cum sole manus. haec obvia fatis,
innumeras uno gereret cum tempore pugnās,
Hispanas caperet, Siculas obsideret urbes
et Gallum terris prosterneret, aequore Poenum,
nunquam succubuit damnis et territa nullo
vulnere post Cannas maior Trebiamque fremebat,
et cum iam premerent flammae murumque feriret
hostis, in extremos aciem mittebat Hiberos.
nec stetit Oceano remisque ingressa profundum
vincendos alio quaesivit in orbe Britannos.
haec est, in gremium victos quae sola recepit
humanumque genus communi nomine fovit
matris non dominae ritu civesque vocavit,
quos domuit, nexuque pio longinqua revinxit.
. . . . haec auguriis firmata Sibyllae,
haec sacris animata Numae. hinc fulmina vibrat
Juppiter, hanc tota Tritonia Gorgone velat.
arcanas huc Vesta faces, huc orgia secum
transtulit et Phrygios genetrix turrita leones.

Claudian de Cons. Stilich. iii. (xxiv) 131-170.

¹ For other eulogies of Rome (the passages are countless) see Claudian. de Cons. Stil. iii. 65-70; Rutil. de Red. Suo, i. 1-18; 47-62; Themist. Orat. Amat. in Grat. 13, p. 117, "a sea of beauty, too great for words;" Auson. Ord. Urb. Nob. i. 1, "golden Rome"; Lact. Divinar. Instit. vii. 25; Aristid. Enc. Rom. Dindorf, Vol. I. p. 348; Tertull. de Anima 30; Prop. iii. 22, 17-22.

For a general account of the city and its buildings, see Plin. N. H. xxxvi. 101-123; Strabo v. 3, 8; Ammian. Marcel. xvi. 10, 13-15.

Immortal Rome¹

Rise, venerable mother, and, free from care, trust the favor of the gods. Away with craven fears of old age, City eternal as the sky; iron fate shall touch thee then and only then when nature makes new laws for the stars.

T. R. GLOVER

Naught grander on earth does the sky embrace. The eye cannot comprehend her extent, the head her beauty, nor the voice her praise. With the lustre of her gold she rivals the stars she touches. Her seven hills recall the zones of Olympus. Mother of arms and laws, she spreads her rule over all mankind, the first to give them law. She it is who from narrow bounds spread to either pole, and starting from a little home reached forth her hands with the sun. Battling with destiny, while she waged countless wars at will, she laid hold on the towns of Spain, besieged the towns of Sicily, brought low the Gaul on land, the Carthaginian on the sea. She never bowed to blow; no whit was she affrighted by wound, but her voice rose stronger after Cannae and the Trebia, and when the flames girt her round about and the fire was at the walls, she sent her armies to the distant Iberians. Nor was she stayed by Ocean; but embarked upon the deep and sought the Britons in a world remote for a fresh triumph. This is she who alone took the conquered to her bosom and cherished all mankind alike, as mother, not as queen, and called them her sons when she had conquered and bound them to her afar by bonds of love. . . . (Nor shall there ever be an end to Rome's sway.) She stands grounded in the Sibyl's oracles, inspired by the rites of Numa. For her Jupiter wields the thunderbolt; Pallas shields with the Gorgon; hither brought Vesta her secret flame, and the tower-crowned mother of the gods her mysteries and her Phrygian lions.

T. R. GLOVER

Nulli sit ingrata Roma quae dici non potest aliena, illa eloquentiae fecunda mater, illa virtutum omnium latissimum templum.

Cassiod. Var. iv. 6.

Fecisti patriam diversis gentibus unam
profuit iniustis te dominante capi;
dumque offers victis proprii consortia iuris
urbem fecisti quod prius orbis erat.

Rutil. de Red. Suo i. 63-66.

Tu regere imperio populos, Romane, memento
(hae tibi erunt artes) pacisque imponere morem,
parcere subiectis et debellare superbos.

Vir. Aen. vi. 851-853.

Aime Sol, curru nitido diem qui
promis et celas aliusque et idem
nascaris, possis nihil urbe Roma
visere maius!

Hor. C. S. 9-12.

Everyone's Country

Everyone's country—the fruitful mother of eloquence,
the wide temple of all virtues.

Freely translated by THOMAS HODGKIN

You have made one country of the various peoples.
The unruly have found it to their advantage to be beneath
your sway, and, in giving to the conquered your own laws,
you have made one mighty city of the world.

The Mission of Rome

Yours, Roman, be the lesson to govern the nations as
their lord: this is your destined culture, to impose the
settled rule of peace, to spare the humbled, and to crush
the proud.

JOHN CONINGTON

All bounteous Sun!

Forever changing and forever one!
Who in thy lustrous car bear'st forth light,
And hid'st it, setting, in the arms of Night,
Look down on worlds outspread, yet nothing see
Greater than Rome, and Rome's high sovereignty.

AUBREY DE VERE.

II. LIFE IN ROME

Hoc ego commodius quam tu, praeclare senator,
 milibus atque aliis vivo. quacumque libidost,
 incedo solus, percontor quanti olus ac far,
 fallacem circum vespertinumque pererro
 saepe forum, adsisto divinis, inde domum me
 ad porri et ciceris refero laganique catinum;
 cena ministratur pueris tribus, et lapis albus
 pocula cum cyatho duo sustinet, adstat echinus
 vilis, cum patera gutus, Campana supellex.
 deinde eo dormitum, non sollicitus, mihi quod cras
 surgendum sit mane, obeundus Marsya, qui se
 voltum ferre negat Noviorum posse minoris.
 ad quartam iaceo; post hanc vagor aut ego lecto
 aut scripto quod me tacitum iuвет, unguor olivo,
 non quo fraudatis inmundus Natta lucernis.
 ast ubi me fessum sol acrior ire lavatum
 admonuit, fugio campum lusumque trigonem.
 pransus non avide, quantum interpellet inani
 ventre diem durare, domesticus otior. haec est
 vita solutorum misera ambitione gravique.
 his me consolor victurum suavius, ac si
 quaestor avus pater atque meus patruusque fuisset.
 Hor. S. i. 6, 110-131.

Prima salutantes atque altera conterit hora,
 exercet raucos tertia causicos,
 in quintam varios extendit Roma labores,
 sexta quies lassis, septima finis erit,
 sufficit in nonam nitidis octava palaestris,
 imperat extructos frangere nona toros:
 hora libellorum decima est, Eupheme, meorum,

¹ A statue of Marsyas stood in the Forum near the rostra.

² A parsimonious acquaintance.

How a Famous Poet Spent His Idle Hours in Rome

'Tis thus my life is happier, man of pride,
Than yours and that of half the world beside.
When the whim leads, I saunter forth alone,
Ask how are herbs, and what is flour a stone.
Lounge through the Circus with its crowd of liars,
Or in the Forum, when the sun retires,
Talk to a soothsayer, then go home to seek
My frugal meal of fritter, vetch, and leek.
Three youngsters serve the food: a slab of white
Contains two cups, one ladle, clean and bright:
Next, a cheap basin ranges on the shelf,
With jug and saucer of Campanian delf:
Then off to bed, where I can close my eyes
Not thinking how with morning I must rise
And face grim Marsyas,¹ who is known to swear
Young Novius' looks are what he cannot bear.
I lie a-bed till ten: then stroll a bit,
Or write or read, if in a silent fit,
And rub myself with oil, not taken whence
Natta² takes his, at some poor lamp's expense.
So to the field and ball; but when the sun
Bids me go bathe, the field and ball I shun:
Then eat a temperate luncheon, just to stay
A sinking stomach till the close of day,
Kill time in-doors, and so forth. Here you see
A careless life, from stir and striving free.
Happier (O be that flattering unction mine!)
Than if three quaestors figured in my line.

JOHN CONINGTON

How the Average Roman Spends His Day

The first and the second hour wearies clients at the levee;
the third hour sets hoarse advocates to work; till the end
of the fifth Rome extends her various tastes; the sixth
gives rest to the tired; the seventh will be the end. The
eighth to the ninth suffices for the oiled wrestlers; the
ninth bids us crush the piled couches. The tenth hour is

temperat ambrosias cum tua cura dapes
 et bonus aetherio laxatur nectare Caesar
 ingentique tenet pocula parca manu.
 tunc admitte iocos: gressu timet ire licenti
 ad matutinum nostra Thalia Iovem.

Mart. iv. 8.

Praeter cetera me Romaene poemata censes
 scribere posse inter tot curas totque labores?
 hic sponsum vocat, hic auditum scripta relictis
 omnibus officiis; cubat hic in colle Quirini,
 hic extremo in Aventino, visendus uterque:
 intervalla vides humane commoda. "verum
 purae sunt plateae, nihil ut meditantibus obstat."
 festinat calidus mulis gerulisque redemptor,
 torquet nunc lapidem, nunc ingens machina tignum,
 tristia robustis luctantur funera plaustis,
 hac rabiosa fugit canis, hac lutulenta ruit sus:
 i nunc et versus tecum meditare canoros.

Hor. Ep. ii. 2, 65-76.

Iam parce lasso, Roma, gratulatori,
 lasso clienti. quamdiu saluator
 anteambulones et togatulos inter
 centum merebor plumbeos die toto,
 cum Scorpis una quindecim graves hora
 ferventis auri victor auferat saccos?

³ The emperor Domitian.

⁴ Prominent men in Rome were attended by crowds of those in humbler ranks. The latter were known as "clients." In return for certain favors on the part of the former, these followers paid assiduous court to their patrons. One duty consisted in attending his morning reception; another in accompanying him to the baths, the Forum, and other places where a throng of followers was thought to add to the prestige of the man of rank. (See later passages for illustrations of this.)

⁵ A popular hero of the Circus.

the hour for my poems, Euphemus, when your care sets out the ambrosial feast, and kindly Caesar³ soothes his heart with heavenly nectar, and holds in mighty hand his frugal cup. Then admit my jest: my Thalia fears with unlicensed step to approach a morning Jove.

WALTER C. A. KER

A Poet Complains That He Cannot Write Because of the Distractions of the City

Write verse in Rome, too? How could I, in fact,
Amidst so much to worry and distract?
"Bail me!" writes one. "Cut business for the day,"
Another, "and I'll read you my new play!"
Then on the Quirinal is one sick friend,
One on Mount Aventine, quite at the end,
And each of these expects a call from me—
Nice manageable distances, you see.
"But then the streets are clear; with naught," you
say,
"To hinder one from musing by the way!"
Why, here a builder in a fume you meet,
With mules and porters cramming all the street.
Anon a crane, whirling a stone in air
Or mighty beam, obstructs the thoroughfare.
Then there's a block of dismal funeral trains
Jammed up and struggling with huge cumbrous wains;
Anon a mad dog rushes foaming by,
Anon a pig, all reeking from the sty.
Go now, my friend, and meditate at ease
Mellifluous verse 'mid incidents like these.

SIR THEODORE MARTIN

A Writer Longs for Sleep

Have pity at length, Rome, upon the weary congratulator, the weary client.⁴ How long shall I be a dangler at levees, among crowds of anxious clients and toga-clad dependents, earning a hundred paltry coins with a whole day's work, while Scorp⁵ triumphantly carries off in a single hour fifteen heavy bags of shining gold? I ask not

non ego meorum praemium libellorum
 —quid enim merentur?—Appulos velim campos
 non Hybla, non me spicifer capit Nilus,
 nec quae paludes delicata Pomptinas
 ex arce clivi spectat uva Setini.
 quid concupiscam quaeris ergo? dormire.

Mart. x. 74.

Cur saepe sicci parva rura Nomenti
 laremque villae sordidum petam, quaeris?
 nec cogitandi, Sparse, nec quiescendi
 in urbe locus est pauperi. negant vitam
 ludi magistri mane, nocte pistores,
 aerariorum marculi die toto;
 hinc otiosus sordidam quatit mensam
 Neroniana nummularius massa,
 illinc palucis malleator Hispanae
 tritum nitenti fuste verberat saxum;
 nec turba cessat entheata Bellonae,
 nec fasciato naufragus loquax trunco,
 a matre doctus nec rogare Iudaeus,
 nec sulphuratae lippus institor mercis.
 numerare pigri damna qui potest somni?

.
 nos transeuntis risus excitat turbae,
 et ad cubile est Roma. taedio fessis
 dormire quotiens libuit, imus ad villam.

Mart. xii. 57.

Anxuris aequorei placidos, Frontine, recessus
 et propius Baias litoreamque domum,
 et quod inhumanae cancro fervente cicadae
 non novere nemus, flumineosque lacus
 dum colui, doctas tecum celebrare vacabat
 Pieridas: nunc nos maxima Roma terit.
 hic mihi quando dies meus est? iactamur in alto
 urbis, et in sterili vita labore perit,

as the reward of my little books (for what indeed are they worth?), the plains of Apulia, or Hybla, or the spice-bearing Nile, or the tender vines which, from the brow of the Setian hill, look down on the Pomptine marshes. What then do I desire, you ask? To sleep.

Translation from the BOHN LIBRARY

The Noise at Rome Forbids Repose

You ask why I so often go to my small domain at arid Nomentum and the humble household at my farm? There is no place in town, Sparsus, where a poor man can either think or rest. One cannot live for schoolmasters in the morning, corn-grinders at night, and braziers' hammers all day and night. Here the money-changer indolently rattles piles of Nero's rough coins on his dirty counter; there a beater of Spanish gold belabours his worn stone with shining mallet. Nor does the fanatic rabble of Bellona cease from its clamour, nor the gabbling sailor with his piece of wreck hung over his shoulder, nor the Jew boy, brought up to begging by his mother, nor the bleary-eyed huckster of matches. Who can enumerate the various interruptions to sleep at Rome?

But I am awakened by the laughter of the passing crowd; and all Rome is at my bed-side. Whenever, overcome with weariness, I long for repose, I repair to my country-house.

Translation from the BOHN LIBRARY

The Appeal of the Country to the City Man

Whilst I frequented, Frontinus, the calm retreats of Anxur on the sea, and the neighbouring Baiae, with its villas on the shore, the groves free from the troublesome cicadae in the heats of July, and the freshwater lakes, I then was at leisure, in company with you, to cultivate the learned Muses; but now mighty Rome exhausts me. Here, when is a day my own? I am tossed about in the vortex of the city; and my life is wasted in laborious nothingness;

dura suburbani dum iugera pascimus agri
vicinosque tibi, sancte Quirine, lares.

Mart. x. 58, 1-10.

Dum tu forsitan inquietus erras
clamosa, Iuvenalis, in Subura,
aut collem dominae teris Dianae:
dum per limina te potentiorum
sudatrix toga ventilat vagumque
maior Caelius et minor fatigant:
me multos repetita post Decembres
accepit mea rusticumque fecit
auro Bilbilis et superba ferro.

Mart. xii. 18, 1-9.

Ego vel Prochytam praepono Suburae;
nam quid tam miserum, tam solum vidimus, ut non
deterius credas horrere incendia, lapsus
tectorum adsiduos ac mille pericula saevae
urbis et Augusto recitantes mense poetas?

Juv. iii. 5-9.

Nos urbem colimus tenui tibicine fultam
magna parte sui; nam sic labentibus obstat
vilicus, et veteris rimae cum textit hiatum,
securus pendente iubet dormire ruina.
vivendum est illic ubi nulla incendia, nulli
nocte metus.

Juv. iii. 193-198.

Nam quae meritoria somnum
admittunt? magnis opibus dormitur in urbe.
inde caput morbi. raedarum transitus arto
vicorum inflexu et stantis convicia mandrae

* The Aventine Hill.

† A town in Spain where the poet was born.

meantime I cultivate some wretched acres of a suburban farm, and keep my homestead near thy temple, O sacred Romulus.

Translation from the BOHN LIBRARY

Rome in the Summer Is Not Altogether Restful

Whilst you, my Juvenal, are perhaps wandering restless in the noisy Subura or pacing the hill⁶ of the goddess Diana; whilst your toga, in which you perspire at the thresholds of your influential friends, is fanning you as you go, and the greater and lesser Caelian hills fatigue you in your wanderings; my own Bilbilis,⁷ revisited after many winters, has received me, and made me a country gentleman; Bilbilis, proud of its gold and its iron!

Translation from the BOHN LIBRARY

Almost Any Spot Is Safer Than Rome

I myself would prefer Prochyta and the Subura! For where has one ever seen a place so dismal and so lonely that one would not deem it worse to live in perpetual dread of fires and falling houses, and the thousand perils of this terrible city, and poets spouting in the month of August!

G. G. RAMSAY

The Insecurity of the Roman Tenements

We inhabit a city propped up to a great extent by thin buttresses; for in this way the steward prevents the houses from falling; and when he has plastered over the gaping of an old crack, he bids us sleep secure, with ruin overhanging us. The place to live in is where there are no fires, no nocturnal alarms.

JOHN DELAWARE LEWIS

Discomforts and Dangers of Life in Rome

For who can hope his weary lids to close,
Where brawling taverns banish all repose?—
Rest is not for the poor, it costs too dear,
And hence disease makes such wild havoc here.
The rumbling carts with rumbling carts that meet,
In every winding of the narrow street,

eripient somnum Druso vitulisque marinis.
 si vocat officium, turba cedente vehetur
 dives et ingenti curret super ora Liburna
 atque obiter leget aut scribet vel dormiet intus;
 namque facit somnum clausa lectica fenestra.
 ante tamen veniet: nobis properantibus opstat
 unda prior, magno populus premit agmine lumbos
 qui sequitur; ferit hic cubito, ferit assere duro
 alter, at hic tignum capiti incutit, ille metretam.
 pinguia crura luto, planta mox undique magna
 calor, et in digito clavus mihi militis haeret.
 nonne vides quanto celebretur sportula fumo?
 centum convivae, sequitur sua quemque culina.
 Corbulo vix ferret tot vasa ingentia, tot res
 inpositas capiti, quas recto vertice portat
 servulus infelix et cursu ventilat ignem
 scinduntur tunicae sartae modo, longa coruscat
 serraco veniente abies, atque altera pinum
 plaustra vehunt, nutant alte populoque minantur.
 nam si procubuit qui saxa Ligustica portat
 axis et eversum fudit super agmina montem,
 quid superest de corporibus? quis membra, quis ossa
 invenit? obtritum vulgi perit omne cadaver
 more animae.
 Respice nunc alia ac diversa pericula noctis;
 quod spatium tectis sublimibus unde cerebrum

* A reference perhaps to a banquet of some association to which the guests carried their own portion (see note in Wright's Juvenal, page 37).

* A type of a muscular person able to bear great loads.

The drivers' efforts to enforce their way,
 Their clamorous curses at each casual stay,
 From drowsy Drusus all his sleep would take,
 And keep the calves of Proteus broad awake!
 If business calls, obsequious crowds divide,
 While o'er their heads the rich securely ride,
 By tall Illyrians borne; and read, or write,
 Or, should the sultry air invite,
 Shut close the litter, and enjoy the night.
 Yet reach they first the goal; and by the throng
 Elbow'd and jostled, scarce we creep along;
 Sharp strokes from poles, tubs, rafters, doom'd to
 feel;

Bespattered o'er with mud, from head to heel,
 Kick'd by rude clowns, by brutal soldiers gor'd,
 And trampled by the followers of my lord!

See, from the Dole⁸ a vast tumultuous throng,
 Each followed by his kitchen, pours along!
 Huge pans, which Corbulo⁹ could scarce uprear,
 With steady neck the wretched menials bear,
 And, lest amid the way the flames expire,
 Glide nimbly on, and gliding, fan the fire;
 Through the close press with sinuous efforts wind,
 And, piece by piece, leave their botched rags behind.

Hark! groaning on, th' unwieldy waggon spreads
 Its cumbrous freight, tremendous, o'er our heads,
 Projecting elm or pine, that nods on high,
 And threatens death to every passer-by,
 Heavens! should the axle break which bears a weight
 Of huge Ligurian stone, and pour the freight
 On the pale crowd beneath, what would remain?—
 What joint, what bone, what atom of the slain?
 The body, with the soul, would vanish quite,
 Invisible as air, to mortal sight!

.
 Pass we these fearful dangers, and survey
 What other evils threat our nightly way.
 And first, behold the mansion's towering size,

testa ferit, quotiens rimosa et curta fenestris
 vasa cadant, quanto percussum pondere signent
 et laedant silicem. possis ignavus haberi
 et subiti casus improvidus, ad cenam si
 intestatus eas: adeo tot fata quot illa
 nocte patent vigiles te praetereunte fenestrae.
 ergo optes votumque feras miserabile tecum,
 ut sint contentae patulas defundere pelves.

.
 nec tamen haec tantum metuas. nam qui spoliet te
 non derit clausis domibus, postquam omnis ubique
 fixa catenatae siluit compago tabernae.
 interdum et ferro subitus grassator agit rem;
 armato quotiens tutae custode tenentur
 et Pomptina palus et Gallinaria pinus,
 sic inde huc omnes tamquam ad vivaria currunt.
 Juv. iii. 234-308.

Cedamus patria. vivant Artorius istic
 et Catulus, maneant qui nigrum in candida vertunt,
 quis facile est aedem conducere flumina portus,
 siccandam eluviem, portandum ad busta cadaver,
 et praebere caput domina venale sub hasta.

.
 quid Romae faciam? mentiri nescio; librum,
 si malus est, nequeo laudare et poscere; motus
 astrorum ignoro; funus promittere patris
 nec volo nec possum; ranarum viscera numquam
 inspexi; ferre ad nuptam quae mittit adulter,

¹⁰ A pine forest not far from Cumae used by bandits as a haunt.

Where floors on floors to the tenth story rise;
Whence heedless garretteers their potsherds pour,
And crush the passenger beneath the shower;
Clattering the storm descends from heights unknown,
Ploughs up the street and wounds the flinty stone.
'Tis madness, dire improvidence of ill,
To sup from home before you make your will;
For know, as many deaths your steps belay,
As there are wakeful windows on the way:
Pray then; and deem yourself full fairly sped,
If pots be only . . . emptied on your head!

.
Nor are these evils all; when weary care
Has fixed the ponderous chain and massy bar;
When noisy shops a transient silence keep,
And harass'd nature woos the balm of sleep;
Then thieves and murderers ply their dreadful trade:
With stealthy steps your drowsy couch invade—
Roused from the treacherous calm, aghast you start,
And the flesh'd sword is buried in your heart!

Hither from bogs, from rocks, and caves pursued
(The Pomptine marsh, and Gallinarian wood)¹⁰
The dark assassins flock as to their home,
And fill with dire alarms the streets of Rome.

WILLIAM GIFFORD

Rome is No Place for an Honest Man

I must leave my country: let Artorius and Catulus live there; let those remain who turn black into white, to whom it comes easy to take contracts about temples, rivers, harbours, cleansing a sewer, carrying a corpse to the funeral-pile, and to put up a man for sale under the mistress spear.

What should I do in Rome? I know not how to lie; if a book is a bad one, I cannot praise it and ask for a copy; I am ignorant of the motions of the stars; I neither will nor can promise the death of a father; I never inspected the entrails of frogs; let others know how to carry to a married woman the presents and the messages of her lover.

quae mandat, norunt alii, me nemo ministro
 fur erit, atque ideo nulli comes exeo, tamquam
 mancus et exstinctae corpus non utile dextrae.
 Juv. iii. 29-48.

Quae te causa trahit vel quae fiducia Romam,
 Sexte? quid aut speras aut petis inde? refer.
 "causas" inquis "agam Cicerone disertior ipso
 atque erit in triplici par mihi nemo foro."
 egit Atestinus causas et Civis—utrumque
 noras—; sed neutri pensio tota fuit.
 "si nihil hinc veniet, pangentur carmina nobis:
 audieris, dices esse Maronis opus."
 insanis: omnes gelidis quicunque lacernis
 sunt ibi, Nasones Vergiliosque vides.
 "atria magna colam." vix tres aut quattuor ista
 res aluit, pallet cetera turba fame.
 "quid faciam? suade: nam certum est vivere Romae."
 si bonus es, casu vivere, Sexte, potes.
 Mart. iii. 38.

Hic ultra vires habitus nitor, hic aliquid plus
 quam satis est interdum aliena sumitur arca.
 commune id vitium est, hic vivimus ambitiosa
 paupertate omnes. quid te moror? omnia Romae
 cum pretio.

Juv. iii. 180-184.

Si potes avelli circensibus, optima Sorae
 aut Fabrateriae domus aut Frusinone paratur,
 quanti nunc tenebras unum conducis in annum.
 Juv. iii. 223-225.

¹¹Insignificant towns near Rome.

Nobody shall be a thief by my aid, and therefore I am not going out in the suite of any one, as though I were maimed and a useless trunk with right hand destroyed.

JOHN DELAWARE LEWIS

The Chances for Earning a Living at Rome

What reason or what confidence draws you to Rome, Sextus? What do you either hope or look for from that quarter? Tell me. "I will conduct cases," you say, "more eloquently than Cicero himself, and there shall be in the three Forums no man my match." Atestinus and Civis each conducted cases—you knew both—but neither made his full rent. "If nothing comes from this course, I will compose poems; hear them, you will call them Maro's work." You are crazy; in all those fellows there with their chill mantles you see Nasos and Virgils. "I will court the halls of great men." Barely three or four has that procedure supported; all the rest of the crowd are pale with hunger. "What shall I do? Advise me, for I am bent on living in Rome." If you are a good man, you may live, Sextus, by accident.

WALTER C. A. KER

All Romans Live Above Their Means

In Rome everyone dresses above his means, and sometimes something more than what is enough is taken out of another man's pocket. This failing is universal here: we all live in a state of pretentious poverty. To put it shortly, nothing can be had in Rome for nothing.

G. G. RAMSAY

A Way to Avoid the High Cost of Living

If you are capable of being torn away from the games of the Circus, an excellent house can be procured at Sora,¹¹ or Fabrateria,¹¹ or Frusino,¹¹ for the same price at which you now hire a dark hole for a single year.

JOHN DELAWARE LEWIS

Quod novus et nuper factus tibi praestat amicus,
 hoc praestare iubes me, Fabiane, tibi:
 horridus ut primo te semper mane salutem
 per mediumque trahat me tua sella lutum,
 lassus ut in thermas decima vel serius hora
 te sequar Agrippae, cum laver ipse Titi.
 hoc per triginta merui, Fabiane, Decembres,
 ut sim tiro tuae semper amicitiae?
 hoc merui, Fabiane, toga tritaque meaque,
 ut nondum credas me meruisse rudem?

Mart. iii. 36.

Intueris illas potentium domos, illa tumultuosa rixa
 salutantium limina? Multum habent contumeliarum, ut
 intres, plus, cum intraveris. Praeteri istos gradus divi-
 tum et magno adgestu suspensa vestibula; non in prae-
 rupta tantum istic stabis, sed in lubrico.

Sen. Ep. lxxxiv. 12.

Totam hodie Romam circus capit, et fragor aurem
 percutit, eventum viridis quo colligo panni.
 nam si deficeret, maestam attonitamque videres
 hanc urbem veluti Cannarum in pulvere victis
 consulibus.

Juv. xi. 197-201.

Nam Romae respirandi non est locus.

Cic. ad. Q. Fr. iii. 1, 3.

Romae omnia venalia esse.

Sal. Bel. Jug. xx.

¹² The friend and helper of Augustus. In 25 B. C. he opened the first of the large public baths at Rome calling them after his name.

¹³ There were various factions in connection with the circus, the Greens being the most popular at this time. Literature is filled with allusions to the prominent part which the races played in the life of the people. See Seneca (Ep. 83, 7) for a characteristic mention; also Ammianus Marcellinus (xiv. 6, 26) who says that the crowds were so intent upon the outcome of these races that nothing of importance could be done at Rome.

Paying Court to the Rich Is Not Altogether Easy

The duties of a new and recent friend you bid me perform towards you, Fabianus; that shivering at early morn I should pay my respects to you continually; that your chair should drag me through the midst of the mud; that when I am fagged out I should follow you at the tenth hour or later, to the warm baths of Agrippa,¹² although I myself bathe at those of Titus. Is this what I have deserved, Fabianus, for my thirty Decembers of service, to be always a raw recruit to your friendship? Is this what I have deserved, Fabianus, that, when my toga (my own purchase) is thread-bare, you think that I have not deserved my discharge?

WALTER C. A. KER

A Morning Reception at a Rich Man's House

Do you behold yonder homes of the great, yonder thresholds uproarious with the brawling of those who would pay their respects? They have many an insult for you as you would enter the door, and still more after you have entered. Pass by the steps that mount to rich men's houses, and the porches rendered hazardous by the huge throng; for there you will be standing not merely on the edge of a precipice, but also on slippery ground.

R. M. GUMMERE

The Excitements of the Circus

All Rome to-day is in the Circus. A roar strikes upon my ear which tells me that the Green¹³ has won; for had it lost, Rome would be sad and dismayed as when the consuls were vanquished in the dust of Cannae.

G. G. RAMSAY

For there is no chance to breathe at Rome.

All things are purchasable at Rome.

J. S. WATSON

**Ibam forte Via Sacra, sicut meus est mos
nescio quid meditans nugarum; totus in illis.
accurrit quidam notus mihi nomine tantum,
arreptaque manu 'quid agis, dulcissime rerum?'*
*'suaviter, ut nunc est,' inquam 'et cupio omnia, quae
vis.'*

*cum adsectaretur, 'numquid vis?' occupo. at ille
'noris nos' inquit, 'docti sumus.' hic ego 'pluris
hoc' inquam 'mihi eris.'*

*misere discedere quaerens,
ire modo ocius, interdum consistere, in aurem
dicere nescio quid puero, cum sudor ad imos
manaret talos. 'o te, Bolane, cerebrum
felicem' aiebam tacitus, cum quidlibet ille
garriret, vicos, urbem laudaret. ut illi
nil respondebam, 'misere cupis' inquit 'abire;
iamdudum video; sed nil agis; usque tenebo;
persequar. hinc quo nunc iter est tibi?' 'nil opus
est te*

*circumagi; quendam volo visere non tibi notum.
trans Tiberim longe cubat is prope Caesaris hortos.'*
*'nil habeo quod agam et non sum piger; usque se-
quar te.'*

*demitto auriculas, ut iniquae mentis asellus,
cum gravius dorso subiit onus. incipit ille:
'si bene me novi, non Viscum pluris amicum,
non Varium facies; nam quis me scribere pluris
aut citius possit versus? quis membra movere
mollius? invideat quod et Hermogenes ego canto.'*

*interpellandi locus hic erat: 'est tibi mater,
cognati, quis te salvo est opus?' 'haud mihi quis-
quam.*

*omnis composui.' 'felices! nunc ego resto.
conface; namque instat fatum mihi triste, Sabella*

* *The Latin text of this passage is quoted at length although the translation has been cut. The Latin and English pages will therefore not correspond in this case.*

¹⁴ This delightful piece of humor cannot be quoted at length in the translation because of the limitations of space. The omitted lines deal with the poet's efforts to rid himself of his unwelcome companion who only leaves him when dragged off to court.

The Poet Horace Encounters a Bore¹⁴

It chanced that I, the other day,
Was sauntering up the Sacred Way,
And musing as my habit is,
Some trivial random fantasies,
That for the time absorbed me quite,
When there comes running up a wight,
Whom only by his name I knew;
"Ha, my dear fellow, how d'ye do?"
Grasping my hand, he shouted. "Why,
As times go, pretty well," said I;
And you, I trust, can say the same."
But after me as still he came,
"Sir, is there anything," I cried,
You want of me?" "Oh," he replied,
"I'm just the man you ought to know;—
A scholar, author!" "Is it so?
For this I'll like you all the more!"
Then, writhing to evade the bore,
I quicken now my pace, now stop,
And in my servant's ear let drop
Some words, and all the while I feel
Bathed in cold sweat from head to heel.
"Oh for a touch," I moaned in pain,
"Bolanus,¹⁵ of thy slap-dash vein,
To put this incubus to rout!"
And he went clattering on about
Whatever he descries or meets,
The crowds, the beauty of the streets,
This city's growth, its splendor, size.
"You're dying to be off," he cries;
For all the while I'd been struck dumb.
"I've noticed it some time. But come,
Let's clearly understand each other;
It's no use making all this pother.
My mind's made up to stick by you;
So where you go, there I go, too."
"Don't put yourself," I answered, "pray,
So very far out of your way.

¹⁵ Bolanus was apparently a person well known in Rome who would not hesitate to rid himself of a bore and very quickly.

quod puero cecinit divina mota anus urna:

"hunc neque dira venena nec hosticus auferet ensis,
nec laterum dolor aut tussis, nec tarda podagra;
garrulus hunc quando consumet cumque; loquaces,
si sapiat, vitet, simul atque adoleverit aetas."

ventum erat ad Vestae, quarta iam parte diei
praeterita, et casu tunc respondere vadato
debebat; quod ni fecisset, perdere litem.

'si me amas,' inquit 'paullum hic ades.' 'inteream, si
aut valeo stare aut novi civilia iura;

et propero quo scis.' 'dubius sum quid faciam'
inquit,

'tene relinquam an rem.' 'me, sodes.' 'non faciam'
ille,

et praecedere coepit; ego, ut contendere durum est
cum victore, sequor.

'Maecenas quomodo tecum?'

hinc repetit; 'paucorum hominum et mentis bene
sanae;

nemo dexterius fortuna est usus. haberes
magnum adiutorem, posset qui ferre secundas,
hunc hominem velles si tradere; dispeream, ni
summosses omnis.' non isto vivimus illic
quo tu rere modo; domus hac nec purior ulla est
nec magis his aliena malis; nil mi officit,' inquam,
'ditior hic aut est quia doctior; est locus uni
cuique suus.' 'magnum narras, vix credibile.' 'at-
qui

sic habet.' 'accendis, quare cupiam magis illi
proximus esse.' 'velis tantummodo; quae tua virtus,
expugnabis; et est qui vinci possit, eoque
difficilis aditus primos habet.' 'haud mihi dero.
muneribus servos corrumpam; non, hodie si
exclusus fuero, desistam: tempora quaeram,
occurram in triviis, deducam. nil sine magno

¹⁶ This mention of the sacredness of the day because of a Jewish custom is only a joke since the Romans paid no attention at all to the religious festivals of this race.

I'm on the road to see a friend.
Whom you don't know, that's near his end,
Away beyond the Tiber far,
Close by where Caesar's gardens are."

"I've nothing in the world to do,
And what's a paltry mile or two?
I like it, so I'll follow you!"

.
Just at this moment who but my
Dear friend Aristius should come by?
My rattle-brain right well he knew.
We stop. "Whence, friends, and whither to?"
He asks and answers. Whilst we ran
The usual courtesies, I began
To pluck him by the sleeve, to pinch
His arms, that feel but will not flinch,
By nods and winks most plain to see
Imploring him to rescue me:
He, wickedly obtuse the while,
Meets all my signals with a smile.
I, choked with rage, said, "Was there not
Some business, I've forgotten what,
You mentioned, that you wished with me
To talk about and privately?"

"Oh, I remember! Never mind.
Some more convenient time I'll find.
The Thirtieth Sabbath this! Would you
Offend the circumcised Jew?"¹⁶
"Religious scruples I have none."
"Ah, but I have. I am but one
Of the *canaille*—a feeble brother.
Your pardon! Some day or other
I'll tell you what it was." Oh day
Of woeful doom to me! Away
The rascal bolted like an arrow,

vita labore dedit mortalibus.' haec dum agit, ecce Fuscus Aristius occurrit, mihi carus, et illum qui pulchre nosset. consistimus. 'unde venis?' et 'quo tendis?' rogat et respondet. vellere coepi et pressare manu lentissima braccia, nutans, distorquens oculos, ut me eriperet. male salsus ridens dissimulare; meum iecur urere bilis. 'certe nescio quid secreto velle loqui te aiebas mecum.' 'memini bene, sed meliore tempore dicam; hodie tricesima sabbata; vin tu curtis Iudaeis oppedere?' 'nulla mihi' inquam 'religio est.' 'at mi; sum paulo infirmior, unus multorum. ignoscas; alias loquar.' huncine solem tam nigrum surrexe mihi! fugit improbus ac me sub cultro linoquit.

casu venit obviu illi
adversarius et 'quo tu turpissime?' magna
inclamat voce, et 'licet antestari?' ego vero
oppono auriculam. rapit in ius; clamor utrimque,
undique concursus. sic me servavit Apollo.
Hor. S. i. 9.

Fastidiosam desere copiam et
molem propinquam nubibus arduis,
omitte mirari beatae
fumum et opes strepitumque Romae.
Hor. C. iii. 29, 9-12.

¹⁷ Allowing one's ear to be touched in this way meant that the person consented to act as a witness and that he would give his testimony if required.

And left me underneath the harrow;
When by the rarest luck, we ran
At the next turn, against the man
Who had the lawsuit with my bore.
"Ha, knave!" he cried with loud uproar,
"Where are you off to? Will you here
Stand witness?" I present my ear.¹⁷
To court he hustles him along;
High words are bandied, high and strong,
A mob collects, the fray to see;
So did Apollo rescue me.

SIR THEODORE MARTIN

Then plenty quit, that only palls,
And, turning from the cloud-capped pile
That towers above thy palace halls,
Forget to worship for a while
The privileges Rome enjoys:
Her smoke, her splendor, and her noise.

SIR THEODORE MARTIN



Photograph by Katharine Allen

RUINS OF THE BATHS OF TITUS

III. PASSAGES CONNECTED WITH PLACES

AQUEDUCTS¹

Quid loquor aerio pendentes fornice rivos,
qua vix imbriferas tolleret Iris aquas?
hos potius dicas crevisse in sidera montes;
tale giganteum Graecia laudet opus.

Rutil. de Red. i. 97-100.

Tot aquarum tam multis necessariis molibus pyramidas
videlicet otiosas conpares aut cetera inertia sed fama cele-
brata opera Graecorum?

Frontin. de Aquis i. 16.

Quod si quis diligentius aestimaverit aquarum abundan-
tiam in publico, balineis, piscinis, domibus, euripis, hor-
tis suburbanis, villis, spatioque advenientis exstructos
arcus, montes perfossos, convalles aequatas, fatebitur ni-
hil magis mirandum fuisse in toto orbe terrarum.

Plin. N. H. xxxvi. 123.

BASILICAS

BASILICA AEMILIA AND JULIA

Paulus in medio foro basilicam iam paene refecit isdem
antiquis columnis, illam autem, quam locavit, facit mag-
nificentissimam. Quid quaeris? Nihil gratius illo monu-
mento nihil gloriosius.

Cic. ad Att. iv. 17, 7.

At laterum passus hinc Iulia tecta tuentur,
illinc belligeri sublimis regia Pauli.

Stat. Silv. i. 1, 29-30.

¹ The aqueducts of ancient Rome are properly regarded as one of its distinctive features. The first one was built in 312 B. C. and their numbers increased until the third century A. D. when we find at least eleven given conspicuous mention. The sources for the supply of water were found in springs in the region about Rome. Our chief Latin authority on the subject is Sextus Julius Frontinus who was superintendent of the aqueducts in 97 A. D. See also Vitruv. viii.

² Rome possessed several basilicas, large public buildings for meetings of various sorts and for holding court. Among the most famous was that built in 179 B. C. by a member of the Aemilian family, Aemilius Lepidus, and his colleague in office, Marcus Fulvius Nobilior. This structure was frequently restored and beautified. Paulus is a descendant of the distinguished family who first built it and in thus keeping it in repair follows a traditional custom (Tac. Ann. iii. 72). Among the most famous basilicas in Rome were the Ulpia, the Julia, and that of Constantine.

Why tell of thine aerial aqueducts
Lofty as Iris could uprear her bow?
Say rather mountains lifted to the heavens:
Let Greece of such a work of giants boast,
If boast she can!

G. F. SAVAGE-ARMSTRONG

Will anybody compare the idle Pyramids, or those other useless though renowned works of the Greeks with these aqueducts, with these many indispensable structures?

CLEMENS HERSCHEL

But if anyone will note the abundance of water skilfully brought into the city, for public uses, for baths, for public basins, for houses, runnels, suburban gardens, and villas; if he will note the high aqueducts required for maintaining the proper elevation; the mountains which had to be pierced for the same reason and the valleys it was necessary to fill up; he will conclude that the whole terrestrial orb offers nothing more marvellous.

CLEMENS HERSCHEL

A Member of a Famous Family Restores the Basilica Aemilia

Paulus has almost brought his basilica² in the Forum to the roof, using the same columns as were in the ancient building: the part for which he gave out a contract he is building on the most magnificent scale. Need I say more? Nothing could be more gratifying or more to his glory than such a monument.

E. S. SHUCKBURGH

Upon his broad flanks [an equestrian statue of Domitian] from this side the Julian halls, from that the proud Basilica of warlike Paulus looks down.

D. A. SLATER

Descenderam in basilicam Iuliam auditurus, quibus proxima comperendinatione respondere debebam. Sedebant iudices, decemviri venerant, obversabantur advocati, silentium longum, tandem a praetore nuntius. Dimittuntur centumviri, eximitur dies me gaudente, qui numquam ita paratus sum, ut non mora laeter.

Plin. Ep. v. 9.

BATHS

Peream, si est tam necessarium quam videtur silentium in studia seposito. Ecce undique me varius clamor circumsonat. Supra ipsum balneum habito. Propone nunc tibi omnia genera vocum, quae in odium possunt aures adducere: cum fortiores exercentur et manus plumbo graves iactant, cum aut laborant aut laborantem imitantur, gemitus audio, quotiens retentum spiritum remiserunt, sibilos et acerbissimas respiraciones; cum in aliquem inertem et hac plebeia unctione contentum incidere, audio crepitum inlissae manus umeris, quae prout plana pervenit aut concava, ita sonum mutat. Si vero pilicrepus supervenit et numerare coepit pilas, actum est. Adde nunc scordalum et furem deprensum et illum, cui vox sua in balineo placet. Adice nunc eos, qui in piscinam cum ingenti impulsae aquae sono saliunt. Praeter istos, quorum, si nihil aliud, rectae voces sunt, alipilum cogita tenuem et stridulam vocem, quo sit notabilior, subinde exprimentem nec umquam tacentem, nisi dum vellit alas et alium pro se clamare cogit. Iam libarii varias exclamaciones et botula-

³ Pliny the younger, who was an eminent lawyer as well as a writer.

⁴ The interruption was caused by a notice from the praetor to the effect that the edict against offering any fee to an advocate would be strictly enforced, all persons having a suit in prospect being obliged to swear that they had not engaged to pay any such fee. But Pliny adds that a gratuity of ten thousand sesterces is permitted to be given after the case is concluded.

⁵ The great public baths of Rome played an important part in the life of the city, especially in imperial times. They were more than bathing places—in fact they served quite as much as a club-house for the man of leisure and as a place for gossip and recreation in general. Their numbers increased rapidly and in the fourth century A. D. there are said to have been nearly one thousand (including the smaller ones). Conspicuous for size and splendor were those of Caracalla and Diocletian.

⁶ Seneca the younger.

An Unexpected Dismissal of Court Delights the Judge

I³ went into the Julian Basilica to attend a cause in which at the next sitting I was to reply. The jurors had taken their seats, the presiding magistrates were arrived, the opposing counsel had taken their places; after a long pause, came at last a messenger from the Praetor. The Court broke up at once, and the case was adjourned—much to my delight, who am never so well prepared, but that I am glad of delay.⁴

WILLIAM MELMOTH

The Noises of a Roman Bath⁵

Beshrew me if I⁶ think anything more requisite than silence for a man who secludes himself in order to study! Imagine what a variety of noises reverberates about my ears! I have lodgings right over a bathing establishment. So picture to yourself the assortment of sounds, which are strong enough to make me hate my very powers of hearing! When your strenuous gentleman, for example, is exercising himself by flourishing leaden weights; when he is working hard, or else pretends to be working hard, I can hear him grunt; and whenever he releases his imprisoned breath, I can hear him panting in wheezy and high-pitched tones. Or perhaps I notice some lazy fellow, content with a cheap rub-down, and hear the crack of the pummeling hand on his shoulder, varying in sound according as the hand is laid on flat or hollow. Then, perhaps, a professional comes along, shouting out the score; that is the finishing touch. Add to this the arresting of an occasional roysterer or pickpocket, the racket of the man who always likes to hear his own voice in the bathroom, or the enthusiast who plunges into the swimming tank with unconscionable noise and splashing. Besides all those whose voices, if nothing else, are good, imagine the hair-plucker with his penetrating, shrill voice,—for purposes of advertisement,—continually giving it vent and never holding his tongue except when he is plucking the armpits and making his victim yell instead. Then the cake-seller with his varied

rium et crustularium et omnes popinarum institores mer-
cem sua quadam et insignita modulatione vendentis.

Sen. Ep. lvi. 1-2.

At nunc quis est, qui sic lavari sustineat? Pauper sibi videtur et sordidus, nisi parietes magnis et pretiosis orbibus refulserunt, nisi Alexandrina marmora Numidicis crustis distincta sunt, nisi illis undique operosa et in picturae modum variata circumlitio praetexitur, nisi vitro absconditur camera, nisi Thasius lapis, quondam rarum in aliquo spectaculum templo, piscinas nostras circumdedit, in quas multa sudatione corpora exsaniata demittimus, nisi aquam argentea epitonia fuderunt. Et adhuc plebeias fistulas loquor: quid, cum ad balnea libertinorum pervenero? Quantum statuarum, quantum columnarum est nihil sustinentium, sed in ornamentum positarum inpensae causa! Quantum aquarum per gradus cum fragore labentium! Eo deliciarum pervenimus, ut nisi gemmas calcare nolimus.

Sen. Ep. lxxxvi. 6-7.

BRIDGES

MULVIAN BRIDGE

Itaque hesterno die L. Flaccum et C. Pomptinum praetores, fortissimos atque amantissimos rei publicae viros, ad me vocavi, rem exposui, quid fieri placeret, ostendi. Illi autem, qui omnia de re publica praeclara atque egregia sentirent, sine recusatione ac sine ulla mora negotium susceperunt et, cum advesperasceret, occulte ad pontem Mul-

⁷ See the topic *Liternum*.

⁸ In 63 B. C. Cicero, as consul, succeeds in obtaining definite evidence against Cati line and his followers who have formed a conspiracy against the government.

cries, the sausageman, the confectioner, and all the vendors of food hawking their wares, each with his own distinctive intonation.

R. M. GUMMERE

A Roman Describes the Luxurious Baths of His Day

But who in these days could bear to bathe in such a fashion?⁷ We think ourselves poor and mean if our walls are not resplendent with rare and costly mirrors; if our marbles from Alexandria are not set off by mosaics of Numidian stone, if their borders are not faced over on all sides with difficult patterns, arranged in many colors like paintings; if our vaulted ceilings are not embedded in glass; if our swimming-pools are not lined with Thasian marble, once a rare and wonderful sight in any temple—pools into which we let down our bodies after they have been drained weak by abundant perspiration; and finally, if the water has not poured from silver spigots. I have so far been speaking of the ordinary bathing establishments; what shall I say when I come to those of the freedmen? What a vast number of statues, of columns that support nothing, but are built for decoration, merely in order to spend money! And what masses of water that fall crashing from level to level! We have become so luxurious that we will have nothing but precious stones to walk upon.

R. M. GUMMERE

Cicero Secures Tangible Evidence Against Certain Radicals Who Have Conspired to Overthrow the Roman Government⁸

Yesterday, therefore, I summoned the praetors, Lucius Flaccus and Caius Pomptinus. These men are the bravest of the brave, and the welfare of the Republic is the one thing nearest their hearts. I laid the plan before them, and told them plainly what line of action I had resolved upon. They, who feel deeply for everything that concerns the best interests of the state, without hesitation and without the least delay, took the matter up, and towards evening went secretly to the Mulvian

vium pervenerunt atque ibi in proximis villis ita bipertito fuerunt, ut Tiberis inter eos et pons interesset. Eodem autem et ipsi sine cuiusquam suspitione multos fortes viros eduxerant, et ego ex praefectura Reatina complures delectos adulescentes, quorum opera utor adsidue in rei publicae praesidio, cum gladiis miseram. Interim tertia fere vigilia exacta cum iam pontem Mulvium magno comitatu legati Allobrogum ingredi inciperent unaque Volturcius, fit in eos impetus; educuntur et ab illis gladii et a nostris. Res praetoribus erat nota solis, ignorabatur a ceteris. Tum interventu Pomptini atque Flacci pugna, quae erat commissa, sedatur. Litterae, quaecumque erant in eo comitatu, integris signis praetoribus traduntur; ipsi comprehensi ad me, cum iam dilucesceret, deducuntur.

Cic. in Cat. iii. 3.

Huius ergo opem implorare coepit, orans atque obsecrans ut se ipsi noscendum praeberet, ac praesentibus negotiis adiutricem manum porrigeret. Haec praecanti ac suppliciter postulanti imperatori, admirabile quoddam signum a Deo missum apparuit. Quod si quidem ab alio quopiam diceretur, haud facile auditores fidem essent habaturi. Verum cum ipse victor Augustus nobis qui hanc historiam scribimus, longo post tempore, cum videlicet in eius notitiam et familiaritatem pervenimus, id rettulerit, et sermonem sacramenti religione firmaverit, quis posthac fidem huic narrationi adhibere dubitabit? Praesertim cum id quod subsecutum est tempus, sermonis huius veritatem testimonio suo confirmaverit. Horis diei meridianis, sole in occasum vergente, crucis tropaeum in coelo ex luce conflatum, soli superpositum, ipsis oculis se vidisse affirmavit, cum huiusmodi inscriptione: "Hac Vince."

⁹ Constantine the Great who in 312 A. D. fought a successful battle with Maxentius near the Mulvian bridge. It is said that in this contest the Christian standard was first carried in the Roman army along with the Roman ones. For the battle, see Eusebius, *Life of Constantine*, i. 38.

bridge, and there in the nearest villas stationed themselves, one in one place and one in another, so that the Tiber and the bridge separated them. But they had, moreover, taken along with them to the same place, without anyone's having the least suspicion of why he was going, a number of fearless men; and I had sent from the prefecture of Reate a group of specially chosen young men, armed with swords, whose assistance I constantly employ for the protection of the state. In the meantime, about three in the morning, when the ambassadors of the Allobroges with a great retinue, and with them, Volturcius, began to come upon the bridge, an attack is made upon them. Swords are flashed both by the Allobroges and by our soldiers. The significance of the affair was understood only by the praetors: the others were completely in the dark.

Then by the intervention of Pomptinus and Flaccus, the fight which had begun was settled. All the letters found among the members of the retinue are delivered to the praetors with seals unbroken; the legates themselves are arrested and brought to me at daybreak.

C. F. GILLEN

A Famous Story About the Conversion of an Emperor to Christianity

And so he⁹ began to beg Him for help, beseeching Him earnestly to reveal Himself, and stretch forth His hand to assist him in his present difficulties. And while he was praying and fervently entreating, a marvellous sign given to him by God, appeared before the eyes of the emperor. It might indeed have been difficult to give credence to the story if it had been told by any other person. But since the victorious emperor himself related it a long time afterwards to the writer of this history, when he came to know him intimately, and since he confirmed his statement by an oath, who can henceforth doubt its truth, especially since later testimony has established the facts? He said that about noon when the sun was beginning to decline, he saw with his own eyes, in the sky, a trophy of a cross of light above the sun, bearing these words: "Conquer by

Eo viso et seipsum et milites omnes qui ipsum nescio quo iter facientem sequebantur, et qui spectatores miraculi fuerant, vehementer obstupefactos.

Euseb. Vita Constantini, i. 28.

(Latin version from Migne's *Patrologia Graeca*, Vol. 20.)

SUBLICIAN BRIDGE

Cum hostes adessent, pro se quisque in urbem ex agris demigrant, urbem ipsam saepiunt praesidiis. Alia muris, alia Tiberi obiecto videbantur tuta; pons sublicius iter paene hostibus dedit, ni unus vir fuisset, Horatius Cocles: id munimentum illo die fortuna urbis Romanae habuit. Qui positus forte in statione pontis, cum captum repentino impetu Ianiculum atque inde citatos decurrere hostes vidisset trepidamque turbam suorum arma ordinesque relinquere, reprehensans singulos, obsistens obtestansque deum et hominum fidem testabatur nequiquam deserto praesidio eos fugere; si transitum pontem a tergo reliquissent, iam plus hostium in Palatio Capitolioque quam in Ianiculo fore. Itaque monere, praedicere, ut pontem ferro, igni, quacumque vi possint, interrumpant; se impetum hostium, quantum corpore uno posset obsisti, excepturum.

Vadit inde in primum aditum pontis, insignisque inter conspecta cedentium pugnae terga obversis comminus ad ineundum proelium armis ipso miraculo audaciae obstupescit hostis. Duos tamen cum eo pudor tenuit, Sp. Larcium ac T. Herminium, ambos claros genere factisque. Cum his primam periculi procellam et quod tumultuosissimum pugnae erat parumper sustinuit; deinde eos quoque ipsos exigua parte pontis relictâ, revocantibus qui rescindebant, cedere in tutum coegit. Circumferens inde truces

this." He was struck with astonishment by the sight as were all the soldiers who were making some expedition with him and had seen the miracle.

Horatius Holds the Bridge¹⁰

When the enemy appeared, the Romans all, with one accord, withdrew from their fields into the City, which they surrounded with guards. Some parts appeared to be rendered safe by their walls, others by the barrier formed by the river Tiber. The bridge of piles almost afforded an entrance to the enemy, had it not been for one man, Horatius Cocles: he was the bulwark of defense on which that day depended the fortune of the City of Rome. He chanced to be on guard at the bridge when Janiculum was captured by a sudden attack of the enemy. He saw them as they charged down on the run from Janiculum, while his own people behaved like a frightened mob, throwing away their arms and quitting their ranks. Catching hold first of one and then of another, blocking their way and conjuring them to listen, he called on gods and men to witness that if they forsook their post it was vain to flee; once they had left a passage in their rear by the bridge, there would soon be more of the enemy on the Palatine and the Capitol than on Janiculum. He therefore warned and commanded them to break down the bridge with steel, with fire, with any instrument at their disposal; and promised that he would himself receive the onset of the enemy, so far as it could be withstood by a single body. Then, striding to the head of the bridge, conspicuous amongst the fugitives who were clearly seen to be shirking the fight, he covered himself with his sword and buckler and made ready to do battle at close quarters, confounding the Etruscans with amazement at his audacity. Yet were there two who were prevented by shame from leaving him. These were Spurius Larcus and Titus Herminius, both famous for their birth and their deeds. With these he endured the peril of the first rush and the stormiest moment of the battle. But after a while he forced even these two to leave him and save themselves, for there was scarcely anything

¹⁰ A story in connection with Rome's early struggle with the Etruscans who, under the leadership of Porsena, have come to capture Rome.

minaciter oculos ad procures Etruscorum nunc singulos provocare, nunc increpare omnes: servitia regum superbiorum, suae libertatis inmemores alienam oppugnatum venire.

Cunctati aliquamdiu sunt, dum alius alium, ut proelium incipiant, circumspectant. Pudor deinde commovit aciem, et clamore sublato undique in unum hostem tela coniciunt. Quae cum in obiecto cuncta scuto haesissent, neque ille minus obstinatus ingenti pontem obtineret gradu, iam impetu conabantur detrudere virum, cum simul fragor rupti pontis, simul clamor Romanorum alacritate perfecti operis sublatus, pavore subito impetum sustinuit. Tum Cocles, "Tiberine pater," inquit, "te sancte precor, haec arma et hunc militem propitio flumine accipias." Ita sicut erat armatus in Tiberim desiluit multisque superincidentibus telis incolumis ad suos tranavit rem ausus plus famae habituram ad posteros quam fidei.

Grata erga tantam virtutem civitas fuit: statua in comitio posita; agri quantum uno die circumaravit datum. Privata quoque inter publicos honores studia eminebant; nam in magna inopia pro domesticis copiis unusquisque aliquid fraudans se ipse victu suo contulit.

Liv. ii. 10.

THE CIRCUS¹

Nonne vides, cum praecipiti certamine campum
corripuere, ruuntque effusi carcere currus,
cum spes arrectae iuvenum, exsultantiaque haurit
corda pavor pulsans? illi instant verbere torto
et proni dant lora, volat vi fervidus axis;
iamque humiles, iamque elati sublime videntur

¹The circus was a characteristic feature of Roman life from the earliest times to the sixth century A. D. The valley between the Palatine and the Aventine was first chosen as the scene for the spectacles, and it was here that the Circus Maximus was built, a huge structure accommodating perhaps 200,000 spectators and one of the most magnificent buildings in Rome. Many other structures were erected later, chief of which, perhaps, was the Circus Flaminius.

left of the bridge, and those who were cutting it down called to them to come back. Then, darting glances of defiance around at the Etruscan nobles, he now challenged them in turn to fight, now railed at them collectively as slaves of haughty kings, who, heedless of their own liberty, were come to overthrow the liberty of others. They hesitated for a moment, each looking to his neighbour to begin the fight. Then shame made them attack, and with a shout they cast their javelins from every side against their solitary foe. But he caught them all upon his shield, and, resolute as ever, bestrode the bridge and held his ground. And now they were trying to dislodge him by a charge, when the crash of the falling bridge and the cheer which burst from the throats of the Romans, exulting in the completion of their task, checked them in mid-career with a sudden dismay. Then Cocles cried, "O Father Tiberinus, I solemnly invoke thee; receive these arms and this soldier with propitious stream!" So praying, all armed as he was, he leaped down into the river, and under a shower of missiles swam across unhurt to his fellows, having given a proof of valour which was destined to obtain more fame than credence with posterity.

The state was grateful for so brave a deed: a statue of Cocles was set up in the comitium, and he was given as much land as he could plough around in one day. Private citizens showed their gratitude in a striking fashion in the midst of his official honours; for notwithstanding their great distress everybody made him some gift proportionate to his means, though he robbed himself of his own ration.

B. O. FOSTER

A Chariot Race

Who has not seen
In what impetuous contest o'er the plain
The rival chariots from the barrier pour,
While kindling hopes the charioteers impel,
And throbs of fear each eager heart possess?
Along the twisted lash they forward lean
And fling free rein; on speeds the burning wheel;
Now plunging low, now leaping to the sky,

aëra per vacuum ferri atque adsurgere in auras;
 nec mora nec requies; at fulvae nimbus harenae
 tollitur, umescunt spumis flatuque sequentum:
 tantus amor laudum, tantae est victoria curae.

Vir. Georg. iii. 103-112.

Frangat Idumaeas tristis Victoria palmas,
 plange, Favor, saeva pectora nuda manu;
 mutet Honor cultus, et iniquis munera flammis
 mitte coronatas, Gloria maesta, comas.
 heu facinus! prima fraudatus, Scorpe, iuventa
 occidis et nigros tam cito iungis equos.
 curribus illa tuis semper properata brevisque
 cur fuit et vitae tam prope meta tuae?

Mart. x. 50.

Non ego nobilium sedeo studiosus equorum:
 cui tamen ipsa faves, vincat ut ille, precor.
 ut loquerer tecum, veni, tecumque sederem,
 ne tibi non notus, quem facis, esset amor.
 tu cursus spectas, ego te: spectemus uterque,
 quod iuvat, atque oculos pascat uterque suos!
 O, cuicumque faves, felix agitator equorum!
 ergo illi curae contigit esse tuae?
 hoc mihi contingat, sacro de carcere missis
 insistam forti mente vehendus equis
 et modo lora dabo, modo verbere terga notabo,
 nunc stringam metas interiore rota.
 si mihi currenti fueris conspecta, morabor,
 deque meis manibus lora remissa fluent.

quid frustra refugis? cogit nos linea iungi:
 haec in lege loci commoda circus habet.
 tu tamen, a dextra quicumque es, parce puellae:
 contactu lateris laeditur ista tui.

Through vacant air the wild yoke seems to rise
Or on the winds to soar; nor stop nor stay;
Up rolls the yellow dust; their smoking flanks
Reek with hot foam-flakes and the followers' **breath.**
So dear to them is praise, and victory
So worth the pains!

T. C. WILLIAMS

Death of a Charioteer

Let Victory, sorrowing, cast her palm away,
Let Favor beat her breast and wail the day,
Let Honor don the mourner's dark attire,
And Glory fling her wreath upon the pyre.
Snatched in his prime, Scorpis, sad thought! must go
To yoke night's horses in the realm below.
Swift flew the chariot, soon the goal was won,
Another race thou hast too quickly run.

GOLDWIN SMITH

A Flirtation in the Circus

I sit not here because I am fond of high-bred horses;
yet, the one you favor, I pray may win. To talk with you
I came, and to sit with you, so that you might not miss
knowing the love you stir. You gaze on the races; I on
you; let us both gaze on what delights, both feast our own
eyes.

O, happy driver, who'er he be, that wins your favor!
Ah, so 'twas he had the fortune to enlist your concern?
Be that fortune mine, and when my coursers dash from
the starting-chamber, with fearless heart will I tread the
car and urge them on, now giving the rein, now striping
their backs with the lash, now grazing the turning-post
with inner wheel. Have I caught sight of you as I career,
I will stop, and the reins, let from my hands, will drop.

Why draw back from me?—'twill do no good; the
line compels us to sit close. This advantage the circus
gives, with its rule of space—yet you there on the right,
whoever you are, have a care; your pressing against my

tu quoque, qui spectas post nos, tua contrahe crura,
 si pudor est, rigido nec preme terga genu!
 sed nimium demissa iacent tibi pallia terra:
 collige! vel digitis en ego tollo meis
 invida vestis eras, quae tam bona crura tegebas;
 quoque magis spectes—invida vestis eras.

.
 vis tamen interea faciles arcessere ventos?
 quos faciet nostra mota tabella manu.
 an magis hic meus est animi, non aeris aestus,
 captaque femineus pectora torret amor?
 dum loquor, alba levi sparsast tibi pulvere vestis:
 sordide de niveo corpore pulvis abi!

.
 sed pendent tibi crura: potes, si forte iuvabit,
 cancellis primos inseruisse pedes.
 maxima iam vacuo praetor spectacula circo
 quadriugos aequo carcere misit equos.
 cui studeas, video; vincet, cuicumque favebis:
 quid cupias, ipsi scire videntur equi.
 me miserum! metam spatioso circuit orbe.
 quid facis? admoto proxumus axe subit.
 quid facis, infelix? perdis bona vota puellae:
 tende, precor, valida lora sinistra manu!
 favimus ignavo; sed enim revoke, Quirites,
 et date iactatis undique signa togis!
 en, revocant! at, ne turbet toga mota capillos,
 in nostros abdas te licet usque sinus.
 iamque patent iterum reserato carcere postes:
 evolat admissis discolor agmen equis.
 nunc saltem supera spatioque insurge patenti:
 sint mea, sint dominae fac rata vota meae!
 sunt dominae rata vota meae, mea vota supersunt;
 ille tenet palmam: palma petenda meast.
 risit et argutis quiddam promisit ocellis:
 hic satis est; alio cetera redde loco!

Ov. Amor. iii. 2, 1-14; 19-28; 37-42; 63-84.

lady's side annoys. You, too, who are looking on from behind, draw up your legs, if you care for decency, and press not her back with your hard knee!

But your cloak is let fall too far, and is trailing on the ground. Gather it up—or look, with my own fingers I'll get it up. Envious wrap you were, to cover such pretty limbs!

Would you like, while we wait, to bid soft breezes blow? I'll take the fan in my hand and start them. Or is this rather the heat of my heart and not of the air, and does love for a woman burn my ravished breast? While I am talking, a sprinkling of light dust has got on your white dress. Vile dust, away from this snowy body!

But your feet are dangling! If you like you can stick your toes in the grating. The circus is clear now for the greatest part of the shows, and the praetor has started the four-horse cars from the equal barrier. I see the one you are eager for. He will win if he has your favor, whoever he be. What you desire the very horses seem to know! Ah, miserable me, he has circled the post in a wide curve! What are you doing? The next hugs close with his axle and gains on you. What are you doing, wretch? You will lose my love the prayer of her heart. Pull, I entreat, the left rein with all your might! We are favoring a good-for-naught—but call them back, Quirites, and toss your togas in signal from every side! See, they call them back!—but for fear a waving toga spoil your hair, come, you may hide your head in the folds of my cloak.

And now the starting-chambers are unbarred again, and the gates are open wide; the many-coloured rout comes flying forth with reins let loose to their steeds. This time, at least, get past them, and bend to your work on the open space! See that you fulfil my vows, and my lady-love's!

Fulfilled are my lady's vows but my vows remain. Yon charioteer has received his palm; my palm is yet to be won.

She smiled, and with speaking eyes promised—I know not what. That is enough for here—in some other place render the rest!

GRANT SHOWERMAN

THE COLOSSEUM

Barbara pyramidum sileat miracula Memphis,
 Assyrius iactet nec Babylona labor;
 nec Triviae templo molles laudentur Iones,
 dissimulet Delon cornibus ara frequens;
 aëre nec vacuo pendentia Mausolea
 laudibus immodicis Cares in astra ferant.
 omnis Caesareo cedit labor amphitheatro,
 unum pro cunctis fama loquetur opus.

Mart. de Spect. i.

Hic ubi sidereus propius videt astra colossus
 et crescunt media pegmata celsa via,
 invidiosa feri radiabant atria regis
 unaque iam tota stabat in urbe domus.
 hic ubi conspicui venerabilis amphitheatri
 erigitur moles, stagna Neronis erant.
 hic ubi miramur velocia munera thermas,
 abstulerat miseris tecta superbus ager.
 Claudia diffusas ubi porticus explicat umbras,
 ultima pars aulae deficientis erat.
 reddita Roma sibi est et sunt te praeside, Caesar,
 deliciae populi, quae fuerant domini.

Mart. de Spect. ii.

Admirans . . . amphitheatri molem solidatam
 lapidis Tiburtini compage, ad cuius summitatem aegre
 visio humana conscendit.

Ammian. Marcel. xvi. 10, 14.

¹ Gladiatorial combats and fights with wild beasts formed one of the diversions of the Romans from about 264 B. C. In the beginning these games were held in the Forum, but later several amphitheatres were erected for the purpose, the most famous being the Colosseum—a huge structure built by the emperor Vespasian on ground once belonging to Nero's Golden House. In 80 A. D. Titus completed and dedicated the building. Although frequently damaged by fire and earthquake, it continued to stand comparatively unharmed until the sixth century. At this time depredations began, chiefly because of the fact that the travertine of which it was constructed afforded convenient material for the building of the Roman palaces.

² A colossal statue of the emperor Nero. Vespasian made it over into a statue of the sun-god and surrounded the head with glittering rays. Martial (Ep. i. 70), again speaks of it.

³ Hot baths built by the emperor Titus.

⁴ The emperor Domitian.

⁵ The emperor Constantius the Second on the occasion of a visit to Rome in the fourth century A. D.

In Praise of the Colosseum¹

Let not barbaric Memphis tell of the wonder of her Pyramids, nor Assyrian toil vaunt its Babylon; let not the soft Ionians be extolled for Trivia's fane; let the altar wrought of many horns keep hid its Delos; let not Carians exalt to the skies with boundless praise the Mausoleum poised on empty air. All labour yields to Caesar's Amphitheatre: one work in place of all shall Fame rehearse.

WALTER C. A. KER

An Emperor's Domain Given to the People

Here where, rayed with stars, the Colossus² views heaven anear, and in the middle way tall scaffolds rise, hatefully gleamed the palace of a savage king, and but a single house then stood in all the City. Here where the far-seen Amphitheatre lifts its mass august, was Nero's mere. Here where we admire the warm-baths,³ a gift swiftly wrought, a proud domain had robbed their dwellings from the poor. Where the Claudian Colonnade extends its outspread shade the Palace ended in its furthest part. Rome has been restored to herself, and under thy governance, Caesar,⁴ that is now the delight of a people which was once a master's.

WALTER C. A. KER

Admiring⁵ . . . the vast mass of the amphitheatre so solidly erected of Tiburtine stone, to the top of which human vision can scarcely reach.

C. D. YONGE

Casu in meridianum spectaculum incidi lusus exspectans et sales et aliquid laxamenti, quo hominum oculi ab humano cruore adquiescant: contra est. Quicquid ante pugnatum est, misericordia fuit. Nunc omissis nugis mera homicidia sunt. Nihil habent quo tegantur. Ad ictum totis corporibus expositi numquam frustra manum mittunt. . . . Mane leonibus et ursis homines, meridie spectatoribus suis obiciuntur. Interfectores interfecturis iubent obici et victorem in aliam detinent caedem: exitus pugnantium mors est. Ferro et igne res geritur. Haec fiunt, dum vacat arena. Sed latrocinium fecit aliquis: quid ergo meruit, ut suspendatur? "Occidit hominem." Quia occidit ille, meruit ut hoc pateretur: tu quid meruisti miser, ut hoc spectes?

Sen. Ep. vii. 3-5.

THE FORA

FORUM OF AUGUSTUS

Publica opera plurima extruxit, e quibus vel praecipua: forum cum aede Martis Ultoris, templum Apollinis in Palatino, aedem Tonantis Iovis in Capitolio. Fori extruendi causa fuit hominum et iudiciorum multitudo, quae videbantur non sufficientibus duobus etiam tertio indigere; itaque festinatius necdum perfecta Martis aede publicatum est cautumque, ut separatim in eo publica iudicia et sortitiones iudicum fierent. Aedem Martis bello Philippensi, pro ultione paterna suscepto, voverat; sanxit ergo, ut de bellis triumphisque hic consuleretur senatus, provincias cum imperio petituri hinc deducerent.

⁶ Seneca, the philosopher and man of affairs in Nero's reign, deplores the cruelty of the gladiatorial exhibitions. This passage is quoted not because these games actually occurred in the Colosseum (not then built) but as a picture of what must have taken place many times in this and similar buildings. For Cicero's aversion to such sights, see ad. Fam. vii.1.

⁷ The emperor Augustus.

⁸ For a dramatic account of the scene, see Ovid. Fast. v. 571-578. This temple was finally dedicated in 2 B. C. Pliny (N. H. xxxvi. 102) says that this Forum together with the temple of Peace in the Forum of Vespasian were the two most beautiful works in existence. The many honorary statues set up for its adornment are referred to by Juvenal (i. 129-130) and other writers.

A Cultivated Roman Abhors the Games

By chance I⁶ attended a mid-day exhibition, expecting some fun, wit, and relaxation,—an exhibition at which men's eyes have respite from the slaughter of their fellow-men. But it was quite the reverse. The previous combats were the essence of compassion; but now all the trifling is put aside and it is pure murder. The men have no defensive armour. They are exposed to blows at all points, and no one ever strikes in vain.
. In the morning they throw men to the lions and bears; at noon, they throw them to the spectators. The spectators demand that the slayer shall face the man who is to slay him in his turn; and they always reserve the latest conqueror for another butchering. The outcome of every fight is death, and the means are fire and sword. This sort of thing goes on while the arena is empty. You may retort: "But he was a highway robber; he killed a man!" And what of it? Granted that, as a murderer, he deserved this punishment, what crime have you committed, poor fellow, that you should deserve to sit and see this show?

R. M. GUMMERE

Why the Forum was Built

He⁷ built many public works, in particular the following: his forum with the temple of Mars the Avenger, the temple of Apollo on the Palatine, and the fane of Jupiter the Thunderer on the Capitol. His reason for building the forum was the increase in the number of the people and of cases at law, which seemed to call for a third forum, since two were no longer adequate. Therefore it was opened to the public with some haste, before the temple of Mars was finished, and it was provided that the public prosecutions be held there apart from the rest, as well as the selection of jurors by lot. He had made a vow⁸ to build the temple of Mars in the war of Philippi, which he undertook to avenge his father; accordingly he decreed that in it the senate should consider wars and claims for triumphs, from it those who were on their way to the

tur, quique victores redissent, huc insignia triumphorum conferrent.

Suet. Aug. 29.

Ultor ad ipse suos coelo descendit honores
 templaque in Augusto conspicienda Foro.
 et deus est ingens, et opus: debebat in Urbe
 non aliter nati Mars habitare sui.
 digna Giganteis haec sunt delubra tropaeis;
 hinc fera Gradivum bella movere decet:
 seu quis ab Eoo nos impius orbe lacesset,
 seu quis ab occiduo sole domandus erit.

Ov. Fast. v. 551-558.

FORUM JULIUM

Τὰς μὲν δὴ οὖν ἄλλας τῶν νικητηρίων ἡμέρας ὥς που ἐνενόμιστο διήγαγε· τῇ δὲ τελευταίᾳ ἐπειδὴ ἐκ τοῦ δελπίου ἐγένοντο, ἔς τε τὴν ἑαυτοῦ ἀγορὰν ἐσῆλθε βλαύτας ὑποδεδεμένος καὶ ἄνθεσι παντοδαποῖς ἐστεφανωμένος, καὶ ἐκεῖθεν οἴκαδε παντὸς μὲν ὡς εἰπεῖν τοῦ δήμου παραπέμποντος αὐτόν, πολλῶν δὲ ἐλεφάντων λαμπάδας φερόντων ἐκομίσθη. τὴν γὰρ ἀγορὰν τὴν ἀπ' αὐτοῦ κεκλημένην κατεσκεύαστο· καὶ ἔστι μὲν περικαλλεστέρα τῆς Ῥωμαίας.

Dio Cass. xliii. 22, 1-2.

Ἀνέστησε καὶ τῇ Γενετείρᾳ τὸν νεών, ὥσπερ εὔξατο μέλλων ἐν Φαρσάλῳ μαχεῖσθαι· καὶ τέμενος τῷ νεῷ περιέθηκεν, ὃ Ῥωμαίοις ἔταξεν ἀγορὰν εἶναι, οὐ τῶν ὠνίων, ἀλλ' ἐπὶ πράξεσι συνιόντων ἐς ἀλλήλους, καθὰ καὶ Πέρσαις ἦν τις ἀγορὰ ζητοῦσιν ἢ μαρθάνουσι τὰ δίκαια.

App. B. C. ii. 102.

¹ An appellation of Mars.

² This forum, built by Julius Caesar to relieve the pressure in the Roman Forum and to form a convenient means of access to the Campus Martius, was dedicated in 46 B. C.

³ Called the temple of Venus Genetrix.

⁴ In 48 B. C. Caesar defeated Pompey at this place.

provinces with military commands should be escorted, and to it victors on their return should bear the tokens of their triumphs.

J. C. ROLFE

The Temple of Mars

The Avenger himself comes down from heaven to his own honours, and to the temple conspicuous in the Forum of Augustus. Mighty is the god, and so is the work; and in no other fashion ought Mars to have his habitation in the city of his offspring. These shrines are worthy of the trophies won from the Giants; it becomes *Gradivus*,¹ from this spot to give an impulse to the cruel warfare; whether it be that anyone shall assail us from the eastern world, or whether under the western sun, the enemy will have to be subdued.

H. T. RILEY

Julius Caesar Enjoys His Triumph

The first days of the triumph he passed as was customary, but, on the last day, after they had finished dinner, he entered his own forum wearing slippers and garlanded with all kinds of flowers; thence he proceeded homeward with practically the entire populace escorting him, while many elephants carried torches. For he had himself constructed the forum² named after him, and it is distinctly more beautiful than the Roman Forum.

EARNEST CARY

Why the Julian Forum was Built

He erected the temple to Venus,³ his ancestress, as he had vowed to do when he was about to begin the battle of *Pharsalus*,⁴ and he laid out the ground around the temple which he intended to be a forum for the Roman people, not for buying and selling, but a meeting place for the transaction of public business, like the public squares of the Persians where the people assemble to seek justice or to learn the laws.

HORACE WHITE



From the Forum and the Palatine, by Christian Huelsen.

F.—FORUM OF THE EMPIRE AND A PART OF THE PALATINE HALL

Courtesy of A. Bruderhausen, Publisher



Courtesy of Allyn and Bacon

WEST END OF FORUM AND CAPITOLIUM RESTORED
Restoration by G. Tognetti

THE ROMAN FORUM

The spot known as the Roman Forum was in the beginning only a marshy valley between the Capitoline and Palatine Hills. After the union of the Romans and Sabines and during the days of the early kings, the district was drained and used as a market place, a spot adjoining it being set aside as a place of meeting and called the Comitium. Here a senate house was erected and a speaker's platform known as the Rostra. As time went on various buildings were constructed in and around it, temples, public halls, tribunals for the praetors, shrines, etc. and the spot came to serve as the center of the city's life. The markets and the shops were gradually removed and the place given up more and more to political ends. Throughout the centuries it has been the scene of innumerable ceremonies, bitter political quarrels, bloody encounters—in short, the setting for the great drama of Roman history. The passages quoted below can only indicate in an inadequate way the wealth of material which is at hand for the student who wishes to reconstruct for himself from classical literature the life of Rome as played upon the stage of the Roman Forum.

Verbosi garrula bella fori.

Ov. Trist. iii. 12, 18.

Illic aera sonant.

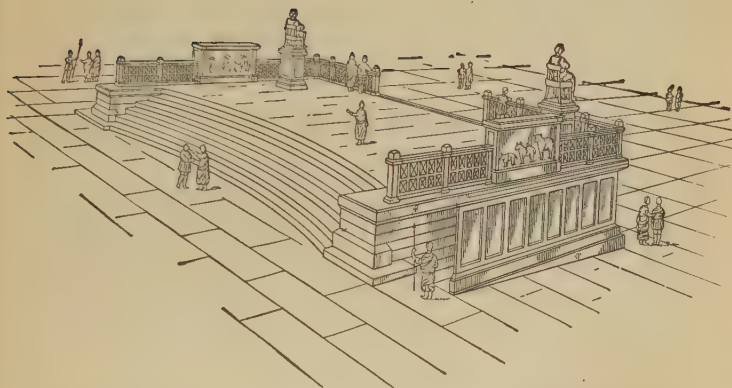
Mart. i. 76, 13.

Insanumque forum.

Vir. Georg. ii. 502.

Forum in quo omnis aequitas continetur.

Cic. in Cat. iv. 2.



Courtesy of Allyn and Bacon

THE ROSTRA RESTORED

The garrulous warfare of the wordy Forum.

H. T. RILEY

There money sounds.

The mad Forum.

The Forum in which all justice is centered.

Πάλιν δ' εἴ τις εἰς τὴν ἀγορὰν παρελθὼν τὴν ἀρχαίαν ἄλλην ἐξ ἄλλης ἴδοι παραβεβλημένην ταύτῃ καὶ βασιλικὰς στοὰς καὶ ναοὺς, ἴδοι δὲ καὶ τὸ Καπιτώλιον καὶ τὰ ἐνταῦθα ἔργα καὶ τὰ ἐν τῷ Παλατίῳ καὶ τῷ τῆς Διβίας περιπάτῳ, ῥαδίως ἐκλάβοιτ' ἂν τῶν ἐξωθεν.

Strabo v. 3, 8.

Proinde Romam ingressus, imperii virtutumque omnium larem, cum venisset ad rostra, perspectissimum priscae potentiae forum, obstipuit, perque omne latus quo se oculi contulissent, miraculorum densitate praestrictus, adlocutus nobilitatem in curia, populumque a tribunali, in palatium receptus favore multiplici, laetitia fruebatur optata.

Ammian. Marcel. xvi. 10, 13.

Indici deinde finitimis spectaculum iubet, quantoque apparatu tum sciebant aut poterant, concelebrant, ut rem claram expectatamque facerent. Multi mortales convenere maxime proximi quique Etiam Sabinorum omnis multitudo cum liberis ac coniugibus venit. Ubi spectacula tempus venit deditaeque eo mentes cum oculis erant, tum ex composito orta vis, signoque dato iuventus Romana ad rapiendas virgines discurrit. Turbato per metum ludicro maesti parentes virginum profugiunt, incusantes violati hospitii scelus deumque invocantes, cuius ad sollemne ludosque per fas ac fidem decepti venissent.

Liv. i. 9, 7.

¹ Augustus built a very beautiful portico in honor of his wife, Livia. After those on the Campus Martius, it was the most frequented of any in Rome. This was dedicated in 7 B. C. The building was not in the Forum, however, but on the Esquiline Hill.

² The emperor Constantius the Second visits Rome in 357 A. D.

³ This famous incident known as the rape of the Sabine women took place, according to legend, in the days of Romulus who by this stratagem was able to provide wives for his Roman youths. Livy, in a later chapter (13), gives a graphic account of how the Sabine women intervened to stop the battle when their kinsmen came to avenge their wrongs, and of the truce which was made, providing not only for peace but also for the union of the two peoples.

A Striking Sight

If from hence you proceed to visit the ancient forum—which is equally filled with basilicas, porticoes, and temples, you will there behold the Capitol, the Palatium, with the noble works which adorn them, and the portico of Livia,¹ each successive place causing you speedily to forget what you have before seen.

H. C. HAMILTON

The Emperor Constantius the Second is Astounded

As he² went on, having entered Rome, that home of sovereignty and of all virtues, when he arrived at the rostra, he gazed with an amazed awe on the Forum, the most renowned monument of ancient power, and being bewildered with the number of wonders on every side to which he turned his eyes, having addressed the nobles in the senate-house and harangued the people from the tribune, he retired with the good will of all into the palace where he enjoyed the luxury he had wished for.

C. D. YONGE

Romulus Provides Wives for the Young Men of Rome³

He then bade proclaim the spectacle to the surrounding peoples, and his subjects prepared to celebrate it with all the resources within their knowledge and power, that they might cause the occasion to be noised abroad and eagerly expected. Many people . . . gathered for the festival, especially those who lived nearest. . . . The Sabines, too, came with all their people, including their children and wives. . . . When the time came for the show, and people's thoughts and eyes were busy with it, the preconcerted attack began. At a given signal, the young Romans darted this way and that, to seize and carry off the maidens. . . . The sports broke up in a panic and the parents of the maidens fled sorrowing. They charged the Romans with the crime of violating hospitality, and invoked the god to whose solemn games they had come, deceived in violation of religion and honour.

B. O. FOSTER

‘Ο δὲ Βροῦτος ὀνομαστὶ τῶν υἱῶν ἐκάτερον προσειπὼν “Ἀγε, ὦ Τίτε” εἶπεν “ἄγε, ὦ Τιβέριε, τί οὐκ ἀπολογεῖσθαι πρὸς τὴν κατηγορίαν;” Ὡς δ’ οὐδὲν ἀπεκρίναντο τρεῖς ἐρωτηθέντες, οὕτως πρὸς τοὺς ὑπηρέτας ἀποστρέψας τὸ πρόσωπον, “Ὑμέτερον ἤδη” εἶπε, “τὸ λοιπὸν ἔργον.” Οἱ δεὺθὺς συλλαβόντες τοὺς νεανίσκους περιερρήγνουν τὰ ἱμάτια,⁴ τὰς ἐχεῖρας ἀπῆγον ὀπίσω, ῥάβδοις ἔξαινον τὰ σώματα, τῶν μὲ ἄλλων οὐ δυναμένων προσορᾶν οὐδὲ καρτερούντων, ἐκείνον δὲ λέγεται μῆτε τὰς ὄψεις ἀπαγαγεῖν ἀλλαχόσε μῆτ’ οἴκτῳ τι τρέψαι τῆς περὶ τὸ πρόσωπον ὀργῆς καὶ βαρύτητος, ἀλλὰ δεινὸν ἐνορᾶν κολαζομένοις τοῖς παισὶν ἄχρι οὗ κατατείναντες αὐτοὺς ἐπὶ τοῦδαφος πελέκει τὰς κεφαλὰς ἀπέκοψαν. Οὕτω δὲ τοὺς ἄλλους ἐπὶ τῷ συνάρχοντι ποιησάμενος ὥχεται ἔξαναστάς.

Plut. Publicol. vi.

Romam sed occidione occisum cum ducibus exercitum allatum fuerat. Numquam salva urbe tantum pavoris tumultusque intra moenia Romana fuit. Itaque succumbam oneri neque adgrediar narrare, quae edissertando minora vero faciam. . . . summotaque foro per magistratus turba patres diversi ad sedandos tumultus discessissent. . . . Tum privatae quoque per domos clades vulgatae sunt, adeoque totam urbem opplevit luctus, ut sacrum anniversarium Cereris intermissum sit, quia nec lugentibus id facere est fas nec ulla in illa tempestate matrona expers luctus fuerat.

Liv. xxii. 54, 7-8; 56, 1; 56, 4.

⁴ In the early days of the Republic, the sons of the consul Brutus were convicted of having conspired to bring back the kings. The father's stern sense of duty led him to have them killed as traitors.

⁵ In 216 B. C.

A Roman Father Allows His Sons to be Killed⁴

But Brutus, calling each of his sons by name, said: "Come, Titus, come, Tiberius, why do ye not defend yourselves against this denunciation?" But when they made no answer, though he put his question to them thrice, he turned to the lictors, and said: "It is yours now to do the rest." These straightway seized the young men, tore off their togas, bound their hands behind their backs, and scourged their bodies with their rods. The rest could not endure to look upon the sight, but it is said that the father neither turned his gaze away, nor allowed any pity to soften the stern wrath that sat upon his countenance, but watched the dreadful punishment of his sons until the lictors threw them on the ground and cut off their heads with the axe. Then he rose and went away, after committing the other culprits to the judgment of his colleague.

BERNADOTTE PERRIN

How Rome Received the News of Hannibal's Victory at Cannae⁵

At Rome accounts were received that . . . both armies with the consuls were utterly cut off. Never while the city itself was in safety, did such a degree of dismay and confusion prevail within the walls of Rome. I therefore shrink from the task and will not undertake to describe a scene, of which any representation that I could give would fall short of the reality. . . . The crowd being removed out of the Forum by the magistrates, the senators dispersed themselves on all sides to quiet the commotions. . . . Then the losses of private families were made known through their several houses; and so entirely was the whole city filled with grief that the anniversary festival of Ceres was omitted, because it is not allowable for persons in mourning to celebrate it, and there was not, at the time, one matron who was not so habited.

GEORGE BAKER

Inter bellorum magnorum aut vixdum finitorum aut imminentium curas intercessit res parva dictu, sed quae studiis in magnum certamen excesserit. M. Fundanius et L. Valerius tribuni plebei ad plebem tulerunt de Oppia lege abroganda. Tulerat eam C. Oppius tribunus plebis Q. Fabio Ti. Sempronio consulibus, in medio ardore Punici belli, ne qua mulier plus semunciam auri haberet, neu vestimento versicolori uteretur, neu iuncto vehiculo in urbe oppidove aut propius inde mille passus, nisi sacrorum publicorum causa, veheretur. M. et P. Iunii Bruti tribuni plebis legem Oppiam tuebantur, nec eam se abrogari passuros aiebant; ad suadendum dissuadendumque multi nobiles prodibant; Capitolium turba hominum faventium adversantiumque legi complebatur; matronae nulla nec auctoritate nec verecundia nec imperio virorum contineri limine poterant; omnis vias urbis aditusque in forum obsidebant, viros descendantis ad forum orantes, ut florente re publica, crescente in dies privata omnium fortuna, matronis quoque pristinum ornatum reddi paterentur. Augebatur haec frequentia mulierum in dies: nam etiam ex oppidis conciliabulisque conveniebant. Iam et consules praetoresque et alios magistratus adire et rogare audebant: ceterum minime exorabilem alterum utique consulem M. Porcium Catonem habebant, qui pro lege quae abrogabatur ita disseruit:

⁶ In 195 B. C.

A Feminist Victory⁶

Amid the serious concerns of so many important wars, some scarcely ended and others impending, an incident intervened which may seem too trivial to be mentioned; but which, through the zeal of the parties concerned, occasioned a violent contest. Marcus Fundanius and Lucius Valerius, plebeian tribunes, proposed to the people the repealing of the Oppian Law. This law which had been introduced by Caius Oppius, plebeian tribune, in the consulate of Quintus Fabius and Tiberius Sempronius, during the heat of the Punic war, enacted that no woman should possess more than half an ounce of gold, or wear a garment of various colors, or ride in a carriage drawn by horses, in a city or any town, or any place nearer thereto than one mile; except on the occasion of some public religious solemnity. Marcus and Publius Junius Brutus, plebeian tribunes, supported the Oppian Law, and declared that they would never suffer it to be repealed; while many of the nobility stood forth to argue for and against the motion proposed. The Capitol was filled with crowds who favored or opposed the law; nor could the matrons be kept at home, either by advice or shame, nor even by the commands of their husbands; but beset every street and pass in the city, beseeching the men as they went down to the forum, that in the present flourishing state of the commonwealth, when the public prosperity was daily increasing, they would suffer the women so far to partake of it, as to have their former ornaments of dress restored. This throng of women increased daily, for they arrived even from the country towns and villages; and had at length the boldness to come up to the consuls, praetors, and other magistrates, to urge their request. One of the consuls, however, they found inexorable—Marcus Porcius Cato, who in support of the law proposed to be repealed, spoke to this effect:

(*This interesting anti-feminist speech is given in Livy, xxxiv, 2-4; and an equally powerful one in favor of the women's plea, delivered by Lucius Valerius, is quoted in 5-7.*)

. . . . Haec cum contra legem proque lege dicta essent, aliquanto maior frequentia mulierum postero die sese in publicum effudit, unoque agmine omnes Brutorum ianuas obsederunt, qui collegarum rogationi intercedebant, nec ante abstiterunt, quam remissa intercessio ab tribunis est. Nulla deinde dubitatio fuit, quin omnes tribus legem abrogarent. Viginti annis post abrogata est quam lata.

Liv. xxxiv. 1; 8.

Ἐπειδὴ γὰρ ἐν τῇ τῶν Λυκαίων γυμνοπαιδίᾳ ἔς τε τὴν ἀγορὰν ἐσῆλθε καὶ ἐπὶ τοῦ βήματος τῇ τε ἐσθῆτι τῇ βασιλικῇ κεκοσμημένος καὶ τῷ στεφάνῳ τῷ διαχρύσῳ λαμπρυνόμενος ἔς τὸν δίφρον τὸν κεχρυσωμένον ἐκαθίζετο, καὶ αὐτὸν ὁ Ἀντώνιος βασιλέα τε μετὰ τῶν συνιερέων προσηγόρευσε καὶ διαδήματι ἀνέδησεν, εἰπὼν ὅτι "τοῦτό σοι ὁ δῆμος δι' ἐμοῦ δίδωσιν," ἀπεκρίνατο μὲν ὅτι "Ζεὺς μόνος τῶν Ῥωμαίων βασιλεὺς εἶη," καὶ τὸ διαδήμα αὐτῷ ἐς τὸ Καπιτώλιον ἔπεμψεν, οὐ μέντοι καὶ ὀργὴν ἔσχεν, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐς τὰ ὑπομνήματα ἐγγραφῆναι ἐποίησεν ὅτι τὴν βασιλείαν παρὰ τοῦ δήμου διὰ τοῦ ὑπάτου διδομένην οἱ οὐκ ἐδέξατο. ὑπωπτεύθη τε οὖν ἐκ συγκειμένου τινὸς αὐτὸ πεποιηκέναι, καὶ ἐφίεσθαι μὲν τοῦ ὀνόματος, βούλεσθαι δὲ ἐκβιασθῆναι πως λαβεῖν αὐτό, καὶ δεινῶς ἐμισήθη.

Dio Cass. xliv. 11.

Lectum pro rostris in forum magistratus et honoribus functi detulerunt. Quem cum pars in Capitolini Iovis cella cremare pars in curia Pompei destinaret, repente duo quidam, gladiis succincti ac bina iacula gestantes, ardentibus cereis succenderunt, confestimque circumstantium turba virgulta arida et cum subselliis tribunalia, quicquid

⁷ Julius Caesar, a month before his death.

⁸ Caesar was assassinated in 44 B. C.

Notwithstanding all these arguments against the motion, the women next day poured out into public in much greater numbers, and in a body beset the doors of the protesting tribunes; nor did they retire until the tribunes withdrew their protests. There was then no further demur but every one of the tribes voted for the repeal. Thus was this law annulled in the twentieth year after it had been made.

GEORGE BAKER

Julius Caesar Refuses the Crown

For when he⁷ had entered the Forum at the festival of the Lupercalia, and was sitting on the rostra in his gilded chair, adorned with the royal apparel and resplendent in his crown overlaid with gold, Antony with his fellow-priests saluted him as king and binding a diadem upon his head said: "The people offer this to you through me." And Caesar answered: "Jupiter alone is king of the Romans," and sent the diadem to Jupiter on the Capitol: yet he was not angry, but caused it to be inscribed in the records that he had refused to accept the kingship when offered to him by the people through the consul. It was accordingly suspected that this thing had been deliberately arranged and that he was anxious for the name, but wished to be somehow compelled to take it; consequently the hatred against him was intense.

EARNEST CARY

Caesar's Body is Burned⁸

The bier on the rostra was carried to the Forum by magistrates and ex-magistrates; and while some were urging that it be burned in the temple of Jupiter of the Capitol, and others in the Hall of Pompey, on a sudden, two beings with swords by their sides and brandishing a pair of darts set fire to it with blazing torches, and at once the throng of by-standers heaped upon it dry branches, the

praeterea ad donum aderat, congegit. Deinde tibicines et scenici artifices vestem, quam ex triumphorum instrumento ad praesentem usum induerant, detractam sibi atque discissam iniecere flammae, et veteranorum militum legionarii arma sua, quibus exculti funus celebrabant; matronae etiam pleraeque ornamenta sua quae gerebant, et liberorum bullas atque praetextas.

Suet. Caes. 84.

Καὶ αὐτοὺς ὁ Ἀντώνιος ἐπιπαρώξυνε, τὸν τε νεκρὸν ἐς τὴν ἀγορὰν ἀνοητότατα κομίσας, καὶ προθέμενος ἡματωμένον τε, ὥσπερ εἶχε, καὶ τραύματα ἐκφαίνοντα, καὶ τινα καὶ λόγον ἐπ' αὐτῷ, τοῖς τότε παροῦσι, εἰπών. ἔλεξε γὰρ τοιάδε.

“Ἄλλ' οὗτος ὁ πατήρ, οὗτος ὁ ἀρχιερεὺς ὁ ἄστυλος ὁ ἥρως ὁ θεὸς τέθνηκεν, οἵμοι, τέθνηκεν οὐ νόσῳ βιασθεῖς, οὐδὲ γήρῳ μαρανθεῖς, οὐδὲ ἔξω που ἐν πολέμῳ τινὶ τρωθεῖς, οὐδὲ ἐκ δαιμονίου τινὸς αὐτομάτῳ ἀρπασθεῖς, ἀλλὰ ἐνταῦθα ἐντὸς τοῦ τείχους ἐπιβουλευθεῖς ὁ καὶ ἐς Βρεττανίαν ἀσφαλῶς στρατεύσας, ἐν τῇ πόλει ἐνεδρευθεῖς ὁ καὶ τὸ πωμήριον αὐτῆς ἐπαυξήσας, ἐν τῷ βουλευτηρίῳ κατασφαγείς ὁ καὶ ἴδιον ἄλλο κατασκεύασας, ἄσπλος ὁ εὐπόλεμος, γυμνὸς ὁ εἰρηνοποιός, πρὸς τοῖς δικαστηρίοις ὁ δικαστής, πρὸς ταῖς ἀρχαῖς ὁ ἀρχων, ὑπὸ τῶν πολιτῶν ὃν μηδεὶς τῶν πολεμίων μηδ' ἐς τὴν θάλασσαν ἐκπεσόντα ἀποκτεῖναι ἠδυνήθη, ὑπὸ τῶν ἐταίρων ὁ πολλάκις αὐτοὺς ἐλεήσας. ποῦ δὴτά σοι, Καῖσαρ, ἡ φιланθρωπία, ποῦ δὲ ἡ ἀσυλία, ποῦ δὲ νόμοι; ἀλλὰ σὺ μὲν, ὅπως μηδ' ὑπὸ τῶν ἐχθρῶν τις φονεύηται, πολλὰ ἐνομοθέτησας, σὲ δὲ οὕτως οἰκτρῶς ἀπέκτειναν οἱ φίλοι, καὶ νῦν ἐν τε τῇ ἀγορᾷ πρόκεισαι ἐσφαγμένος, δι' ἧς πολλάκις ἐπόμευσας ἐστεφανωμένος, καὶ ἐπὶ τοῦ

⁹ For another account of the speech of Antony over Caesar's body and incidents preceding it, see Appian, B. C. ii. 144-148.

judgment seats with the benches, and whatever else could serve as an offering. Then the musicians and actors tore off their robes, which they had taken from the equipment of the triumphs and put on for the occasion, rent them to bits and threw them into the flames, and the veterans of the legions the arms with which they had adorned themselves for the funeral; many of the women, too, offered up the jewels which they wore and the amulets and robes of their children.

J. C. ROLFE

Antony's Speech Over the Body of Caesar

And Antony⁹ aroused them still more by bringing the body inconsiderately into the Forum, exposing it all covered with blood as it was and with gaping wounds, and then delivering over it a speech. . . . He spoke somewhat as follows: . . .

"Yet this father, this high-priest, this inviolable being, this hero and god, is dead, alas, dead not by the violence of some disease, nor wasted by old age, nor wounded abroad somewhere in some war, nor caught up inexplicably by some supernatural force, but right here within the walls as the result of a plot—the man who had safely led an army into Britain; ambushed in this city—the man who had enlarged its pomerium; murdered in the senate-house—the man who had reared another such edifice at his own expense; unarmed—the brave warrior; defenceless—the promoter of peace; the judge—beside the court of justice; the magistrate—beside the seat of government; at the hands of citizens—he whom none of the enemy had been able to kill even when he fell into the sea; at the hands of his comrades—he who had often taken pity on them. Of what avail, O Caesar, was your humanity? of what avail your inviolability? of what avail the laws? Nay, though you enacted many laws that men might not be killed by their personal foes, yet how mercilessly you yourself were slain by your friends! And now, the victim of assassination, you lie dead in the Forum through which, crowned,

βήματος ἔρριψαι κατατετρωμένους, ἀφ' οὗ πολλάκις ἐδημηγόρησας. οἷμοι πολιῶν ἡματωμένων, ὧ στολῆς ἐσπαραγμένης, ἣν ἐπὶ τούτῳ μόνον, ὡς ἔοικεν, ἔλαβες, ἵν' ἐν ταύτῃ σφαγῇς."

Dio Cass. xliv. 35; 49.

Εἰθ' ἐξῆς τὸν

Κέθηγον, καὶ οὕτω τῶν ἄλλων ἕκαστον καταγαγὼν ἀπέκτεινεν. ὁρῶν δὲ πολλοὺς ἔτι τῶν ἀπὸ τῆς συνωμοσίας ἐν ἀγορᾷ συνεστῶτας ἀθρόους καὶ τὴν μὲν πρᾶξιν ἀγνοοῦντας, τὴν δὲ νύκτα προσμένοντας, ὡς ἔτι ζώντων τῶν ἀνδρῶν καὶ δυναμένων ἐξαρπασθῆναι, φθεγξάμενος μέγα πρὸς αὐτοὺς, "Ἐξῆσαν," εἶπεν. οὕτω δὲ Ῥωμαίων οἱ δυσφημεῖν μὴ βουλόμενοι τὸ τεθνάναι σημαίνουσιν.

"Ἦδη δ' ἦν ἐσπέρα, καὶ δι' ἀγορᾶς ἀνέβαινεν εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν, οὐκέτι σιωπῇ τῶν πολιτῶν οὐδὲ τάξει προπεμπόντων αὐτόν, ἀλλὰ φωναῖς καὶ κρότοις δεχομένων καθ' οὓς γένοιτο, σωτήρα καὶ κτίστην ἀνακαλούντων τῆς πατρίδος. τὰ δὲ φῶτα πολλὰ κατέλαμπε τοὺς στενωποὺς, λαμπάδια καὶ δῆδας ἰστώντων ἐπὶ ταῖς θύραις. αἱ δὲ γυναῖκες ἐκ τῶν τεγῶν προῦφαινον ἐπὶ τιμῇ καὶ θεᾷ τοῦ ἀνδρός, ὑπὸ πομπῇ τῶν ἀρίστων μάλα σεμνῶς ἀνιόντος."

Plut. Cic. xxii.

Τῶν δ' ἀκρωτηρίων εἰς Ῥώμην κομισθέντων ἔτυχε μὲν ἀρχαιρεσίας τελῶν ὁ Ἀντώνιος, ἀκούσας δὲ καὶ ἰδὼν ἀνεβόησεν ὡς νῦν αἱ προγραφαὶ τέλος ἔχουσιν. τὴν δὲ κεφαλὴν καὶ τὰς χεῖρας ἐκέλευσεν ὑπὲρ τῶν εὐβόλων ἐπὶ τοῦ βήματος θεῖναι, θέαμα Ῥωμαίοις

¹⁰ In 63 B.C., just after the Catilinarian conspirators have been put to death in the Mamertine prison.

¹¹ After Cicero's murder in 43 B. C., inspired by Antony's hatred which had been rendered more deadly by reason of the orator's Philippics against him.

you often led the triumph; wounded to death, you have been cast upon the rostra from which you have often addressed the people. Woe for the blood-bespattered locks of gray! Alas for the rent robe, which you assumed, it seems, only that you might be slain in it!"

EARNEST CARY

Cicero is Hailed as Rome's Savior¹⁰

Then Cethegus in his turn and so each one of the others, he brought down to the prison and had him executed. And seeing that many members of the conspiracy were still assembled in the forum in ignorance of what had been done and waiting for night to come, with the idea that the men were still living and might be rescued, he cried out to them with a loud voice and said: "They have lived." For thus the Romans who wish to avoid words of ill omen indicate death.

It was now evening, and Cicero went up through the forum to his house, the citizens no longer escorting him on his way with silent decorum, but receiving him with cries and clapping of hands as he passed along, calling him the savior and founder of his country. And many lights illuminated the streets, since people placed lamps and torches at their doors. The women, too, displayed lights upon the housetops in honor of the man, and that they might see him going up to his home in great state under escort of the noblest citizens.

BERNADOTTE PERRIN

Antony Insults a Fallen Enemy¹¹

When Cicero's extremities were brought to Rome, it chanced that Antony was conducting an election, but when he heard of their arrival and saw them, he cried out, "Now let our proscriptions have an end." Then he ordered the head and hands to be placed over the ship's beaks on the rostra, a sight that made the Romans shud-

φρικτόν, οὐ τὸ Κικέρωνος ὄρᾶν πρόσωπον οἰομένοις, ἀλλὰ τῆς Ἀντωνίου ψυχῆς εἰκόνα.

Plut. Cic. xlix.

Secundum haec funus eius elatum est. Lectus erat ex auro et ebore constructus, purpureis stragulis, auroque intertextis, ornatus: in eius infima parte cadaver, arcae cuidam inclusum, latebat. Imago autem eius cerea, habitu triumphali, ostentabatur, quam a palatio ducebant magistratus designati: altera aurea ex curia, tertia in curru pompali ducebatur. Post has, avorum ipsius ac cognatorum vita functorum (excepta Iulii Caesaris, qui inter semideos erat relatus) aliorumque Romanorum, qui quacunque re gesta excellissent, imagines, inde a Romulo ipso, ferebantur: inter quas Pompeii quoque Magni imago quaedam, omnesque nationes, quas subegisset, cum suo ipsarum cultu effictae cernebantur. Has reliquae omnes, quas supra commemoravimus, subsecutae sunt. Cum lectus pro rostris publice positus fuisset, Drusus ex eodem tribunali aliquid de scripto recitavit. Tiberius autem pro aliis illis rostris Iuliis, ex S. C. et publico nomine, in haec propemodum verba de eo peroravit.

Dio Cass. lvi. 34 (Latin version by Sturz, Vol. iii).

Sed et Romam eo curru, quo Augustus olim triumphaverat, et in veste purpurea, distinctaque stellis aureis chlamyde, coronamque capite gerens Olympiacam, dextra manu Pythiam, praeunte pompa ceterarum cum titulis, ubi, et quos, quo cantionum quove fabularum argumento vicisset: sequentibus currum ovantium ritu plausoribus, Augustianos, militesque se triumphi eius, clamitantibus.

¹² In 14 A. D.

¹³ The son of Tiberius.

¹⁴ The emperor Nero deeply offended the good taste of the Romans by his love for the stage and his habit of exhibiting himself as a performer.

der; for they thought that they saw there, not the face of Cicero, but an image of the soul of Antony.

BERNADOTTE PERRIN

The Funeral of Augustus

Then came his funeral.¹² There was a couch made of ivory and gold and adorned with robes of purple mixed with gold. In it his body was hidden, in a kind of box down below: a wax image of him in triumphal garb was displayed. This one was borne from the Palatium by the officials for the following year, and another of gold from the senate-house, and still another upon a triumphal chariot. Behind these came the images of his ancestors and of his deceased relatives (except of Caesar, because he had been enrolled among the heroes), and those of other Romans who had been prominent in any way, beginning with Romulus himself. An image of Pompey the Great was also seen, and all the nations he had acquired, each represented by a likeness which bore some local characteristic, were carried in procession. After these followed all the remaining objects mentioned above. When the couch had been placed in view upon the orator's platform, Drusus¹³ read something from that place: and from the other, the rostra of the Julian shrine, Tiberius delivered the following public oration over the deceased according to a decree: (The speech follows in 35-41.)

H. B. FOSTER

(Translated from the Greek.)

The Emperor Nero Makes a Vulgar Display of Himself¹⁴

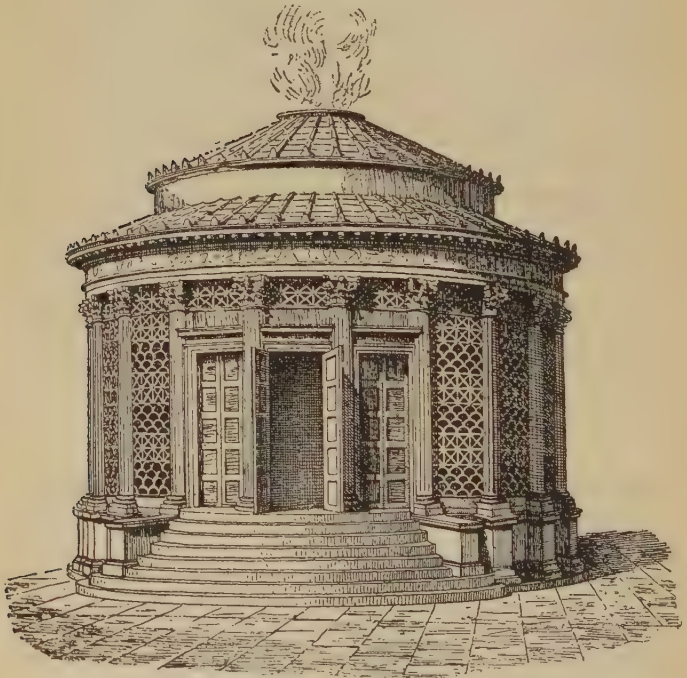
But at Rome he rode in the chariot which Augustus had used in his triumphs in days gone by, and wore a purple robe and a Greek cloak adorned with stars of gold, bearing on his head the Olympic crown and in his right hand the Pythian, while the rest were carried before him with inscriptions telling where he had won them and against what competitors, and giving the titles of the songs or the subject of the plays. His car was followed by his claque as by the escort of a triumphal procession, who shouted that they were the attendants of Augustus and the soldiers

Dehinc, diruto Circi Maximi arcu, per Velabrum Forumque Palatium et Apollinem petit. Incedenti passim victimae caesae, sparso per vias identidem croco, ingestaeque aves, ac lemnisci, et bellaria.

Suet. Nero 25.

TEMPLE OF CONCORD

Candida, te niveo posuit lux proxima templo,
qua fert sublimes alta Moneta gradus;
nunc bene prospicies Latiam, Concordia, turbam.
Ov. Fast. i. 637-639.



RESTORATION OF THE TEMPLE OF VESTA

¹⁰ In 366 B. C. the long quarrel between the patricians and plebeians was settled temporarily. In commemoration of this the dictator Camillus dedicated a temple to

of his triumph. Then through the arch of the Circus Maximus which was thrown down, he made his way across the Velabrum and the Forum to the Palatine and the temple of Apollo. All along the route victims were slain, the streets were sprinkled from time to time with perfume, while birds, ribbons, and sweetmeats were showered upon him.

J. C. ROLFE

Fair Concord,¹⁵ the succeeding day placed thee in a snow-white shrine, where elevated Moneta¹⁶ raises her steps on high: now with ease wilt thou look down upon the Latian crowd.

H. T. RILEY

TEMPLE OF VESTA

Vestaque matrē,
quae Tuscum Tiberim et Romana Palatia servas.
Vir. Georg. i. 498-499.

O Vesta, sacred mother, who dost guard
Our Tuscan Tiber and Rome's Palatine.¹⁷

T. C. WILLIAMS

Usque ego postera
crescam laude recens, dum Capitolium
scandet cum tacita virgine Pontifex.

Hor. C. iii. 30, 7-9.

For long as with his Vestals mute
Rome's Pontifex¹⁸ shall climb
The Capitol, my fame shall shoot
Fresh buds through future time.

SIR THEODORE MARTIN

Hic locus est Vestae, qui Pallada servat et ignem.

Ov. Trist. iii. 1, 29.

This is the shrine of Vesta which contains the Palladium and the eternal fire.

H. T. RILEY

Concord. Throughout the Republic it was the scene of many dramatic events. The temple was frequently restored and beautified.

¹⁵ On that part of the Capitoline Hill which towered above the temple of Concord was the temple of Juno Moneta which contained the Roman mint.

¹⁷ The shrine of Vesta, goddess of the hearth, was looked upon by the Romans with special reverence. Indeed, they considered that the preservation of the sacred fire within, watched over by the Vestal Virgins, as well as that of certain holy objects (among them the Palladium) was essential to the safety of the city.

¹⁸ There is a story (not very well authenticated) that the chief priest together with the Vestal at the head of the order ascended the Capitoline each year to pray for Rome.

FORUM OF TRAJAN

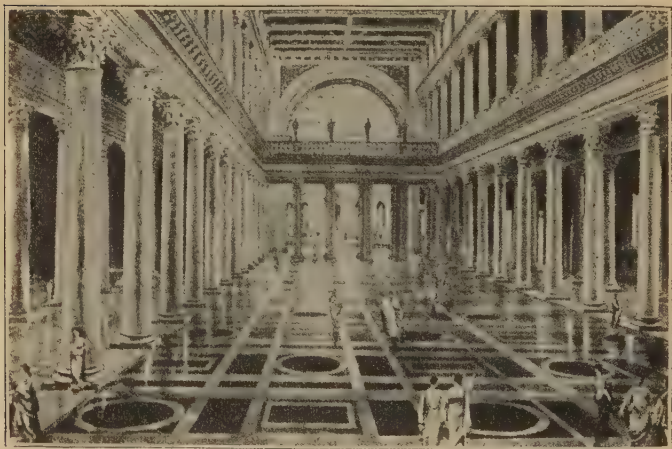
Bibliothecas exstruxit, ac in foro columnam maximam collocavit, partim sepeliendi causa, partim ut opus, quod ipse circa forum fecerat, posteris ostenderet. Nam eum locum, cum montosus undique esset, tanta altitudine, quanta columnae est, iussit effodi; forumque eo pacto complanavit.

Dio Cass. lxxviii. 16.

(Latin Version by Sturz, Vol. iv.)

Verum cum ad Traiani forum venisset, singularem sub omni caelo structuram, ut opinamur, etiam numinum ad-sensione mirabilem, haerebat adtonitus, per gigantes contextus circumferens mentem, nec relatu effabiles, nec rursus mortalibus adpetendos. Omni itaque spe huius modi quicquam conandi depulsa, Traiani equum solum, locatum in atriï medio, qui ipsum principem vehit, imitari se velle dicebat et posse.

Ammian. Marcel. xvi. 10, 15.



Courtesy of Art and Archaeology

INTERIOR OF THE BASILICA ULPIA IN THE FORUM OF TRAJAN—
A RESTORATION

¹ The Forum of Trajan was the largest and by far the most splendid of the imperial fora which were built adjacent to the Roman Forum. To construct this, as the emperor did in 113 A. D., it was necessary to cut through one shoulder of the Quirinal hill, a

An Emperor's Memorial

He made libraries and set up in the Forum¹ an enormous column to serve at once as a sepulchral monument to himself and as a reminder of his work in the Forum. The whole region there was hilly and he dug it down for a distance equalling the height of the column, thus making the Forum level.

H. B. FOSTER

(Translated from the Greek.)

A Royal Visitor's Astonishment²

But when he came to the Forum of Trajan, the most exquisite structure, in my opinion, under the canopy of heaven, and admired even by the deities themselves, he stood transfixed with wonder, casting his mind over the gigantic proportions of the place, beyond the power of mortals to describe, and beyond the reasonable desires of mortals to rival. Therefore, giving up all hope of attempting anything of this kind, he contented himself with saying that he should wish to imitate, and could imitate, the horse of Trajan, which stands by itself in the middle of the hall, bearing the emperor himself on his back.

C. D. YONGE

distance of about 97 English feet, and level the ground. In this Forum stood the magnificent column erected in his honor and a basilica known by the name of Ulpia. In connection with it (although in a separate building) was a valuable library.

² Constantius the Second on the occasion of his visit to Rome in 357 A. D.

HILLS

AVENTINE

Quaeque Aventinum tenet Algidumque,
 quindecim Diana preces virorum
 curet et votis puerorum amicas
 adplicet aures.

Hor. C. S. 69-72.

And may Diana, who holds Aventine¹ and Algidus, heed the entreaty of the Fifteen Men² and incline her gracious ears to the children's prayers!

C. E. BENNETT

CAPITOLINE³

Capitolium fulgens.

Hor. C. iii. 3, 42-43.

Hinc ad Tarpeiam sedem et Capitolia ducit,
 aurea nunc, olim silvestribus horrida dumis.
 iam tum religio pavidos terrebat agrestes
 dira loci, iam tum silvam saxumque tremebant.
 "hoc nemus, hunc," inquit, "frondoso vertice collem
 (quis deus incertum est) habitat deus: Arcades ipsum
 credunt se vidisse Iovem, cum saepe nigram
 aegida concuteret dextra nimbosque cieret."

Vir. Aen. viii. 347-354.

¹ The great Latin temple of Diana stood upon the Aventine. This hill was in early times a public domain. Part of it was given to the plebeians for settlement in the fifth century B. C. and the place continued to be occupied by them for several centuries. Under the Empire, however, wealthy families built houses in this district.

² A priestly college at Rome known as the Quindecimviri Sacris Faciundis, said to have been instituted by Tarquin for the purpose of guarding the Sibylline Books. The verses quoted are from a stately hymn chanted before the temple of Apollo on the Palatine in 17 B. C. in honor of the revival of the Secular Games.

³ The Capitoline Hill was a part of the city in early times, the north end, originally occupied by the Sabines, being the site of the citadel, and the south being chosen by the Tarquins for the building of the temple to Jupiter, a structure known as the Capitolium. A path from the Forum, known as the Clivus Capitolinus, led to this hill and it could be ascended also by two flights of steps, one near the Tarpeian rock and another between the temple of Concord and the prison. So important was the temple and so significant the ceremonies, both sacred and political, which were connected with it, that the word "Capitolium" came to symbolize Rome's greatness.

⁴ A rock at the southwest corner of the Capitoline Hill from which traitors were thrown was named from Tarpeia, daughter of a Roman officer in command of the citadel when the Sabines were assailing it in the early days. This maiden, so the story runs, was tempted to open the gates to the enemy by the promise that the Sabines would give to her what they wore upon their arms, for she was attracted by the shining bracelets which some



Photograph by Katharine Allen

THE TIBER FROM THE AVENTINE HILL

The shining Capitol.

The Capitoline Hill Before the Days of Rome

Then to Tarpeia's dread abode⁴
And Capitol he⁵ points the road.
Now all is golden; then t'was all
O'er grown with trees and brushwood tall.
E'en then rude hinds the spot revered:
E'en then the wood, the rock they feared.
Here in this grove, these wooded steeps
Some god unknown his mansion keeps:
Arcadia's children deem
Their eyes have looked on Jove's own form,
When oft he summons cloud and storm,
And seen his aegis gleam.

JOHN CONINGTON

of the chiefs wore. But when she let them into the citadel, it was shields and not bracelets that they threw upon her. In this way she met her death, well-deserved, as the Romans thought, because of her traitorous act. (Liv. i. 11.)

⁵ When the Trojans first came to Italy, Evander, then king in these regions, received the strangers most hospitably and pointed out to their leader Aeneas the sights of his city, a rude settlement upon the site which Rome later occupied.

Quem tu, Melpomene, semel
 nascentem placido lumine videris,
 illum non labor Isthmius
 clarabit pugilem, non equus inpiger
 curru ducet Achaico
 victorem, neque res bellica Deliis
 ornatum foliis ducem,
 quod regum tumidas contuderit minas,
 ostendet Capitolio.

Hor. C. iv. 3, 1-9.

Nec Capitolini summum penetrale Tonantis
 quaeque nitent caelo proxima templa suo.

Mart. x. 51, 13-14.

Confectis bellis quinquies triumphavit, post devictum Scipionem quater eodem mense, sed interiectis diebus, et rursus semel post superatos Pompei liberos. Primum et excellentissimum triumphum egit Gallicum, sequentem Alexandrinum, deinde Ponticum, huic proximum Africanum, novissimum Hispaniensem, diverso quemque apparatu et instrumento. Gallici triumphi die Velabrum praetervehens paene curru excussus est axe diffracto ascenditque Capitolium ad lumina, quadraginta elephantis dextra sinistraque lychnuchos gestantibus.

Suet. Caes. 37.

Ὁ δὲ Σκιπίων ταῦτα συνθέμενος ἐκ Λιβύης ἐς τὴν Ἰταλίαν παντὶ τῷ στρατῷ διέπλει, καὶ ἐς τὴν Ῥώμην ἐσήλαυνε θριαμβεύων, ἐπιφανέστατα δὴ τῶν πρὸ αὐτοῦ.

Καὶ ὁ τρόπος, ᾧ καὶ νῦν ἐτι χρώμενοι διατελοῦσιν, ἐστὶ τοιοῦτος. ἐστεφάνωνται μὲν ἅπαντες, ἡγοῦνται δὲ σαλπικταὶ τε καὶ λαφύρων ἄμαξαι, πύργοι τε παραφέρονται μιμήματα τῶν εἰλημένων πόλεων, καὶ γραφαὶ καὶ σχήματα τῶν γεγονότων, εἴτα χρυσὸς καὶ ἄργυρος ἀσήμαντός τε καὶ σεσημασμένος καὶ εἰ τι τοιουτότροπον

⁶ An allusion to the custom of having victorious generals ascend the Capitoline in triumphal procession. See a following passage.

⁷ The temple of Jupiter Optimus Maximus.

⁸ Publius Cornelius Scipio in 201 B. C. celebrates his victory over Carthage.

A Poet Needs No Triumphal Procession to Enhance His Greatness

Whom thou, Melpomene, hast once beheld with favoring gaze at his natal hour, him no Isthmian toil shall make a famous boxer, no impetuous steed shall draw as victor in Achæan car, nor shall martial deeds show him to the Capitol, a captain decked with Delian bays, for having crushed the haughty threats of kings.⁶

C. E. BENNETT

Nor the loftiest shrine⁷ of the Capitoline Thunderer and the temples which gleam with gold nearest to their own heaven.

Julius Caesar Celebrates His Victories

Having ended the wars, he celebrated five triumphs, four in a single month, but at intervals of a few days, after vanquishing Scipio; and another on defeating Pompey's sons. The first and most splendid was the Gallic triumph, the next the Alexandrian, then the Pontic, after that the African, and finally the Spanish. Each differed from the rest in its equipment and display of spoils. As he rode through the Velabrum on the day of the Gallic triumph, the axle of his chariot broke, and he was all but thrown out; and he mounted the Capitoline by torchlight, with forty elephants bearing lamps on his right and left.

J. C. ROLFE

A Triumphal Procession

When Scipio⁸ had concluded the treaty, he sailed from Africa to Italy with his whole army, and made a triumphal entry into Rome far more splendid than any of his predecessors.

The form of the triumph (which the Romans still continue to employ) was as follows: All who were in the procession, wore crowns. Trumpeters led the advance and wagons laden with spoils. Towers were borne along, representing the captured cities, and pictures showing the exploits of the war; then gold and silver coin and bullion, and whatever else they had captured of that kind: then

ἄλλο, καὶ στέφανοι ὅσοις τὸν στρατηγὸν ἀρετῆς ἔνεκα ἀναδοῦσιν ἢ πόλεις ἢ σύμμαχοι ἢ τὰ ὑπ' αὐτῷ στρατόπεδα. βόες δ' ἐπὶ τοῖσδε λευκοί, καὶ ἐλέφαντες ἦσαν ἐπὶ τοῖς βουσί, καὶ Καρχηδονίων αὐτῶν καὶ Νομάδων ὅσοι τῶν ἡγεμόνων ἐλήφθησαν. αὐτοῦ δ' ἡγούνται τοῦ στρατηγοῦ ῥαβδούχοι φοινικοὺς χιτῶνας ἐνδευκότες, καὶ χορὸς κιθαριστῶν τε καὶ τιτυριστῶν, ἐς μίμημα Τυρρηνικῆς πομπῆς, περιέζωσμένοι τε καὶ στεφάνην χρυσὴν ἐπικείμενοι. ἴσα τε βαίνουσιν ἐν τάξει μετὰ ᾧδης καὶ μετ' ὀρχήσεως. Λυδοὺς αὐτοὺς καλοῦσιν, ὅτι (οἶμαι) Τυρρηνοὶ Λυδῶν ἄποικοι. τούτων δέ τις ἐν μέσῳ, πορφύραν ποδῆρην περικείμενος καὶ ψέλια καὶ στρεπτὰ ἀπὸ χρυσοῦ, σχηματίζεται ποικίλως ἐς γέλωτα ὡς ἐπορχούμενος τοῖς πολεμίοις. ἐπὶ δ' αὐτῷ θυμιατηρίων πλήθος, καὶ ὁ στρατηγὸς ἐπὶ τοῖς θυμιάμασιν, ἐφ' ἄρματος καταγεγραμμένου ποικίλως, ἔστεπται μὲν ἀπὸ χρυσοῦ καὶ λίθων πολυτίμων, ἔσταλται δ' ἐς τὸν πάτριον τρόπον πορφύραν ἀστέρων χρυσῶν ἐνυφασμένων, καὶ σκῆπτρον ἐξ ἐλέφαντος φέρει, καὶ δάφνην, ἣν αἰεὶ Ῥωμαῖοι νομίζουσι νίκης σύμβολον. ἐπιβαίνουσι δ' αὐτῷ ἐπὶ τὸ ἄρμα παῖδες τε καὶ παρθένοι, καὶ ἐπὶ τῶν παρηόρων ἐκατέρωθεν ἦθεοι συγγενεῖς. καὶ παρέπονται ὅσοι παρὰ τὸν πόλεμον ἦσαν αὐτῷ γραμματεῖς τε καὶ ὑπηρέται καὶ ὑπασπισταί. καὶ μετ' ἐκείνους ἡ στρατιὰ κατὰ τε ἴλας καὶ τάξεις, ἔστεφανωμένη πᾶσα καὶ δαφνηφοροῦσα. οἱ δὲ ἀριστεῖς καὶ τὰ ἀριστεῖα ἐπὶκείνται. καὶ τῶν ἀρχόντων οὓς μὲν ἐπαινοῦσιν, οὓς δὲ σκώπτουσιν, οὓς δὲ ψέγουσιν. ἀφελὴς γὰρ ὁ θρίαμβος, καὶ ἐν ἐξουσίᾳ λέγειν ὃ τι θέλοιεν. ἀφικόμενος δὲ ἐς τὸ Καπιτώλιον ὁ Σκιπίων τὴν μὲν πομπὴν κατέπαυσεν, εἰστία δὲ τοὺς φίλους, ὥσπερ ἔθος ἐστίν, ἐς τὸ ἱερόν.

App. B. P. viii. 65-66.

came the crowns that had been given to the general as a reward for his bravery by cities, by allies, or by the army itself. White oxen came next and after them elephants and the captured Carthaginians and Numidian chiefs. Lictors clad in purple tunics preceded the general; also a chorus of harpists and pipers, in imitation of the Etruscan procession, wearing belts and golden crowns, and they march in regular order, keeping step with song and dance. They are called *Lydi* because, as I think, the Etruscans were a Lydian colony. One of these in the middle of the procession, wearing a purple cloak reaching to the feet and golden bracelets and necklace, caused laughter by making various gesticulations, as though he were dancing in triumph over the enemy. Next came a number of incense-bearers, and after them the general himself on a chariot embellished with various designs, wearing a crown of gold and precious stones, and dressed according to the fashion of the country, in a purple toga inwoven with golden stars. He bore a sceptre of ivory and a laurel branch, which is always the Roman symbol of victory. Riding in the same chariot with him were boys and girls, and on the trace-horses on either side of him young men, his own relatives. Then followed those who had served him in the war as secretaries, aids, and armour-bearers. After these came the army arranged in squadrons and cohorts, all of them crowned and carrying laurel branches, the bravest of them bearing military prizes. They praised some of their captains, derided others, and reproached others; for in a triumph everyone is free and is allowed to say what he pleases. When Scipio arrived at the Capitol the procession came to an end, and he entertained his friends at a banquet in the temple, according to custom.

HORACE WHITE

ESQUILINE

Nunc licet Esquiliis habitare salubribus atque
 aggere in aprico spatium, qua modo tristes
 albis informem spectabant ossibus agrum;
 cum mihi non tantum furesque feraeque suetae
 hunc vexare locum curae sunt atque labori,
 quantum carminibus quae versant atque venenis
 humanos animos. has nullo perdere possum
 nec prohibere modo, simul ac vaga luna decorum
 protulit os, quin ossa legant herbasque nocentes.

Hor. Sat. i. 8, 14-22.

"Quid vis, insane, et quas res agis?" improbus urget
 iratis precibus: "tu pulses omne quod obstat,
 ad Maecenatem memori si mente recurras."
 hoc iuvat et melli est, non mentiar. at simul atras
 ventum est Esquilias, aliena negotia centum
 per caput et circa saliunt latus.

Hor. S. ii. 6, 29-34.

¹The Esquiline district included the two spurs of the Esquiline hill, Oppius and Cispius, the valley between these heights, and a wide stretch outside the Servian wall called the Campus Esquilinus. In early times a large area was occupied by a cemetery and in the late Republic this was the Potter's Field of Rome. As the city developed, the Esquiline region was occupied by dwellings, temples, and other public buildings of importance, beautiful gardens (especially under the Empire), as well as shops and markets of various kinds.

²Maecenas, the powerful literary patron at Rome and a special friend of the poet Horace who, because of this relationship, is often charged by his less fortunate acquaintances with petitions to him.

The Improvement in the Esquiline Hill¹

Now is it possible to dwell
On Esquiline, and yet be well;
To saunter there and take your ease
On trim and sunny terraces.
And this where late the ground was white
With dead men's bones,—disgusting sight!
But not the thieves and beasts of prey,
Who prowl about the spot alway,
When darkness falls, have caused to me
Such trouble and anxiety,
As those vile hags, who vex the souls
Of men by spells, and poison bowls.
Do what I will, they haunt the place,
And ever, when her buxom face
The wandering moon unveils, these crones
Come here to gather herbs and bones.

SIR THEODORE MARTIN

**Horace Forgets the Many Petitions He is to Pour into
Maecenas' Ear²**

"I say, where are you pushing to?
What would you have, you, madman, you?"
So flies he at poor me, 'tis odds
And curses me by all his gods.
"You think that you, now, I daresay,
May push whatever stops your way,
When you are to Maecenas bound!"
Sweet, sweet as honey is the sound,
I won't deny, of that last speech,
But then, no sooner do I reach
The gloomy Esquiline, than straight
Buzz, buzz around me runs the prate
Of people pestering me with cares
About all other men's affairs.

SIR THEODORE MARTIN

Scilicet hoc fuerat, propter quod saepe relictā
coniuge per montem adversum gelidasque cucurri
Esquilias, fremeret saeva cum grandine vernus
Iuppiter et multo stillaret paenula nimbo.

Juv. v. 76-79.

Nec doctum satis et parum severum,
sed non rusticulum nimis libellum
facundo mea Plinio Thalia
i prefer: brevis est labor peractae
altum vincere tramitem Suburae.
illic Orphea protinus videbis
udi vertice lubricum theatri
mirantesque feras.

Mart. x. 19, 1-8.

THE JANICULUM

Iuli iugera pauca Martialis
hortis Hesperidum beatiora
longo Ianiculi iugo recumbunt:
lati collibus imminent recessus,
et planus modico tumore vertex
caelo perfruitur sereniorē
et curvas nebula tegente valles
solus luce nitet peculiari;
puris leniter admoventur astris
celsae culmina delicata villae.
hinc septem dominos videre montes
et totam licet aestimare Romam,
Albanos quoque Tusculosque colles
et quodcunque iacet sub urbe frigus,
Fidenas veteres brevesque Rubras,
et quod virgineo cruore gaudet
Annae pomiferum nemus Perennae.
illinc Flaminiae Salariaeque

³ The muse of comedy.

⁴ Pliny the younger who evidently lived on this hill (Plin. Ep. iii. 21).

⁵ Fabulous gardens in the West which according to classical mythology contained trees bearing golden apples.

⁶ Saxa Rubra was a small place about eight miles north of Rome.

⁷ A goddess whose name is confused with that of Dido's sister, said by legend to have crossed over to Latium. The Romans seemed to have established a festival in her honor.

Running After the Great is Wearisome

Forsooth, this it was for the sake of which I often left my wife and ran up the opposite hill, the cold Esquiline, when the vernal sky sounded with the pitiless hail, and my cloak dripped with the frequent showers!

JOHN DELAWARE LEWIS

Pliny's House

Go, my Thalia,³ and present to the eloquent Pliny⁴ my little book, which, though not learned enough or very weighty, is not entirely devoid of elegance. When you have passed the Subura, it is no long labor to ascend the steep pathway over the Esquiline Hill. Then you will see a glittering statue of Orpheus on the top of a perfume-sprinkled theatre surrounded by beasts wondering at his music.

Translation from the BOHN LIBRARY.

A View from the Janiculum

The few fields of Julius Martialis, more favoured than the gardens of the Hesperides,⁵ rest on the long ridge of the Janiculum: wide sheltered reaches look down on the hills, and the flat summit, gently swelling, enjoys to the full a clearer sky; and, when mists shroud the winding vales, alone shines with its own brightness; the dainty roof of the tall villa gently rises up to the unclouded stars. On this side may you see the seven sovereign hills and take the measure of all Rome, the Alban hills and Tusculan too, and every cool retreat nestling near the city, old Fidenae, and tiny Rubrae⁶, and Anna Perenna's⁷ fruitful grove that joys in maiden blood. On that side the traveler shows on the Flaminian or Salarian way, though his carriage makes

gestator patet essedo tacente,
 ne blando rota sit molesta somno,
 quem nec rumpere nauticum celeuma
 nec clamor valet helciariorum,
 cum sit tam prope Mulvius, sacrumque
 lapsae per Tiberim volent carinae.
 hoc rus, seu potius domus vocanda est,
 commendat dominus: tuam putabis,
 tam non invida tamque liberalis,
 tam comi patet hospitalitate:
 credas Alcinoi pios Penates
 aut, facti modo divitis, Molorchi.
 vos nunc omnia parva qui putatis,
 centeno gelidum ligone Tibur
 vel Praeneste domate pendulamque
 uni dedite Setiam colono,
 dum me iudice praeferantur istis
 Iuli iugera pauca Martialis.

Mart. iv. 64.

PALATINE

Ecce Palatino crevit reverentia monti!
 exultatque habitante deo. . . .
 non alium certe decuit rectoribus orbis
 esse larem, nulloque magis se colle potestas
 aestimat, et summi sentit fastigia iuris.
 attollens apicem subiectis regia rostris,
 tot circum delubra videt, tantisque deorum
 cingitur excubiis. iuvat infra tecta Tonantis
 cernere Tarpeia pendentes rupe Gigantes,
 caelatasque fores, mediisque volantia signa
 nubibus, et densum stipantibus aethera templis,
 aeraque vestitis numerosa puppe columnis
 consita, subnixasque iugis immanibus sedes,
 naturam cumulante manu; spoliisque micantes
 innumeros arcus. acies stupet igne metalli,
 et circumfuso trepidans obtunditur auro.

Claudian de vi Cons. Honor. (xxviii) 35-52.

¹ The wealthy king of Phaeacia at whose palace Odysseus was entertained.

² A shepherd who, in return for a favor, was enriched by Hercules.

no sound, that wheels should not disturb the soothing sleep which neither boatswain's call nor bargeman's shout is loud enough to break, though the Mulvian Bridge is so near and the keels that swiftly glide along the sacred Tiber. This country seat—if it should not be called a town mansion—its owner commends to you: you will fancy it is yours, so ungrudgingly, so freely, and with such genial hospitality it lies open to you: you will believe it to be the kindly dwelling of Alcinous,¹ or of Molorchus² just become rich. You who to-day deem all this but small, subdue ye cool Tibur's soil, or Praeneste, with an hundred hoes, and assign to one tenant Setia on the hill, so that ye let me as judge prefer to that the few fields of Julius Martialis.

WALTER C. A. KER

The Palatine Hill and Its Surroundings³

Behold, new honor dignifies the Palatine as with joy and gladness it receives the divine tenant [the emperor Honorius]. . . . Surely no other seat were fit abode for those who rule the world; on no hill is Sovereignty more conscious of its worth, or feels more deeply the pride of supreme power. Rearing aloft its crown, with the Rostra far below, the Palace looks forth upon countless sanctuaries and countless sentinel gods encircling it. How fair a sight, to behold yonder beneath the gable of Thundering Jove the graven temple doors and their Giants in space above the Tarpeian Rock, to look upon statues soaring amid the clouds, and upon the high air dense with thronging temples, and everywhere the terrain a forest of columns adorned with beaks from many a conquered ship, and palaces reposing on foundations mountain-high which the hands of man have upreared, adding still to Nature, and arches unnumbered, rich with glittering spoils of war! The eye is blinded and bewildered by flashing metal and the gleam of gold on every hand.

GRANT SHOWERMAN

³ The Palatine hill was the centre of the Rome of the Kings. Here Romulus made his settlement and here the buildings were erected which marked the first stage in the city's growth. After the addition of the Forum, however, which gradually became the centre of the business and political life, the hill was given up to the houses of the wealthy. Temples were erected in increasing numbers. In the Empire the imperial palaces were naturally located on this height.

Augur et fulgente decoris arcu
 Phoebus acceptusque novem camenis,
 qui salutari levat arte fessos
 corporis artus,
 si Palatinas videt aequus arces
 remque Romanam Latiumque felix
 aeternum in lustrum meliusque semper
 prorogat aevum.

Hor. C. S. 61-68.

PALACE OF AUGUSTUS

Singula dum miror, video fulgentibus armis
 conspicuos postes, tectaque digna deo.
 an Iovis, haec, dixi, domus est? quod ut esse putarem,
 augurium menti querna corona dabat.
 cuius ut accepi dominum, "non fallimur," inquam:
 "et magni verum est hanc Iovis esse domum."
 cur tamen apposita velatur ianua lauro,
 cingit et augustas arbor opaca fores?
 num quia perpetuos meruit domus ista triumphos?
 Ov. Trist. iii. 1, 33-41.

PALACE OF TIBERIUS

VIII Kal. Febr. hora fere septima, cunctatus an ad prandium surgeret marcente adhuc stomacho pridiani cibi onere, tandem suadentibus amicis egressus est. Cum in crypta, per quam transeundum erat, pueri nobiles ex Asia ad edendas in scaena operas evocati praepararentur, ut eos inspiceret hortareturque restitit, ac nisi princeps gregis algere se diceret, redire ac repraesentare spectaculum voluit. Duplex dehinc fama est: alii tradunt adloquenti pueros a tergo Chaeream cervicem gladio caesim graviter percussisse, praemissa voce: *Hoc age!* dehinc Cornelium Sabi-

⁴ The temple of Apollo stood upon the Palatine.

⁵ The poet Ovid, who was exiled by the emperor Augustus, was constantly begging to be allowed to return to Rome and addressing the monarch in terms of extravagant praise.

⁶ The emperor Caligula, who was murdered in 41 A. D.

Augur Apollo!⁴ Bearer of the bow!
Warrior and prophet! Loved one of the Nine!
Healer in sickness! Comforter in woe!
If still the templed crags of Palatine
And Latium's fruitful plains to thee are dear,
Perpetuate for cycles yet to come,
Mightier in each advancing year,
The ever growing might and majesty of Rome.

AUBREY DE VERE

An Exile Indulges in Fulsome Flattery

While⁵ I was admiring each object, I beheld a portal gorgeous with shining arms, and a habitation worthy of a deity. "Is this the house of Jove?" said I, for a wreath of oak leaves caused a presentiment in my mind for taking it to be such. When I learned who was its owner, I said, "I was not deceived, and it is true that this is the house of the great Jove." . . . But why is its gate wreathed with the laurel fastened to it, and why does the overshadowing tree surround the doors of majesty? Is it because this one house has deserved everlasting triumph?

H. A. RILEY

The Murder of an Emperor

On the ninth day before the Kalends of February, at about the seventh hour, he⁶ hesitated whether or not to get up for luncheon, since his stomach was still disordered from excess of food on the day before, but at length he came out at the persuasion of his friends. In the covered passage through which he had to pass, some boys of good birth, who had been summoned from Asia to appear on the stage, were rehearsing their parts, and he stopped to watch and encourage them; and had not the leader of the troop complained that he had a chill, he would have returned and had the performance given at once. From this point there are two versions of the story: some say that as he was talking with the boys, Chaerea came up behind and gave him a deep cut in the neck, having first cried: "Do

num, alterum e coniuratis, tribunum ex adverso traiecisse pectus; alii Sabinum, summoti per conscios centuriones turba, signum more militiae petisse, et Gaio *Iovem* dante Chaeream exclamasse: *Accipe ratum!* respicientique maxillam ictu discidis. Iacentem contractisque membris clamitantem se vivere ceteri vulneribus triginta confecerunt; nam signum erat omnium: *Repetet!*

Suet. Calig. 58.

PALACE OF NERO

Non in alia re tamen damnosior quam in aedificando, domum a Palatio Esquilias usque fecit, quam primo transitoriam, mox incendio absumptam restitutamque auream nominavit. De cuius spatio atque cultu suffecerit haec rettulisse. Vestibulum eius fuit, in quo colossus CXX pedum staret ipsius effigie; tanta laxitas, ut porticus triplices miliarias haberet; item stagnum maris instar, circumsaepum aedificiis ad urbium speciem; rura insuper, arvis atque vinetis et pascuis silvisque varia, cum multitudine omnis generis pecudum ac ferarum. In ceteris partibus cuncta auro lita, distincta gemmis unionumque conchis erant; caenationes laqueatae tabulis eburneis versatilibus, ut flores, fistulatis, ut unguenta desuper spargerentur; praecipua caenationum rotunda, quae perpetuo diebus ac noctibus vice mundi circumageretur; balineae marinis et albulis fluentes aquis. Eius modi domum cum absolutam dedicaret, hactenus comprobavit, ut se diceret *quasi hominem tandem habitare coepisse*.

Suet. Nero 31.

¹ The emperor Nero who died in 68 A. D

your duty!" and that then the tribune Cornelius Sabinus, who was the other conspirator and faced Gaius, stabbed him in the breast. Others say that Sabinus, after getting rid of the crowd through centurions who were in the plot, asked for the watchword as soldiers do, and that when Gaius gave him "Jupiter," he cried, "So be it," and as Gaius looked around, he split his jawbone with a blow of his sword. As he lay upon the ground and with writhing limbs called out that he still lived, the others dispatched him with thirty wounds; for the general signal was "Strike again."

J. C. ROLFE

An Emperor's Extravagance

There was nothing however in which he⁷ was more ruinously prodigal than in building. He made a palace extending all the way from the Palatine to the Esquiline, which at first he called the House of the Passage, but when it was burned shortly after its completion and rebuilt, the Golden House. Its size and splendor will be sufficiently indicated by the following details. Its vestibule was large enough to contain a colossal statue of the emperor a hundred and twenty feet high; and it was so extensive that it had a triple colonnade a mile long. There was a pond too, like a sea, surrounded with buildings to represent cities, besides tracts of country varied by tilled fields, vineyards, pastures and woods, with great numbers of wild and domestic animals. In the rest of the house all parts were overlaid with gold and adorned with gems and mother-of-pearl. There were dining rooms with fretted ceilings of ivory, whose panels could turn and shower down flowers and were fitted with pipes for sprinkling the guests with perfumes. The main banquet hall was circular and constantly revolved day and night, like the heavens. He had baths supplied with sea water and sulphur water. When the edifice was finished in this style and he dedicated it, he deigned to say nothing more in the way of approval than that he was at last beginning to be housed like a human being.

J. C. ROLFE

PALACE OF DOMITIAN

Tectum augustum, ingens, non centum insigne columnis,
 sed quanta superos caelumque Atlante remisso
 sustentare queant. stupet hoc vicina Tonantis
 regia, teque pari laetantur sede locatum
 numina. nec magnum properes escendere caelum:
 tanta patet moles effusaeque impetus aulae
 liberior campo multumque amplexus operti
 aetheros et tantum domino minor; ille penatis
 implet et ingenti genio iuvat. aemulus illic
 mons Libys Iliacusque nitet, . . . multa Syene
 et Chios et glaucae certantia Doridi saxa
 Lunaque portandis tantum suffecta columnis.
 longa supra species: fessis vix culmina prenas
 visibus auratique putes laquearia caeli.

Stat. Silv. iv. 2, 18-31.

HOUSES OF THE WEALTHY

"Ἔστι δ' οὖν τοῦ Λουκούλλου βίου, καθάπερ ἀρχαίας κωμῳδίας, ἀναγνῶναι τὰ μὲν πρῶτα πολιτείας καὶ στρατηγίας, τὰ δ' ὕστερα πότους καὶ δεῖπνα καὶ μονονουχὶ κώμους καὶ λαμπάδας καὶ παιδιὰν ἅπασαν. Εἰς παιδιὰν γὰρ ἔγωγε τίθεμαι καὶ οἰκοδομὰς πολυτελεῖς καὶ κατασκευὰς περιπάτων καὶ λουτρῶν καὶ ἔτι μᾶλλον γραφὰς καὶ ἀνδριάντας καὶ τὴν περὶ ταύτας τὰς τέχνας σπουδὴν, ἃς ἐκεῖνος συνῆγε μεγάλοις ἀναλώμασιν, εἰς ταῦτα τῷ πλούτῳ ῥύδην καταχρῶμενος ὃν ἡθροΐκει πολὺν καὶ λαμπρὸν ἀπὸ τῶν στρατειῶν, ὅπου καὶ νῦν, ἐπίδοσιν τοιαύτην τῆς τρυφῆς ἐχούσης, οἱ Λουκουλλιανοὶ κῆποι τῶν βασιλικῶν ἐν τοῖς πολυτελεστάτοις ἀριθμοῦνται.

Plut. Lucull. xxxix.

¹ Domitian became emperor in 81 A. D.

² Lucullus was a prominent general, politician, and patron of art at Rome in the closing century of the Republic. This passage is quoted as being typical of others in which the houses of the wealthy are described. The magnificent gardens in connection with the houses deserve mention, especially so in the case of those of Lucullus and Sallust. Both of these lay in the region of what is now the Pincian Hill.

A Poet Glorifies the Reigning Emperor¹

Noble is the hall and spacious, not glorified with a hundred columns, but with so many as might bear up the gods in Heaven, were Atlas discharged. The neighboring palace of the Thunderer is amazed at thine. The gods rejoice that thou hast thy home in as fair a seat as their own. Hasten not to ascend to the great sky. So spacious is the pile; more enlarged than the plain is the career of thy vast hall, clasping and closing within it wide space of sky, unsurpassed save by its lord. He fills the place; and his mighty presence makes its delight. There, as in rivalry, gleams the marble of Libya and of Ilium; resting upon syenite are slabs of Chian and blocks of sea-grey stone: and Luna is there, pressed into the service only to support the columns. So high is the vault above, the weary sight can scarce strain to the roof: you might think it the ceiling of the golden heavens.

D. A. SLATER

The Home of a Roman Millionaire

And it is true that in the life of Lucullus,² as in an ancient comedy, one reads in the first part of political measures and military commands, and in the latter part of drinking bouts, and banquets, and what might pass for revel-routs, and torch-races, and all manner of frivolity. For I must count as frivolity his costly edifices, his ambulatories, and baths, and still more his paintings and statues (not to speak of his devotion to these arts), which he collected at enormous outlays, pouring out into such channels the vast and splendid wealth which he accumulated from his campaigns. Even now, when luxury has increased so much, the gardens of Lucullus are counted among the most costly of the imperial gardens.

BERNADOTTE PERRIN

Σπουδῆς δ' ἄξια καὶ λόγου τὰ περὶ τὴν τῶν βιβλίων κατασκευήν. Καὶ γὰρ πολλὰ καὶ γεγραμμένα καλῶς συνήγεν, ἥ τε χρῆσις ἦν φιλοτιμότερα τῆς κτήσεως, ἀνειμένων πᾶσι τῶν βιβλιοθηκῶν, καὶ τῶν περὶ αὐτὰς περιπάτων καὶ σχολαστηρίων ἀκωλύτως ὑποδεχομένων τοὺς Ἑλλήνας ὥσπερ εἰς Μουσῶν τι καταγώγιον ἐκείσε φοιτῶντας καὶ συνδιημερεύοντας ἀλλήλοις, ἀπὸ τῶν ἄλλων χρειῶν ἀσμένως ἀποτρέχοντας. Πολλάκις δὲ καὶ συνεσχόλαζεν αὐτὸς ἐμβάλλων εἰς τοὺς περιπάτους τοῖς φιλολόγοις καὶ τοῖς πολιτικοῖς συνέπραττεν ὅτου δέοντο· καὶ ὅλως ἐστία καὶ πρυτανεῖον Ἑλληνικὸν ὁ οἶκος ἦν αὐτοῦ τοῖς ἀφικνουμένοις εἰς Ῥώμην.

Plut. Lucull. xlii.

THE PRAETORIAN CAMP

Ut primum caedem Pertinacis intellexit, propere ad exercitum contendit. Cumque ad portas munimenti accessisset, petere coepit a militibus Romanum imperium. Hic vero res turpissima, atque indignissima nomine urbis accidit. Roma enim, una cum toto suo imperio, quasi in foro aut mercatu venalis proposita est: eamque vendebant ii, qui imperatorem suum occiderant. Empturiebant autem Sulpicianus et Iulianus, contra licentes invicem, ille intus, hic foris; atque paulatim eo ventum est, ut singulis militibus, vicena sestertia licentes promitterent. Erant enim, qui utrique renuntiarent, dicerentque Iuliano: "Sulpicianus tantum nobis dabit; quid tu adiciis?" Itemque Sulpiciano: "Iulianus nobis tantum promittit; quid tu praeterea polliceris?" Potior autem fuisset Sulpicianus, (quippe intra castra, et praefectus urbis erat, priorque vicena sestertia promiserat) nisi Iulianus non sensim amplius, sed simul quinis millibus nummum eundem superasset, eamque summam, magna voce clamitans, manibus simul ostendisset. Tanta enim accessione man-

¹Under Tiberius, the imperial guard known as the praetorians was given permanent barracks at Rome. From this time their power continued to grow until it reached the point where no one could be declared emperor without the sanction of the soldiers. The passage quoted above cites a case which the Romans remembered ever after with humiliation. In 193 A. D., after the emperor Pertinax had been killed by the soldiers, a most disgraceful scene takes place in the camp: Sulpicianus, the city prefect, and Didius Julianus, an ex-senator, vie with each other in bidding for the vacant throne.

²A denarius was about sixteen cents.

A Wealthy Man Opens His Library to the Public

But what he did in the establishment of a library deserves warm praise. He got together many books, and they were well written, and his use of them was more honorable to him than his acquisition of them. His libraries were thrown open to all, and the cloisters surrounding them and the study-rooms were accessible without restriction to the Greeks who constantly repaired thither as to an hostelry of the Muses, and spent the day with one another, in glad escape from their other occupations. Lucullus himself also often spent his leisure hours there with them, walking about in the cloisters with their scholars, and he would assist their statesmen in whatever they desired. And in general his house was a home and prytaneium for the Greeks who came to Rome.

BERNADOTTE PERRIN

Rome is Sold to the Highest Bidder¹

He, accordingly, on hearing of the death of Pertinax, hastily made his way to the camp, and standing near the gates of the fort made offers to the soldiers in regard to the Roman throne. Then ensued a most disgraceful affair and one unworthy of Rome. For just as is done in some market and auction room, both the city and the whole empire were bid off. The sellers were the people who had killed their emperor, and the would-be buyers were Sulpicianus and Julianus, who vied to outbid each other, one from within, the other from without. By their increases they speedily reached the sum of five thousand denarii² per man. Some of the guard kept reporting and saying to Julianus: "Sulpicianus is willing to give so much; now what will you add?" And again to Sulpicianus: "Julianus offers so much; how much more do you make it?" Sulpicianus would have won the day, since he was inside and was prefect of the city and was the first to say five thousand, had not Julianus raised his bid, and no longer by small degree but by twelve hundred and fifty denarii at once, which he offered with a great shout, indicating the amount likewise on his fingers. Captivated by the

cipati milites, metuentesque ne Sulpicianus caedem aliquando Pertinacis ulcisceretur, quod Iulianus aiebat fore; hunc recipiunt, et imperatorem designant.

Dio Cass. lxxiii. 11 (Latin Version by Sturz, Vol. iv.)

THE PRISON

Postquam, ut dixi, senatus in Catonis sententiam discessit, consul optimum factu ratus, noctem, quae instabat, antecapere, ne quid eo spatio novaretur, triumviros quae supplicium postulabat parare iubet; ipse, praesidiis dispositis, Lentulum in carcerem deducit; idem fit ceteris per praetores. Est in carcere locus, quod Tullianum adpellatur, ubi paululum ascenderis ad laevam, circiter duodecim pedes humi depressus. Eum muniunt undique parietes atque insuper camera lapideis fornicibus iuncta, sed inculta, tenebris, odore foeda atque terribilis eius facies est. In eum locum postquam demissus est Lentulus, vindices rerum capitalium, quibus praeceptum erat, laqueo gulam fregere. Ita ille patricius ex gente clarissima Corneliorum, qui consulare imperium Romae habuerat, dignum moribus factisque suis exitium vitae invenit. De Cethego, Statilio, Gabinio, Cepario eodem modo supplicium sumptum est.

Sall. Cat. lv.

Ingenti incremento rebus auctis cum in tanta multitudine hominum, discrimine recte an perperam facti confuso, facinora clandestina fierent, carcer ad terrorem incrementis audaciae media urbe imminens foro aedificatur.

Liv. i. 33, 8.

¹ The Romans did not confine wrongdoers as a punishment but made use of their prison as a place of detention until the trial, or as a place for execution. This prison (built in the time of Ancus Martius) was situated near the Comitium and consisted of upper rooms and a frightful dungeon underneath called the Tullianum, in which countless prisoners met their death, among others Jugurtha and the Gallic chief, Vercingetorix, who so bravely defied Julius Caesar during the latter's closing campaign in Gaul. The above passage is famous because of the importance attached to the story of Catiline's conspiracy in 63 B. C. and the execution of its leaders. The triumvirs (tresviri capitales) were minor magistrates who had charge of prisons and executions.

difference and at the same time through fear that Sulpicianus might avenge Pertinax (an idea that Julianus put into their heads) they received the highest bidder inside and designated him emperor.

H. B. FOSTER

Some Famous Revolutionists are Executed¹

After the senate had adopted the recommendation of Cato, as I have said, the consul thought it best to forestall any new movement during the approaching night. He therefore ordered the triumvirs to make the necessary preparations for the execution. After setting guards, he personally led Lentulus to the dungeon, while the praetors performed the same office for the others.

In the prison, when you have gone up a little way towards the left, there is a place called the Tullianum, about twelve feet below the surface of the ground. It is enclosed on all sides by walls, and above it is a chamber with a vaulted roof of stone. Neglect, darkness, and stench make it hideous and fearsome to behold. Into this place Lentulus was let down, and then the executioners carried out their orders and strangled him. Thus that patrician, of the illustrious stock of the Cornelii, who had held consular authority at Rome, ended his life in a manner befitting his character and his crimes. Cethegus, Statilius, Gabinius, and Caeparius suffered the same punishment.

J. C. ROLFE

Rome Feels the Need of a Prison

While these enormous additions to the commonwealth had been effected, it was found that in so great a multitude the distinction between right and wrong had become obscured, and crimes were being secretly committed. Accordingly, to overawe men's growing lawlessness, a prison was built in the midst of the city, above the Forum.

B. O. FOSTER

Quibusdam custodiae traditis non modo studendi solacium ademptum, sed etiam sermonis et conloqui usus. Citati ad causam dicendam partim se domi vulneraverunt certi damnationis et ad vexationem ignominiamque vitandam, partim in media curia venenum hauserunt; et tamen conligatis vulneribus ac semianimes palpitantesque adhuc in carcerem rapti. Nemo punitorum non in Gemonias abiectus uncoque tractus, viginti uno die abiecti tractique, inter eos feminae et pueri.

Suet. Tib. 61.

Vitellium infestis mucronibus coactum modo erigere os et offerre contumeliis, nunc cadentes statuas suas, plerumque rostra aut Gálbae occisi locum contueri, postremo ad Gemonias, ubi corpus Flavii Sabini iacuerat, propulere. Una vox non degeneris animi excepta, cum tribuno insultanti se tamen imperatorem eius fuisse respondit; ac deinde ingestis vulneribus concidit. Et vulgus eadem pravitare insectabatur interfectum, qua foverat viventem.

Tac. Hist. iii. 85.

ROADS

VIA APPIA

Ausoniae maxima fama viae.

Mart. ix. 101, 2.

Appia longarum regina viarum.

Stat. Silv. ii 2, 12.

² An account of the persecution under the emperor Tiberius. It was the custom to expose the bodies of those executed within the prison upon the Gemonian Stairs just outside.

³ Emperor in 69 A. D. who fell before the advance of Vespasian.

⁴ Another emperor who reigned in 68-69 A. D. He was killed by a mob in the Forum.

⁵ Brother of Vespasian, and prefect of the city.

⁶ The Via Appia was built by Appius Claudius in 312 B. C. It ran as far as Capua at first, leaving the city towards the south at the Porta Capena. It was later extended to Brundisium.

How an Emperor's Victims are Disposed of²

Some of those who were consigned to prison were denied not only the consolation of reading, but even the privilege of conversing and talking together. Of those who were cited to plead their causes, some opened their veins at home, feeling sure of being condemned and wishing to avoid annoyance and humiliation, while others drank poison in full view of the senate; yet the wounds of the former were bandaged and they were hurried half-dead, but still quivering to the prison. Everyone of those who were executed was thrown out upon the Stairs of Mourning and dragged to the Tiber with hooks, as many as twenty being so treated in a single day, including women and children.

J. C. ROLFE

A Well-deserved Fate

Vitellius,³ compelled by threatening swords, first to raise his face and offer it to insulting blows, then to behold his own statues falling around him, and more than once to look at the Rostra and the spot where Galba⁴ was slain, was then driven along until they reached the Gemoniae, the place where the corpse of Flavius Sabinus⁵ had lain. One speech was heard from him showing a spirit not utterly degraded, when to the insults of a tribune, he answered, "Yet I was your Emperor." Then he fell under a shower of blows, and the mob reviled the dead man with the same heartlessness with which they had flattered him when he was alive.

ALFRED CHURCH AND WILLIAM BRODRIBB

The Appian Way

The most celebrated of Italian roads.⁶

Appia, the queen of the long highways.



Photograph by Katharine Allen

THE APPIAN WAY WHERE IT ENTERS TERRACINA

Donec Troius ignis et renatae
Tarpeius pater intonabit aulæ,
haec donec via te regente terras
annosa magis Appia senescat.

Stat. Silv. iv. 3. 160-163.

"Ἔστι δὲ ἡ Ἀππία ὁδὸς ἡμερῶν πέντε εὐζώνῳ ἀνδρὶ ἐκ
Ῥώμης γὰρ αὐτὴ ἐς Καπύην διήκει. εὖρος δὲ ἐστὶ τῆς ὁδοῦ
ταύτης ὅσον ἀμάξας δύο ἀντίαι ἰέναι ἀλλήλαις, καὶ ἔστιν
ἀξιοθέατος πάντων μάλιστα. τὸν γὰρ λίθον ἅπαντα, μυλίτην
τε ὄντα καὶ φύσει σκληρόν, ἐκ χώρας ἄλλης μακρὰν οὔσης
τεμὼν Ἀππίος ἐνταῦθα ἐκόμισε. ταύτης γὰρ δὴ τῆς γῆς οὐδαμῇ

¹ Jupiter.

² The emperor Domitian.

³ Procopius writes in the sixth century A. D.



SCENE NEAR THE APPIAN WAY NOT FAR FROM ROME

The Time-worn Appian Way

As long as the altar-fire of Troy endures and the Tarpeian Sire¹ still thunders in his re-born temple: aye, until this road comes to be older than the time-worn Appian and sees thee² still sovereign over all the world.

D. A. SLATER

The Appian Road Described³

Now the Appian Way is in length a journey of five days for an unencumbered traveler; for it extends from Rome to Capua. And the breadth of this road is such that two wagons going in opposite directions can pass each other, and it is one of the noteworthy sights of the world. For all the stone, which is mill-stone and hard by nature, Appius quarried in another place far away and brought there: for it is not found anywhere in this district. And after working these stones until they were smooth and flat, and cutting them to a polygonal shape he fastened

πέφυκε. λείους δὲ τοὺς λίθους καὶ ὀμαλοὺς ἐργασάμενος ἐγγωνίους τε τῇ ἐντομῇ πεποιημένος, ἐς ἀλλήλους ξυνέδησεν, οὔτε χάλικα ἐντὸς οὔτε τι ἄλλο ἐμβεβλημένος, οἱ δὲ ἀλλήλοις οὕτω τε ἀσφαλῶς συνδέονται καὶ μεμύκασιν, ὥστε ὅτι δὴ οὐκ εἰσὶν ἡρμοσμένοι, ἀλλ' ἐμπεφύκασιν ἀλλήλοις, δόξαν τοῖς ὀρώσι παρέχονται. καὶ χρόνου τριβέντος συχνοῦ δὴ οὕτως ἀμάξαις τε πολλαῖς καὶ ζώοις ἅπασι διαβατοὶ γινόμενοι ἐς ἡμέραν ἐκάστην οὔτε τῆς ἀρμονίας παντάπασι διακέκρινται οὔτε τινὶ αὐτῶν διαφθαρῆναι ἢ μείονι γίνεσθαι ξυνέπεσεν, οὐ μὴν οὐδὲ τῆς ἀμαρυγῆς τι ἀποβαλέσθαι. τὰ μὲν οὖν τῆς Ἀππίας ὁδοῦ τοιαῦτά ἐστι.

Procop. v. 14, 6-11.

Αὐτὸς δ' ἐς Ἑφεσον καταβὰς διέπλευσεν ἐς τὴν Ἰταλίαν καὶ ἐς Ῥώμην ἡπείγετο, διαφεῖς ἐν Βρεντεσίῳ τὸν στρατὸν ἐς τὰ οἰκεία. ἐφ' ὅτῳ μάλιστα ὡς δημοτικῶ τοὺς Ῥωμαίους ἐξέπληξεν. καὶ αὐτῷ προσιόντι ἀπήντων κατὰ μέρος, πορρωτάτῳ μὲν οἱ νέοι, ἐξῆς δὲ ὡς ἐδύναντο καθ' ἡλικίαν ἕκαστοι, καὶ ἐπὶ πᾶσιν ἡ βουλὴ θαυμάζουσα τῶν γεγονότων. οὐ γάρ πώ τις ἐχθρόν τηλικούτον ἐλὼν τοσάδε ὁμοῦ καὶ μέγιστα ἔθνη προσειλήφει, καὶ τὴν Ῥωμαίων ἀρχὴν ἐπὶ τὸν Εὐφράτην ὠρίκει.

App. B. M. xii. 116.

Ad urbem ita veni, ut nemo ullius ordinis homo nomenclatori notus fuerit, qui mihi obviam non venerit, praeter eos inimicos, quibus id ipsum, se inimicos esse, non liceret aut dissimulare aut negare. Cum venissem ad portam Capenam, gradus templorum ab infima plebe completi erant. A qua plausu maximo cum esset mihi gratulatio significata, similis et frequentia et plausus me usque ad Capitolium celebravit, in foroque et in ipso Capitolio miranda multitudo fuit.

Cic. ad Att. iv. 1.

⁴ Pompey the Great who, in 62 B. C., returned from the East after having brought the Mithridatic War to a successful conclusion.

⁵ Cicero was exiled from Rome in 58 B. C. by reason of a charge based upon his action in putting Roman citizens to death in connection with the conspiracy of Catiline in 63 B. C. He was recalled the next year, however, through the efforts of his friends, and after travelling from Brundisium along the Appian Way, entered Rome amid scenes of rejoicing.

them together without putting concrete or anything else between them. And they were fastened together so securely and the joints were so firmly closed, that they give the appearance, when one looks at them, not of being fitted together, but of having grown together. And after the passage of so long a time, and after being traversed by many wagons and all kinds of animals every day, they have neither separated at all at the joints, nor has anyone of the stones been worn out or reduced in thickness,—nay they have not even lost any of their polish. Such, then, is the Appian Way.

H. B. DEWING

The Victorious Pompey Returns to Rome

Then he⁴ marched to Ephesus, embarked for Italy, and hastened to Rome, having dismissed his soldiers at Brundisium to their homes, a democratic action which greatly surprised the Romans. As he approached the city, he was met by successive processions, first of youths, farthest from the city, then bands of men of different ages came out as far as they severally could walk; last of all came the Senate, which was lost in wonder at his exploits, for no one had ever before vanquished so powerful an enemy, and at the same time brought so many great nations under subjection and extended the Roman rule to the Euphrates.

HORACE WHITE

A Popular Politician Returns from Exile

When I⁵ came near the city, there was not a soul of any class known to my attendant, who did not come to meet me, except those enemies who could neither hide nor deny their enmity. When I reached the Capenan Gate, the steps of the temple were thronged with the populace. Their joy was exhibited in loud applause: a similar crowd accompanied me with their like applause to the Capitol, and in the Forum and on the very Capitol there was an extraordinary gathering.

E. O. WINSTEDT

Capena grandi porta qua pluit gutta
 Phrygiumque Matris Almo qua lavat ferrum,
 Horatiorum qua viret sacer campus
 et qua pusilli fervet Herculis fanum,
 Faustine, plena Bassus ibat in raeda,
 omnes beati copias trahens ruris.
 illic videres frutice nobili caules
 et utrumque porrum sessilesque lactucas
 pigroque ventri non inutiles betas,
 illic coronam pinguibus gravem turdis
 leporemque laesum Gallici canis dente
 nondumque victa lacteum faba porcum.
 nec feriatus ibat ante carrucam,
 sed tuta faeno cursor ova portabat.
 urbem petebat Bassus? immo rus ibat.

Mart. iii. 47.

VIA FLAMINIA⁶

Romae ad primum nuntium cladis eius cum ingenti terrore ac tumultu concursus in forum populi est factum. Matronae vagae per vias, quae repens clades adlata quaeve fortuna exercitus esset, obvios percunctantur. Et cum frequentis contionis modo turba in comitium et curiam versa magistratus vocaret, tandem haud multo ante solis occasum M. Pomponius praetor "Pugna" inquit "magna victi sumus." Et quamquam nihil certius ex eo auditum est, tamen alius ab alio impleti rumoribus domos referunt consulem cum magna parte copiarum caesum, superesse paucos aut fuga passim per Etruriam sparsos aut captos ab hoste. Quot casus exercitus victi fuerant, tot in curas distracti animi eorum erant, quorum propinqui sub C.

⁶ The Flaminian road was built in 220 B. C. It ran northeast to Ariminum passing in later days through the Porta Flaminia. The first part of it (from the Capitol to the Portico of Agrippa) was called Via Lata. This street is now marked by the modern Corso. For a good story in connection with an incident in the Gothic invasion, see Procop. B. G. vi. 5, 5ff.

⁷ Above the Capenan Gate (through which the Appian Way led) was an aqueduct.

⁸ A small branch of the Tiber.

⁹ Cybele.

¹⁰ The so-called site of the legendary contest between the Horatii and Curiatii in the 7th century. (Liv. i. 24 ff.)

¹¹ The defeat of the Romans in 217 B. C. at Lake Trasimenum.

Living in the Country Does Not Always Mean Fresh Eggs and Vegetables

Where the Capene Gate drips⁷ with heavy drops, and where Almo⁸ washes the Phrygian Mother's⁹ knife, where the plain, hallowed by the Horatii,¹⁰ is green, and where the temple of the little Hercules is thronged, Bassus was riding, Faustinus, in a traveling carriage crammed full, dragging with him all the abundance of the rich country. There might you see cabbages with noble heads, and each kind of leek, and squat lettuces, and beets not unserviceable to a sluggish stomach; there a hoop heavy with fat field-fares, and a hare that had been wounded by the fang of a Gallic hound, and a sucking-pig too young to munch beans. Nor was the runner taking holiday: he went before the vehicle carrying eggs protected by straw. Was Bassus making for the city? On the contrary: he was going into the country.

WALTER C. A. KER

Tragic News by the Flaminian Way

As soon as the first news of this disaster¹¹ arrived at Rome, the people in great terror and tumult crowded together into the Forum. The matrons, running up and down the streets, asked every one who came in their way what sudden calamity was said to have happened; in what state was the army. At length, after a crowd, not less numerous than that of a full assembly of the people, had collected in the comitium and about the senate-house, calling on the magistrates for information, a little before sunset, Marcus Pomponius, the praetor, told them, "We have been defeated in a great battle." Though nothing more particular was heard from him, yet the people, catching up rumors one from another, returned to their houses with accounts that "the consul was slain, together with a great part of his army; that few survived, and that these were either dispersed through Etruria, or taken by the enemy." Every kind of misfortune which had ever befallen vanquished troops was now pictured in the anxious minds of those whose relations had served under the con-

Flaminio consule meruerant, ignorantium, quae cuiusque suorum fortuna esset; nec quisquam satis certum habet, quid aut speret aut timeat. Postero ac deinceps aliquot diebus ad portas maior prope mulierum quam virorum multitudo stetit aut suorum aliquem aut nuntios de iis operiens, circumfundebanturque obviis sciscitantes neque avelli, utique ab notis, priusquam ordine omnia inquisissent, poterant. Inde varios vultus digredientium ab nuntiis cerneret, ut cuique laeta aut tristia nuntiabantur, gratulantisque aut consolantis redeuntibus domos circumfusus. Feminarum praecipue et gaudia insignia erant et luctus. Unam in ipsa porta sospiti filio repente oblatam in complexu eius expirasse ferunt; alteram, cui mors fili falso nuntiata erat, maestam sedentem domi ad primum conspectum redeuntis (fili) gaudio nimio exanimatam. Senatum praetores per dies aliquot ab orto usque ad occidentem solem in curia retinent consultantes, quonam duce aut quibus copiis resisti victoribus Poenis posset.

Liv. xxii. 7, 6-14.

Quisquis Flaminiam teris, viator,
noli nobile praeterire marmor.
urbis deliciae salesque Nili,
ars et gratia, lusus et voluptas,
Romani decus et dolor theatri
atque omnes Veneres Cupidinesque
hoc sunt condita, quo Paris, sepulcro.

Mart. xi. 13.

¹ A popular actor in the time of Domitian.

sul Caius Flaminius, having no positive information on which they could either hope or fear. During the next, and several succeeding days, a multitude, composed of rather more women than men, stood round the gates watching for the arrival either of their friends or of some who might give intelligence concerning them; and whenever any person came up, they crowded about him with eager inquiries; nor could they be prevailed on to retire, especially from such as were of their acquaintance, until they had examined minutely into every particular. Then, when they did separate from their informants, their countenances expressed various emotions, according as the intelligence which each received was pleasing or unfavorable; and, numbers surrounding them, offering either congratulations or comfort, they returned to their homes. Among the women, particularly, the effects both of joy and grief were very conspicuous: one, as we are told, meeting unexpectedly at the very gate her son returning safe, expired at the sight of him: another, who sat in her house, overwhelmed with grief in consequence of a false report of her son's death, on seeing that son returning, died immediately, through excess of joy. The prae-tors during several days kept the senate assembled in their house, from the rising to the setting of the sun, deliberating by what commander, or with what forces, opposition could be made to the victorious Carthaginians.

GEORGE BAKER

A Popular Actor Dies

Whoever thou art, traveler, that treadest the Flaminian Way—pass not unheeded this noble tomb. The delight of the city, the wit of the Nile, the art and grace, the sportiveness and joy, the glory and grief of the Roman theatre, and all its Venuses and Cupids lie buried in this tomb with Paris.¹

Translation from the BOHN LIBRARY

Felices, quibus urna dedit spectare coruscum
 solibus Arctois sideribusque ducem.
 quando erit ille dies, quo campus et arbor et omnis
 lucebit Latia culta fenestra nuru?
 quando morae dulces longusque a Caesare pulvis
 totaque Flaminia Roma videnda via?
 quando eques et picti tunica Nilotide Mauri
 ibitis, et populi vox erit una "venit"?

Mart. x. 6.



Photograph by Frank Gallup

ON THE FLAMINIAN WAY

² Ode on the arrival of the emperor Trajan from a northern campaign.

³ The Via Latina branched off from the Appian Way to the east about half a mile south of the Porta Capena. Later, it passed through the Aurelian wall by the Porta Latina.

A Regal Pageant

Happy are they whom Fortune has permitted to behold the leader beaming with the rays of northern suns and constellations! When will the day come on which the fields, and the trees, and every window shall shine resplendent, adorned by the ladies of Rome? When shall be witnessed the delightful halts on the roads, the distant clouds of dust telling of Caesar's approach and the spectacle of all Rome assembled on the Flaminian Way? When will ye, Knights, and ye Moors clad in rich Egyptian tunics, go forth to meet him? And when will the unanimous voice of the people exclaim, "He comes!"?²

Translation from the BOHN LIBRARY



Photograph by Katharine Allen

PORTA LATINA

VIA LATINA³

Clivosae veheris dum per monumenta Latinae.

Juv. v. 55.

While you are borne along between the tombs on the steep Latin way.

VIA NOMENTANA¹

Via Nomentana, cui tum Ficulensi nomen fuit, profecti castra in monte Sacro locavere modestiam patrum suorum nihil violando imitati. Secuta exercitum plebs nullo, qui per aetatem ire posset, retractante. Prosecuntur coniuges liberique, cuinam se relinquerent in ea urbe, in qua nec pudicitia nec libertas sancta esset, miserabiliter rogitantes.

Cum vasta Romae omnia insueta solitudo fecisset, in foro praeter paucos seniorum nemo esset, vocatis utique in senatum patribus desertum apparuisset forum, plures iam quam Horatius ac Valerius vociferabantur: "Quid expectabitis, patres conscripti? Si decemviri finem pertinaciae non faciunt, ruere ac deflagrare omnia passuri estis? Quod autem istud imperium est, decemviri, quod amplexi tenetis? Tectis ac parietibus iura dicturi estis? Atqui aut plebs non est habenda, aut habendi sunt tribuni plebis.

Liv. iii. 52, 3-8.



SHOP ON THE VIA NOMENTANA NOT FAR FROM ROME

¹ The Via Nomentana ran to Nomentum in the territory of the Sabines. It began at the Porta Collina, passing later through the Aurelian wall by the Porta Nomentana.

² The date of the secession of the plebeians in an effort to obtain from the patricians the election of tribunes to safe-guard their rights is uncertain, but was probably not far from 493 B. C.

³ The Mons Sacer was a hill about two and one-half miles from Rome.

How the Common People of Rome Finally Obtained Their Tribunes²

Marching along the Nomentan road, then called Ficulan, they encamped on the Sacred Mount,³ imitating the moderation of their fathers in refraining from every act of violence. The army was followed by the commons,—not one, whose age would permit him, refusing to go. Their wives and children attended their steps, asking in melancholy accents, to whose care they were to be left in such a city where neither chastity nor liberty were safe? So general a desertion, beyond what was ever known, left every part of the city void, not a creature being even seen in the Forum, except a few very old men, when the senators were called into their house. Thus the Forum appearing entirely forsaken, many others with Horatius and Valerius began to exclaim: “Conscript fathers! How long will ye delay? If the decemvirs will not desist from their obstinacy, will ye suffer everything to sink into ruin? And ye, decemvirs, what is this power which ye so positively refuse to part with? Do ye intend to administer justice to bare walls and empty houses? Either we must lose the commons or they must have their tribunes.”

GEORGE BAKER

VIA SALARIA

Sed revocato rursus impetu, aliquid secretioris latebrae ad colligendum animum desideravit, et offerente Phaonte liberto suburbanum suum inter Salariam et Nomentanam viam circa quartum miliarium, ut erat nudo pede atque tunicatus, paenulam obsoleti coloris superinduit, adoper-toque capite et ante faciem optento sudario equum in-scendit, quattuor solis comitantibus, inter quos et Sporus erat. Statimque tremore terrae et fulgure adverso pave-factus, audiit e proximis castris clamorem militum et sibi adversa et Galbae prospera ominantium, etiam ex obviis viatoribus quendam dicentem: *Hi Neronem persequuntur*, alium sciscitantem: *Ecquid in urbe novi de Nerone?* Equo autem ex odore abiecti in via cadaveris consternato, de-lecta facie agnitus est a quodam missicio praetoriano et salutatus. Ut ad deverticulum ventum est, dimissis equis, inter fruticeta ac vepres per harundineti semitam aegre nec nisi strata sub pedibus veste ad aversum villae parie-tem evasit. Ibi hortante eodem Phaonte, ut interim in specum egestae harenae concederet, negavit *se vivum sub terram iturum*, ac parumper commoratus, dum clandestinus ad villam introitus pararetur, aquam ex subiecta lacuna poturus manu hausit et *Haec est*, inquit, *Neronis decocta!* dein, divolsa sentibus paenula, traiectos surculos rasis. Atque ita quadripes per angustias effossae cavernae re-ceptus in proximam cellam, decubuit super lectum modica culcita, vetere pallio strato, instructum; fameque et iterum siti interpellante, panem quidem sordidum oblatum as-ternatus est, aquae autem tepidae aliquantum bibit.

¹ The emperor Nero, with whose death in 68 A.D., in a villa not far from Rome, close to the Salarian Road, this passage is concerned. For dramatic accounts of scenes at the Salarian Gate, see Procop. B. G. v. 18, 19-29; 29-33; 22, 1-11; vi. 1, 11-20.

² The Via Salaria led to the country of the Sabines. It began at the Porta Collina in Republican times, passing through the Porta Salaria of Aurelian. The old course of the road as distinguished from a later one is now marked by the modern Via di Porta Pinciana.

The Emperor Nero Meets His Death

Changing his purpose again, he¹ sought for some retired place, where he could hide and collect his thoughts; and when his freedman Phaon offered his villa in the suburbs between the Via Nomentana and the Via Salaria² near the fourth mile stone, just as he was, barefooted and in his tunic, he put on a faded cloak, covered his head, and holding a handkerchief before his face, mounted a horse with only four attendants, one of whom was Sporus. At once he was startled by a shock of earthquake and a flash of lightning full in his face, and he heard the shouts of the soldiers from the camp hard by, as they prophesied destruction for him and success for Galba. He also heard one of the wayfarers whom he met say: "These men are after Nero," and another ask "Is there anything new in the city about Nero?" Then his horse took flight at the smell of a corpse which had been thrown out into the road, his face was exposed, and a retired soldier of the guard recognized and saluted him. When they came to a by-path leading to the villa, they turned the horses loose, and he made his way amid bushes and brambles and along a path through a thicket of reeds to the back wall of the house, with great difficulty and only when a robe was thrown down for him to walk upon. Here the aforesaid Phaon urged him to hide for a time in a pit, from which sand had been dug, but he declared he would not go under ground while still alive, and after waiting for awhile until a secret entrance into the villa could be made, he scooped up in his hand some water to drink from a pool close by, saying: "This is Nero's distilled water." Then, as his cloak had been torn by the thorns, he pulled out the twigs which had pierced it, and crawling on all fours through a narrow passage that had been dug, he entered the villa and lay down in the first room he came to, on a couch with a common mattress, over which an old cloak had been thrown. Though suffering from hunger and renewed thirst, he refused some coarse bread which was offered him, but drank a little lukewarm water.

Tunc uno quoque hinc inde instante ut quam primum se impendentibus contumeliis eriperet, scrobem coram fieri imperavit, dimensus ad corporis sui modulum, componique simul, si qua invenirentur, frusta marmoris, et aquam simul ac ligna conferri curando mox cadaveri, flens ad singula atque identidem dictitans: *Qualis artifex pereo!*

Inter moras perlatos a cursore Phaonti codicillos praeripuit legitque, se hostem a senatu iudicatum et quaeri, ut puniatur *more maiorum*, interrogavitque quale id genus esset poenae; et cum comperisset, nudî hominis cervicem inseri furcae, corpus virgis ad necem caedi, conterritus duos pugiones, quos secum extulerat, arripuit, temptataque utriusque acie rursus condidit, causatus *nondum adesse fatalem horam*; ac modo Sporum hortabatur ut lamentari ac plangere inciperet, modo orabat ut se aliquis ad mortem capessendam exemplo iuvaret; interdum segnitiam suam his verbis increpabat: *Vivo deformiter, turpiter*—οὐ πρέπει Νέρωνι, οὐ πρέπει—*νήφειν δεῖ ἐν τοῖς τοιούτοις*—ἄγε ἔγειρε σεαυτόν! Iamque equites appropinquabant, quibus praeceptum erat ut vivum eum adtraherent. Quod ut sensit, trepidanter effatus:

Ἴππων μ' ὠκυπόδων ἀμφὶ κτύπος οὐατα βάλλει—
ferrum iugulo adegit, iuvante Epaphrodito a libellis. Semianimisque adhuc irrumpenti centurioni et paenula ad vulnus adposita in auxilium se venisse simulanti non aliud respondit quam *Sero!* et *Haec est fides!* Atque in ea voce defecit, extantibus rigentibusque oculis usque ad horrorem formidinemque visentium.

Suet. Nero 48-49.

At last, while his companions one and all urged him to save himself as soon as possible from the indignities that threatened him, he bade them dig a grave in his presence, proportioned to the size of his own person, collect any bits of marble that could be found, and at the same time bring water and wood for presently disposing of his body. As each of these things was done, he wept and said again and again: "What an artist the world is losing!"

While he hesitated, a letter was brought to Phaon by one of his couriers. Nero snatching it from his hand read that he had been pronounced a public enemy by the senate, and that they were seeking him to punish him in the ancient fashion; and he asked what manner of punishment that was. When he learned that the criminal was stripped, fastened by the neck in a fork and then beaten to death with rods, in mortal terror he seized two daggers which he had brought with him, and then, after trying the point of each, put them up again, pleading that the fatal hour had not yet come. Now he would beg Sporus to begin to lament and wail, and now entreat someone to help him take his life by setting him the example; anon he reproached himself for his cowardice in such words as these: "To live is a scandal and a shame—this does not become Nero, does not become him—one should be resolute at such times—come, rouse thyself!" And now the horsemen were at hand who had orders to take him off alive. When he heard them he quavered: "Hark, now strike on my ear the trampling of swift-footed coursers!" and drove a dagger into his throat, aided by Epaphroditus, his private secretary. He was all but dead when a centurion rushed in, and as he placed a cloak to the wound, pretending that he had come to aid him, Nero merely gasped: "Too late!" and "This is fidelity!" With these words he was gone, his eyes so set and starting from their sockets that all who saw them shuddered with horror.

J. C. ROLFE

Praestabat castas humilis fortuna Latinas
quondam, nec vitiis contingi parva sinebant
tectā, labor somnique breves et vellere Tusco
vexatae duraeque manus ac proximus urbi
Hannibal et stantes Collina turre mariti.

Juv. vi. 287-291.

Ἡ δὲ τὴν παρθενίαν κατασχύνασα ζῶσα κατορύττεται παρὰ τὴν Κολλίνην λεγομένην πύλην· ἐν ᾗ τις ἔστιν ἐντὸς τῆς πόλεως ὀφρὺς γεώδης παρατείνουσα πόρρω· καλεῖται δὲ χῶμα διαλέκτῳ τῇ Λατίνων. ἐνταῦθα κατασκευάζεται κατάγειος οἶκος οὐ μέγας ἔχων ἄνωθεν κατάβασιν. κεῖται δὲ ἐν αὐτῷ κλίνη τε ὑπεστρωμένη καὶ λύχνος καί ὀμενος, ἀπαρχαί τε τῶν πρὸς τὸ ζῆν ἀναγκαίων βραχεῖαι τινες, οἷον ἄρτος, ὕδωρ ἐν ἀγγείῳ, γάλα, ἔλαιον, ὥσπερ ἀφοσιουμένων τὸ μὴ λιμῷ διαφθείρειν σῶμα ταῖς μεγίσταις καθιερωμένον ἀγιστείαις. αὐτὴν δὲ τὴν κολαζομένην εἰς φορεῖον ἐνθήμενοι καὶ καταστεγάσαντες ἔξωθεν καὶ καταλαβόντες ἱμάσιν, ὥς μηδὲ φωνὴν ἐξάκουστον γενέσθαι, κομίζουσι δι' ἀγορᾶς. ἐξίστανται δὲ πάντες σιωπῇ καὶ παραπέμπουσιν ἄφθογγοι μετὰ τινος δεινῆς κατηφείας· οὐδὲ ἔστιν ἕτερον θέαμα φρικτότερον, οὐδ' ἡμέραν ἢ πόλιν ἄλλην ἃ γαίᾳ στυγνοτέραν ἐκείνης. ὅταν δὲ πρὸς τὸν τόπον κομισθῇ τὸ φορεῖον, οἱ μὲν ὑπηρέται τοὺς δεσμοὺς ἐξέλυσαν, ὁ δὲ τῶν ἱερέων ἑξαρχος εἰχᾶς τινὰς ἀπορρήτους ποιησάμενος καὶ χεῖρας ἀνατείνας θεοῖς πρὸ τῆς ἀνάγκης ἐξάγει συγκεκαλυμμένην καὶ καθίστησιν ἐπὶ κλίμακος εἰς τὸ οἶκημα κάτω φερούσης. εἴτα αὐτὸς μὲν ἀποτρέπεται μετὰ τῶν ἄλλων ἱερέων. τῆς δὲ καταβάσης ἣ τε κλίμαξ ἀναιρεῖται καὶ κατακρύπτεται τὸ οἶκημα γῆς πολλῆς ἄνωθεν ἐπιφορουμένης, ὥστε ἰσόπεδον τῷ λοιπῷ χώματι γενέσθαι τὸν τόπον. οὕτω μὲν αἱ προέμεναι τὴν ἱερὰν παρθενίαν κολάζονται.

Plut. Numa x.

³ For a vivid account of the burial of Cornelia, a Vestal unjustly accused by the emperor Domitian, see Plin. Ep. iv. 11.

In days of old the wives of Latium were kept chaste by their humble fortunes. It was toil and brief slumbers that kept vice from polluting their modest homes; hands chafed and hardened by Tuscan fleeces; Hannibal nearing the city, and husbands standing to arms at the Colline Gate.

G. G. RAMSAY

The Fate of a Guilty Vestal³

But she that has broken her vow of chastity is buried alive near the Colline Gate. Here a little ridge of earth extends for some distance along the inside of the city wall; the Latin word for it is "agger." Under it a small chamber is constructed, with steps leading down from above. In this are placed a couch with its coverings, a lighted lamp, and a very small portion of the necessities of life, such as bread, a bowl of water, milk, and oil, as though they would therefore absolve themselves from the charge of destroying by hunger a life which had been consecrated to the highest services of religion. Then the culprit herself is placed on a litter, over which coverings are thrown and fastened down with cords so that not even a cry can be heard from within, and carried through the forum. All the people there silently make way for the litter, and follow it without uttering a sound, in a terrible depression of soul. No other spectacle is more appalling, nor does any other day bring more gloom to the city than this. When the litter reaches its destination, the attendants unfasten the cords of the coverings. Then the high priest, after stretching his hands toward heaven and uttering certain mysterious prayers before the fatal act, brings forth the culprit, who is closely veiled, and places her on the steps leading down into the chamber. After this, he turns away his face, as do the rest of the priests, and when she has gone down, the steps are taken up, and great quantities of earth are thrown into the entrance to the chamber, hiding it away and making the place level with the rest of the mound. Such is the punishment of those who break their vow of virginity.

BERNADOTTE PERRIN

STREETS AND DISTRICTS

THE ARGILETUM

Occurris quotiens, Luperce, nobis,
 "vis mittam puerum" subinde dicis,
 "cui tradas epigrammaton libellum,
 lectum quem tibi protinus remittam?"
 non est quod puerum, Luperce, vexes.
 longum est, si velit ad Pirum venire,
 et scalis habito tribus, sed altis.
 quod quaeris propius petas licebit.
 Argi nempe soles subire letum:
 contra Caesaris est forum taberna
 scriptis postibus hinc et inde totis,
 omnes ut cito perlegas poetas.
 illinc me pete. nec roges Atrectum
 —hoc nomen dominus gerit tabernae—:
 de primo dabit alterove nido
 rasum pumice purpuraque cultum
 denaris tibi quinque Martialem.
 "tanti non es" ais? sapis, Luperce.

Mart. i. 117.

CAMPUS MARTIUS¹

Lydia, dic, per omnes
 te deos oro, Sybarin cur properes amando
 perdere; cur apricum
 oderit campum, patiens pulveris atque solis?
 cur neque militares
 inter aequales equitat, Gallica nec lupatis
 temperat ora frenis?
 cur timet flavum Tiberim tangere? cur olivum
 sanguine viperino
 cautius vitat, neque iam livida gestat armis
 braccia, saepe disco,
 saepe trans finem iaculo nobilis expedito?
 quid latet, ut marinae

¹A district to the northwest of the city of Rome consecrated to the god Mars. It served as a military field and as a place for athletic training in general and sports connected with it. During the Republic, the Romans assembled here to vote, for which purpose a structure called the Saepta was erected. As the emperors gradually usurped the power, and elections, therefore, had less and less significance, the district came to be used for other purposes and various buildings were erected which had no connection with the uses for which the Campus was originally planned.

A Famous Book-shop

As often as you run across me, Lupercus, at once you say, "May I send a boy to get from you your book of epigrams? When I have read it, I will at once return it." There is no call, Lupercus, to trouble your boy. It is a long way if he sets out for the Pear-tree,² and I live up three flights of stairs, and high ones; you can look for what you want nearer. Of course you often go down to the Potter's Field.³ There is a shop opposite to Caesar's Forum with its door-posts from top to bottom bearing advertisements, so that you can in a moment read through the list of poets. Look for me in that quarter. No need to ask Atrectus (that is the name of the shop-keeper): out of the first or second pigeon-hole he will offer you Martial smoothed with pumice and smart with purple, for three shillings. "You're not worth it," you say? You are wise, Lupercus.

WALTER C. A. KER

A Lover Shuns the Athletic Field

Why, Lydia, why,
 I pray, by all the gods above,
 Art so resolved that Sybaris should die,
 And all for love?
 Why doth he shun
 The Campus Martius' sultry glare,
 He that once recked of neither dust nor sun?
 Why rides he there,
 First of the brave,
 Taming the Gallic steed no more?
 Why doth he shrink from Tiber's yellow wave?
 Why thus abhor
 The wrestler's oil,
 As 'twere from viper's tongue distilled?
 Why do his arms no livid bruises soil,
 He, once so skilled
 The disk or dart
 Far, far beyond the mark to hurl?

² The poet Martial thus identifies his place of residence upon the Quirinal Hill as being near the "pear-tree."

³ The Argiletum was a street leading from the Subura into the Forum between the Basilica Aemilia and the Curia, and a very important avenue of communication. That it contained book-shops is obvious from the above passage, but in general its character was probably not widely different from that of the Subura.

filium dicunt Thetidis sub lacrimosa Troiae
 funera, ne virilis
 cultus in caedem et Lycias proriperet catervas?
 Hor. C. i. 8.

Quid tibi visa Chios, Bullati, notaque Lesbos,
 quid concinna Samos, quid Croesi regia Sardis,
 Smyrna quid et Colophon? maiora minorave fama?
 cunctane prae Campo et Tiberino flumine sordent?
 Hor. Ep. i. 11, 1-4.

Horum pleraque Martius habet campus, cum natura,
 tum hominum prudentia ornatus. Nam et magnitudo
 eius mirabilis est, quae curruum equorumque decursionibus
 libere patet, tantaeque multitudini pila, circo ac palaestra
 sese exercentium, tum opera circumiecta, solumque toto
 anno herba virens, tumulorumque coronae supra amnem
 usque ad alveum, scenae quandam ostentant speciem, a
 cuius spectaculo difficulter quis avellatur.

Strab. v. 3, 8 (Latin version from Müller
 and Dübner's *Geographica*).

Funere indicto, rogos exstructus est in Martio Campo,
 iuxta Iuliae tumulum et pro rostris aurata aedes ad simu-
 lacrum templi Veneris Genetricis collocata; intraque lectus
 eburneus, auro ac purpura stratus, et ad caput tropaeum
 cum veste, in qua fuerat occisus. Praeferentibus munera,
 quia suffecturus dies non videbatur, praeceptum, ut

And tell me, tell me, in what nook apart,
Like baby-girl,
Lurks the poor boy,
Veiling his manhood as did Thetis' son,
To 'scape war's bloody clang, while fated Troy
Was yet undone?

SIR THEODORE MARTIN

A Query for a Returning Traveler

Now that you've seen them all, Bullatius,—seen
Fair Chios, Lesbos, famed of isles the queen,
Samos the beautiful, Sardes the great,
Where Croesus, Lydia's monarch, kept his state,
Smyrna, and Colophon,—I ask, are they
Less fine or finer, friend, than people say?
Or look they poor and commonplace beside
The Field of Mars, or Tiber's rolling tide?

SIR THEODORE MARTIN

A Description of the Campus

The greater number of these may be seen in the Campus Martius, which to the beauties of nature adds those of art. The size of the plain is marvellous, permitting chariot races and other feats of horsemanship without impediment, and enabling multitudes to exercise themselves at ball, in the circus, and in the palaestra. The structures which surround it, the turf covered with herbage all the year round, the summits of the hills beyond the Tiber, extending from its banks with panoramic effect, present a spectacle which the eye abandons with regret.

H. C. HAMILTON

The Funeral of Julius Caesar

When the funeral was announced, a pyre was erected in the Campus Martius near the tomb of Julia, and on the rostra a gilded shrine was placed, made after the model of the temple of Venus Genetrix. Within was a couch of ivory with coverlets of purple and gold, and at its head a pillar hung with the robe in which he had been slain. Since it was clear that the day would not be long enough

omisso ordine, quibus quisque vellet itineribus Urbis, portaret in Campum. Inter ludos cantata sunt quaedam ad miserationem et invidiam caedis eius accomodata ex Pacuvii Armorum iudicio:

“Men servasse, ut essent qui me perderent?”
et ex Electra Atili ad similem sententiam. Laudationis loco, consul Antonius per praeconem pronuntiavit senatus consultum, quo omnia simul ei divina atque humana decreverat; item ius iurandum, quo se cuncti pro salute unius astrinxerant: quibus perpauca a se verba addidit.
Suet. Caes. 84, 1-2.

PRATA QUINCTIA

(The Quinctian Meadows)

L. Quinctius trans Tiberim, contra eum ipsum locum, ubi nunc navalia sunt, quattuor iugerum colebat agrum, quae prata Quinctia vocantur. Ibi ab legatis, seu fossam fodiens palae innixus seu cum araret, operi certe, id quod constat, agresti intentus, salute data in vicem redditaeque rogatus, ut, quod bene verteret ipsi rei publicae, togatus mandata senatus audiret, admiratus rogitansque ‘satin salvae?’ togam propere e tugurio proferre uxorem Raciliam iubet. Qua simul absterso pulvere ac sudore velatus processit, dictatorem eum legati gratulantes consalutant, in urbem vocant, qui terror sit in exercitu, exponunt.

Liv. iii. 26, 8-10.

⁴ An incident connected by legend with one of the wars between the Sabines and the Romans. At a critical period, Cincinnatus is made dictator and saves the state from defeat.

for those who offered gifts, they were directed to bring them to the Campus by whatsoever streets of the city they wished, regardless of any order of precedence. At the funeral games, to rouse pity and indignation at his death, these words from the "Contest for the Arms" of Pacuvius were sung:—

"Saved I these men that they might murder me?" and words of a like purport from the "Electra" of Atilius. Instead of a eulogy, the consul Antonius caused a herald to recite the decree of the Senate in which it had voted Caesar all divine and human honors at once, and likewise the oaths with which they had all pledged themselves to watch over his personal safety; to which he added a few words of his own.

J. C. ROLFE

Cincinnatus, the Farmer, Becomes Dictator of Rome⁴

Lucius Quinctius, now the sole hope of the people and of the empire of Rome, cultivated a farm of four acres on the other side of the Tiber, at this time called the Quinctian meadows, opposite to the very spot where the dock-yard stands. There he was found by the deputies, either leaning on a stake, in a ditch which he was making, or ploughing; in some work of husbandry he was certainly employed. After mutual salutations, and wishes on the part of the commissioners, "that it might be happy both to him and the commonwealth," he was requested "to put on his gown and hear a message from the senate." Surprised, and asking if "all were well?" he bade his wife Racilia bring out his gown quickly from the cottage. When he had put it on, after wiping the sweat and dust from his brow, he came forward. The deputies congratulated him, saluted him dictator, requested his presence in the city, and informed him of the alarming situation of the army.

GEORGE BAKER

VIA SACRA

Ibam forte via Sacra, sicut meus est mos,
nescio quid meditans nugarum, totus in illis.

Hor. S. i. 9, 1-2.

Lupis et agnis quanta sortito obtigit,
tecum mihi discordia est,
Hibericis peruste funibus latus
et crura dura compede.
licet superbus ambules pecunia,
Fortuna non mutat genus.
videsne, Sacram metiente te Viam
cum bis trium ulnarum toga,
ut ora vertat huc et huc euntium
liberrima indignatio?
sectus flagellis hic triumphalibus
praeconis ad fastidium
arat Falerni mille fundi iugera
et Appiam mannis terit
sedilibusque magnus in primis eques
Othone contempto sedet!
quid attinet tot ora navium gravi
rostrata duci pondere
contra latrones atque servilem manum,
hoc, hoc tribuno militum?

Hor. Epod. iv.

Ἐχώρει δὲ μετὰ τῆς βουλῆς ἐπὶ τοὺς ἄνδρας. οὐκ ἐν ταύτῳ δὲ πάντες ἦσαν, ἄλλος δ' ἄλλον ἐφύλαττε τῶν στρατηγῶν. καὶ πρῶτον ἐκ Παλατίου παραλαβὼν τὸν Λέντλον ἤγε διὰ τῆς ἱερᾶς ὁδοῦ καὶ τῆς ἀγορᾶς μέσης, τῶν μὲν ἡγεμονικωτάτων ἀνδρῶν κύκλῳ περιεσπειραμένων καὶ δορυφορούντων, τοῦ δὲ δήμου φρίττοντος τὰ δρώμενα καὶ παριόντος σιωπῇ, μάλιστα δὲ τῶν νέων, ὥσπερ ἱεροῖς τισι πατρίοις ἀριστοκρατικῆς τινος ἐξουσίας τελεῖσθαι μετὰ φόβου καὶ θάμβους δοκούντων. διελθὼν δὲ τὴν ἀγορὰν καὶ γενόμενος πρὸς τῷ δεσμωτηρίῳ παρέδωκε τὸν Λέντλον τῷ δημίῳ καὶ προσέταξεν ἀνελεῖν.

Plut. Cic. xxii.

¹ Horace's encounter with a bore takes place on the Sacred Way, an incident which is quoted at length under Life in Rome.

The Sacred Way was one of the most famous streets in Rome. It was lined with interesting shops and in the late Republic and in the Empire it was the fashionable lounge for wealthy Romans. In earlier days many of the aristocratic families lived on this street, and shrines and sacred structures of various kinds adorned it. It was the scene, of course, of many stately processions since the triumphal car had to pass through it on its way to the Capitol.

² An invective against a fashionable fop of low birth.

I happened to be walking along the Sacred Way¹ as is my wont, thinking of some trifle or other and entirely absorbed in it.

A Parvenu Parades in a Fashionable Street²

As great as is the enmity between lambs and wolves, by Nature's laws decreed, so great is that 'twixt me and you—you whose flanks are scarred by the Spanish rope, and whose legs are callous with hard shackles. Though you strut about in pride of wealth, yet Fortune does not change your breed. See you not, as with toga three yards wide you parade from end to end the Sacred Way, how indignation unrestrained spreads over the faces of the passers-by? This fellow, scourged with the triumvir's lashes till the tired beadle wearied of his task, now ploughs a thousand acres of Falernian ground, and with his ponies travels the Appian Way. Braving Otho's law,³ he takes his place with the importance of a knight in the foremost rows of seats! What boots it for so many well-beaked ships of massive burden to be led against the pirates and hordes of slaves, when a fellow such as this is tribune of the soldiers!

C. E. BENNETT

A Conspirator Goes to His Death⁴

Then he went with the senate to fetch the conspirators. These were not all in the same place, but different praetors had different ones under guard. And first he took Lentulus from the Palatine Hill and led him along the Via Sacra and through the middle of the Forum, the men of highest authority surrounding him as a body-guard, and the people shuddering at what was being done and passing along in silence, and especially the young men, as though they thought they were being initiated with fear and trembling into some ancient mysteries of an aristocratic régime. When Cicero had passed through the Forum and reached the prison, he delivered Lentulus to the public executioner with the order to put him to death.

BERNADOTTE PERRIN

³ This famous law of L. Roscius Otho, tribune of the people in 67 B. C., reserved for the knights the 14 rows of seats just back of those assigned to the senators.

⁴ Lentulus was one of the chief conspirators in the celebrated conspiracy of Catiline in 63 B. C.

THE SUBURA

Ferventi Subura.

Juv. xi. 51.

Senem adulterum
latrent Suburanae canes.

Hor. Epod. v. 57-58.

Mane domi nisi te volui meruique videre,
sint mihi, Paule, tuae longius Esquiliae.
sed Tiburtinae sum proximus accola pilae,
qua videt antiquum rustica Flora Iovem:
alta Suburani vincenda est semita clivi
et nunquam sicco sordida saxa gradu,
vixque datur longas mulorum rumpere mandras
quaeque trahi multo marmora fune vides.
illud adhuc gravius quod te post mille labores,
Paule, negat lasso ianitor esse domi.
exitus hic operis vani togulaeque madentis:
vix tanti Paulum mane videre fuit.
semper inhumanos habet officiosus amicos:
rex, nisi dormieris, non potes esse meus.

Mart. v. 22.

Raucae chortis aves et ova matrum
et flavas medio vapore Chias
et fetum querulae rudem capellae
nec iam frigoribus pares olivas
et canum gelidis holus pruinis
de nostro tibi missa rure credis?
o quam, Regule, diligenter erras!
nil nostri, nisi me, ferunt agelli.
quidquid vilicus Umber aut colonus
aut rus marmore tertio notatum
aut Tusci tibi Tusculive mittunt,
id tota mihi nascitur Subura.

Mart. vii. 31

¹The Subura, one of the most disreputable and crowded sections of the city, lay to the north of the Forum in a narrow valley between the Oppian and Quirinal heights and in the wider space beyond.

²See note under Argiletum.

The stuffy Subura.¹

G. G. RAMSAY

May Subura's dogs bark at the old rake.

C. E. BENNETT

A Street Both Crowded and Dirty Adds to a Poet's Discomfort in Making a Morning Call

If I did not wish and deserve to see you at home in the morning, Paulus, may your Esquiline house be for me still farther off! But I am next-door neighbor to the Tibur-tine column,² where rustic Flora looks upon our ancient Jove; I must surmount the track up the hill from the Subura and the dirty pavement with its steps never dry, and I can scarce break through the long droves of mules and the blocks of marble you see hauled by many a cable. And—more annoying still—after a thousand exertions, when I am fagged out, Paulus, your door-keeper says you are “not at home”! Such is the result of misspent toil, and my poor toga drenched! To see Paulus in the morn-ing were scarcely worth the cost. A diligent client al-ways has inhuman friends; my patron, if you do not stay in bed, you cannot be.

WALTER C. A. KER

Martial Does His Marketing in the Subura

Birds of the cackling farmyard, and eggs of mother hens, and Chian figs yellow from insufficient heat, and the young offspring of the bleating she-goat, and olives un-able now to stand the cold, and cabbages whitened by chill hoar frosts—do you believe these were sent you from my country place? Oh, how carefully wrong, Regulus, you are! My small field bears nothing but me. What-ever your Umbrian bailiff, or tenant sends you, or your country-house marked by the third milestone, or your lands in Etruria or at Tusculum—this for me is produced all over the Subura.

WALTER C. A. KER



Photograph by Frank Gallup

A SCENE IN A MODERN SUBURA

VICUS TUSCUS¹

Tusci turba in pia vici.

Hor. S. ii. 3, 228.

Tuscan Alley's scum.

JOHN CONINGTON

¹ The Vicus Tuscus was a street leading into the Forum between the Basilica Julia and the temple of Castor. As the above references show, it was not any too respectable.

² The Velabrum was an open place between the Forum, the Palatine and Capitoline hills, and the river. In earlier times it was marshy and often entirely inundated. After it was drained, however, it became an important trade center in which all kinds of shops were found, especially those in which food-stuffs, oil, and wine were sold. Macrobius (Sat. i. 10, 15) calls it "locus celeberrimus urbis" because of the dense crowds that thronged its streets. Its reputation was unsavory.

In vicum vendentem tus et odores
et piper et quidquid chartis amicitur ineptis.

Hor. Ep. ii. 1, 269-270.

To that too fragrant quarter of the town,
Where pepper, perfume, frankincense are sold,
And all the wares one sees in still-born books unrolled.

SIR THEODORE MARTIN

In Tusco vico, ibi sunt homines qui ipsi sese venditant.
Plaut. Curc. iv. 484.

In the Vicus Tuscus are people who will sell themselves
for money.

VELABRUM²

In Velabro vel pistorem vel lanium vel haruspicem.
Plaut. Curc. 483.

The baker, or the butcher, or the soothsayer in the
Velabrum.

Quasi in Velabro olearii.

Plaut. Capt. 489.

Just as the oil dealers in the Velabrum.

THEATRES¹

THEATRE, PORTICUS, AND CURIA OF POMPEY

Ob haec simul et ob infirmam valitudinem diu cunctatus, an se contineret et quae apud senatum proposuerat agere differret, tandem Decimo Bruto adhortante, ne frequentis ac iam dudum opperientis destitueret, quinta fere hora progressus est libellumque insidiarum indicem, ab obvio quodam porrectum, libellis ceteris, quos sinistra manu tenebat quasi mox lecturus, commiscuit. Dein pluribus hostiis caesis, cum litare non posset, introiit curiam sprete religione Spurinnamque irridens et ut falsum arguens, quod sine ulla sua noxa Idus Martiae adessent: quamquam is venisse quidem eas diceret, sed non prae-terisse. Assidentem conspirati specie officii circumsteterunt; ilicoque Cimber Tillius, qui primas partes susceperat, quasi aliquid rogaturus propius accessit, renuentique et gestu in aliud tempus differenti ab utroque umero togam adprehendit; deinde clamantem: *Ista quidem vis est*, alter e Cascais aversum vulnerat, paulum infra iugulum. Caesar Cascae brachium arreptum graphio traiecit, conatusque prosilire alio vulnere tardatus est; utque animadvertit undique se strictis pugionibus peti, toga caput obvolvitur, simul sinistra manu sinum ad ima crura deduxit, quo honestius caderet etiam inferiore corporis parte velata. Atque ita tribus et viginti plagis confossus est, uno modo ad primum ictum gemitu sine voce edito; etsi tradiderunt quidam Marco Bruto irruenti dixisse: *Καὶ σὺ τέκνον*; Exanimis, diffugientibus cunctis, aliquamdiu iacuit, donec lecticae impositum, dependente brachio, tres servoli domum retulerunt. Nec in tot vulneribus, ut Antistius medicus existimabat, letale ullum repertum est, nisi quod secundo loco in pectore acceperat.

Suet. Caes. 81-82.

¹ The Romans used temporary wooden structures for many years in the place of a permanent theatre, although several of these were elaborate and costly (Plin. N. H. xxxvi. 113-120). It was not until 55 B. C. that a stone building was erected. This was known as the Theatre of Pompey and regarded as one of the most remarkable buildings in Rome. In connection with it was a hall in which meetings of the senate were occasionally held (Julius Caesar was murdered there in 44 B. C. while attending a session) and a beautiful colonnade facing upon a garden. Two other stone buildings were erected later, the Theatre of Marcellus and the Theatre of Balbus, both of which were completed about 13 B. C.

Julius Caesar is Assassinated

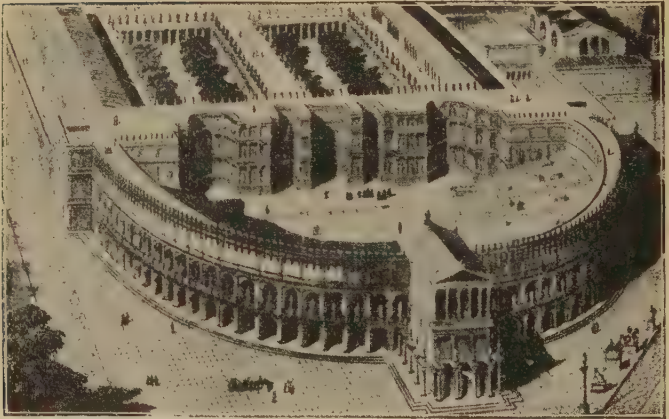
Both for these reasons and because of poor health, he hesitated for a long time whether to stay at home and put off what he had planned to do in the senate; but at last, urged by Decimus Brutus not to disappoint the full meeting which had for some time been waiting for him, he went forth almost at the end of the fifth hour; and when a note revealing the plot was handed him by someone on the way, he put it with others which he held in his left hand, intending to read them presently. Then, after several victims had been slain, and he could not get favorable omens, he entered the House in defiance of portents, laughing at Spurinna, and calling him a false prophet, because the Ides of March were come without bringing him harm; though Spurinna replied that they had of a truth come, but they had not gone.

As he took his seat the conspirators gathered about him as if to pay their respects and straightway Tillius Cimber, who had assumed the lead, came nearer as though to ask something; and when Caesar with a gesture put him off to another time, Cimber caught his toga by both shoulders; then as Caesar cried, "why, this is violence!" one of the Cascas stabbed him from one side just below the throat. Caesar caught Casca's arm and ran it through with his stylus, but as he tried to leap to his feet, he was stopped by another wound. When he saw that he was beset on every side by drawn daggers, he muffled his head in his robe, and at the same time threw down its lap to his feet with his left hand, in order to fall more decently, with the lower part of his body also covered. And in this wise, he was stabbed with three and twenty wounds, uttering not a word, but merely a groan at the first stroke, though some have written that when Marcus Brutus rushed at him, he said in Greek, "You, too, my child?" All the conspirators made off, and he lay there lifeless for some time, until finally three common slaves put him on a litter and carried him home, with one arm hanging down. And of so many wounds, none turned out to be mortal, in the opinion of the physician Antistius, except the second one in the breast.

J. C. ROLFE

Dum aliis curis intentum Neronem opperiuntur, inter ea, quae barbaris ostentantur, intravere Pompei theatrum, quo magnitudinem populi viserent. Illic per otium (neque enim ludicris ignari oblectabantur) dum consessum caveae, discrimina ordinum, quis eques, ubi senatus percontantur, advertere quosdam cultu externo in sedibus senatorum; et quinam forent rogitanter, postquam audiverant earum gentium legatis id honoris datum, quae virtute et amicitia Romana praecellerent, nullos mortalium armis aut fide ante Germanos esse exclamant degrediunturque et inter patres considunt.

Tac. Ann. xiii. 54.



Courtesy of Art and Archaeology

A RECONSTRUCTION OF THE THEATRE OF POMPEY

¹Two German chiefs who came to Rome to secure certain concessions from the emperor.

A Story of German Pride

Having gone to Rome and being there obliged to wait until Nero was at leisure from other business, they² employed their time in seeing such curiosities as are usually shown to strangers. They were conducted to Pompey's theatre, where the grandeur of the people in one vast assembly could not fail to make an impression. Rude minds have no taste for the exhibitions of the theatre. They gazed at everything with a face of wonder: the place for the populace, and the different seats assigned to the several orders of the state, engaged their attention. Curiosity was excited: they inquired which were the Roman knights, and which the senators. Among the last, they perceived a few, who, by their exotic dress, were known to be foreigners. They soon learned that they were ambassadors from different states, and that the privilege of mixing with the fathers was granted by way of distinction, to do honor to men, who, by their courage and fidelity, surpassed the rest of the world. The answer gave offense to the two chieftains. In point of valor and integrity, the Germans, they said, were second to no people upon earth. With this stroke of national pride, they rose abruptly and took their seats among the senators.

ARTHUR MURPHY

TOMB OF AUGUSTUS¹

Quantos ille virum magnam Mavortis ad urbem
campus aget gemitus! vel quae, Tiberine, videbis
funera, cum tumulum praeterlabere recentem!

Vir. Aen. vi. 872-874.

Prope hunc campum alius est campus, porticusque circumcirca permultae; tum luci, tria theatra, amphitheatrum, templa alterum alteri subinde contiguum magnifica: quorum respectu ipsa urbs quasi additamentum quoddam videri possit. Itaque Romani hunc locum maxime sacrum ac venerabilem rati, illustrissimorum virorum monumenta ibi collocarunt, ac matronarum: quorum omnium praeclarissimum est quod vocatur Mausoleum, magnus agger ad amnem supra sublimem albi lapidis fornicem congestus, et ad verticem, usque virentibus arboribus coopertus: in fastigio statua aenea est Augusti Caesaris; sub aggere loculi eius et cognatorum ac familiarium; a tergo lucus magnus, ambulationes habens admirabiles; in medio autem campo busti eius ambitus ex albo saxo, in orbem cinctus ferrea sepe, intus populis consitus.

Strab. v. 3, 8 (Latin version from Müller and Dübner's *Geographica*).

¹ Built for the emperor Augustus whose ashes were deposited here in 14 A.D., together with those of other members of the imperial family. The passage quoted refers to the death of the young Marcellus, the emperor's prospective heir, whose loss was a source of great grief not only to Augustus and his family but to the Roman people as well.

A Young Man Dies.

The lamentation of a multitude
Arises from the field of Mars, and strikes
The city's heart. O Father Tiber, see
What pomp of sorrow near the new-made tomb
Beside thy fleeting stream!

T. C. WILLIAMS

A Visitor Gives His Impressions of the Tomb of Augustus

Near to this plain is another surrounded with columns, sacred groves, three theatres, an amphitheatre, and superb temples in close proximity to one another; and so magnificent, that it would seem idle to describe the rest of the city after it. For this cause, the Romans, esteeming it the most sacred place, have there erected funeral monuments to the most illustrious persons of either sex. The most remarkable of these is that designated as the Mausoleum, which consists of a mound of earth raised upon a high foundation of white marble, situated near the river, and covered to the top with evergreen shrubs. Upon the summit is a bronze statue of Augustus Caesar, and beneath the mound are the ashes of himself, his relatives, and friends. Behind is a large grove containing charming promenades. In the centre of the plain is the spot where this prince was reduced to ashes; it is surrounded with a double enclosure, one of marble, the other of iron, and planted within with poplars.

H. C. HAMILTON (Translated from the Greek).

RUBICON FLUMEN (URGONE-FIUMICINO)¹

A small river flowing into the Adriatic a few miles north of Ariminum, of interest only as the scene of the famous incident related below which occurred in 49 B. C. Caesar has been told to disband his Gallic legions and return to Rome if he does not wish to be declared a public enemy. His decision to disobey this order of the senate is made upon the banks of the Rubicon and from there he begins his victorious march to Rome. For Lucan's account, see i. 183ff.

Dein post solis occasum, mulis e proximo pistrino ad vehiculum iunctis, occultissimum iter modico comitatu ingressus est; et cum luminibus extinctis decessisset via, diu errabundus, tandem ad lucem duce reperto, per angustissimos tramites pedibus evasit; consecutusque cohortis ad Rubiconem flumen, qui provinciae eius finis erat, paulum constitit, ac reputans quantum moliretur, conversus ad proximos *Etiam nunc inquit regredi possumus; quod si ponticulum transierimus, omnia armis agenda erunt.* Cunctanti ostentum tale factum est. Quidam eximia magnitudine et forma in proximo sedens repente apparuit, harundine canens; ad quem audiendum cum praeter pastores plurimi etiam ex stationibus milites concurrissent interque eos et aeneatores, rapta ab uno tuba prosilivit ad flumen et ingenti spiritu classicum exorsus pertendit ad alteram ripam. Tunc Caesar, *Eatur inquit, quo deorum ostenta et inimicorum iniquitas vocat.* *Iacta alea est, inquit.* Suet. Caes. 31-32.

Fonte cadit modico parvisque inpellitur undis
 Puniceus Rubicon, cum fervida canduit aestas,
 perque imas serpit valles et Gallica certus
 limes ab Ausoniis disternat arva colonis.

Luc. i. 213-216.

¹ The Rubicon river has been identified with the Pisciatello which in its upper course is called Urgone (or Rugone) and in its lower, Fiumicino.

THE RUBICON RIVER

Caesar Crosses the Rubicon

It was not until after sunset that he set out very privately with a small company, taking the mules from a bake-shop hard by and harnessing them to a carriage; and when his lights went out and he lost his way, he was astray for some time, but at last found a guide at dawn and got back to the road on foot by narrow by-paths. Then overtaking his cohorts at the river Rubicon, which was the boundary of his province, he paused for awhile, and realizing what a step he was taking, he turned to those about him and said: "Even yet we may turn back; but once cross yon little bridge, and the whole issue is with the sword."

As he stood in doubt, this sign was given him. On a sudden there appeared hard by a being of wondrous stature and beauty, who sat and played upon a reed; and when not only the shepherds flocked to hear him, but many of the soldiers left their posts, and among them some of the trumpeters, the apparition snatched a trumpet from one of them, rushed to the river, and sounding the war-note with mighty blast, strode to the opposite bank. Then Caesar cried: "Take we the course which the signs of the gods and the false dealing of our foes point out. The die is cast," said he.

J. C. ROLFE

A Poet's Allusion

Springing from a modest source, the dark red Rubicon flows on with diminished stream in the blaze of summer's heat; and, winding along the depths of the valleys, it provides a landmark that definitely separates the fields of Cisalpine Gaul from the farms of Italy.

H. C. NUTTING

SCYLLAEUM PROMUNTURIUM (SCILLA)

A rocky promontory jutting out into the sea on the Italian side of the straits between Italy and Sicily. The poets identified it as the abode of a monster named Scylla. Homer relates the encounter of Odysseus with this creature on his way home from the Trojan War in which, although the hero himself escaped, several of his crew lost their lives. (For details other than those given below, see Homer, *Odyssey*, xii. 225f.) The Trojans happily escaped this danger owing to a kindly warning given to them before they left Greece. Virgil's description of Scylla should be read, however, in connection with Homer's account (*Aen.* iii. 410–432). Just opposite, on the Sicilian side, was the whirlpool Charybdis, equally dangerous to mariners.

Οἱ δὲ δὺν σκόπελοι ὁ μὲν οὐρανὸν εὐρὺν ἰκάνει
 ὀξείῃ κορυφῇ, νεφέλη δέ μιν ἀμφιβέβηκε
 κυανέῃ· τὸ μὲν οὐ ποτ' ἔρωεῖ, οὐδέ ποτ' αἶθρη
 κείνου ἔχει κορυφὴν οὔτ' ἐν θέρει οὔτ' ἐν ὀπώρῃ·
 οὐδέ κεν ἀμβαίῃ βροτὸς ἀνὴρ, οὐ καταβαίῃ,
 οὐδ' εἴ οἱ χεῖρές τε ἑέικοσι καὶ πόδες εἶεν·
 πέτρη γὰρ λίς ἐστι, περιξέστῃ εἰκυῖα.
 μέσσω δ' ἐν σκοπέλῳ ἐστὶ σπέος ἡεροειδές,
 πρὸς ζόφον εἰς Ἑρεβος τετραμμένον, ἥπερ ἂν ὑμεῖς
 νῆα παρὰ γλαφυρὴν ἰθύνετε, φαίδιμ' Ὀδυσσεῦ.
 οὐδέ κεν ἐκ νηὸς γλαφυρῆς αἰζήσιος ἀνὴρ
 τόξῳ ὀιστεύσας κοῖλον σπέος εἰσαφίκοιτο.
 ἔνθα δ' ἐνὶ Σκύλλῃ ναίει δεινὸν λελακυῖα·
 τῆς ἥτοι φωνὴ μὲν ὅση σκύλακος νεογιλῆς,
 γίγνεται, αὐτὴ δ' αὐτε πέλωρ· κακὸν· οὐδέ κέ τίς μιν
 γηθήσειεν ἰδὼν, οὐδ' εἰ θεὸς ἀντιάσειε.
 τῆς ἥτοι πόδες εἰσὶ δυῶδεκα πάντες ἄωροι,
 ἕξ δέ τέ οἱ δειραὶ περιμήκεες, ἐν δὲ ἐκάστῃ
 σμερδαλέη κεφαλὴ, ἐν δὲ τρίστοιχοι ὀδόντες,
 πυκνοὶ καὶ θαμέες, πλείοι μέλανος θανάτοιο.
 μέσση μὲν τε κατὰ σπείους κοίλοιο δέδυκεν,
 ἔξω δ' ἐξίσχει κεφαλὰς δεινοῖο βερέθρου,
 αὐτοῦ δ' ἰχθυῖα, σκόπελον περιμαιμώωσα,
 δελφῖνάς τε κύνας τε καὶ εἴ ποθι μείζον ἔλῃσι



Photograph by Sommer, Napoli

THE PROMONTORY OF SCYLLA

The Monster Scylla is Described

By the other way there are two crags, one reaching up to the broad heavens with its sharp peak. Clouds gather about it darkly and never float away; light strikes its peak neither in heat nor harvest. No mortal man could clamber up or down it, though twenty hands and feet were his; for the rock is smooth, as it were polished. About the middle of the crag is a dim cave, facing the west and Erebus, the very way where you must steer your rounded ship, glorious Odysseus; and from that rounded ship no lusty youth could with a bow-shot reach the hollow cave. Here Scylla dwells and utters hideous cries; her voice like that of a young dog, and she herself an evil monster. None can behold her and be glad, be it a god who meets her. Twelve feet she has, and all misshapen; six necks, exceeding long; on each a frightful head; in these three rows of teeth, stout and close-set, fraught with dark death. As far as the waist she is drawn down within the hollow cave; but she holds forth her heads outside the awful chasm and fishes there, spying around the crag for dolphins, dogfish, or whatever larger creatures she may catch, such things as

κῆτος, ἃ μυρία βόσκει ἀγάστονος Ἀμφιτρίτη.
 τῇ δ' οὐ πώποτε ναῦται ἀκήριοι εὐχετόωνται
 παρφυγέειν σὺν νηί· φέρει δέ τε κρατὶ ἐκάστῳ
 φῶτ' ἑξαρχάξασα νεὸς κυανοπέρφοιο.

Hom. Od. xii. 73-100.

SINUESSA (MONDRAGONE)

A town on the sea coast of Latium. Livy says that a colony was established there in 296 B. C. (x. 21). However, the place was never of any great importance other than as a pleasant resort on the Appian Way where most travelers stopped (Cic. ad Att. ix. 15; xiv. 8) and where many wealthy Romans liked to live because of the climate and beautiful scenery. Horace (Ep. i. 5, 4-5), mentions its wine.

Postero lux oritur multo gratissima: namque
 Plotius et Varius Sinuessae Vergiliusque
 occurrunt, animae, quales neque candidiores
 terra tulit, neque quis me sit devinctior alter.
 o qui complexus et gaudia quanta fuerunt!
 nil ego contulerim iucundo sanus amico.

Hor. S. i. 5, 39-44.

Sinuessanum deversoriolum.

Cic. ad Fam. xii. 20.

¹ One of the stopping places of Horace on his journey to Brundisium (see note under Anxur). Plotius and Varius were friends of both Virgil and Horace.

² A passage from one of Cicero's letters to his friends. Many references in literature testify to the balmy climate of Sinuessa. Martial calls it "mollis" and Silius Italicus alludes to it as "tepens" (viii. 527).

voiceful Amphitrite breeds by thousands. Never could sailors boast of passing her in safety, for with each head she takes a man, snatching him from the dark-prowed ship.

G. H. PALMER

A Reunion of Friends

Here having rested for the night,
With inexpressible delight
We hail the dawn,—for we that day
At Sinuessa¹ on our way
With Plotius, Varius, Virgil too,
Have an appointed rendezvous;
Souls all, than whom the earth ne'er saw
More noble, more exempt from flaw,
Nor are there any on its round,
To whom I am more fondly bound.
Oh, what embracings, and what mirth!
Nothing, no, nothing on this earth,
Whilst I have reason, shall I e'er
With a true-hearted friend compare!

SIR THEODORE MARTIN

My little lodge at Sinuessa.²

E. S. SHUCKBURGH

In tanta mole curarum valetudine adversa corripitur,
refovendisque viribus mollitia caeli et salubritate aquarum
Sinuessam pergit.

Tac. Ann. xii. 66.

Concurrere ex tota urbe in Palatium ac fora, et ubi
plurima vulgi licentia, in circum ac theatra effusi seditiosis
vocibus strepere, donec Tigellinus accepto apud Sinues-
sanas aquas supremæ necessitatis nuntio inter stupra
concupinarum et oscula et deformes moras sectis novacula
faucibus infamem vitam foedavit etiam exitu sero et
inhonesto.

Tac. Hist. i. 72.

Niveisque frequens Sinuessa columbis.

Ov. Met. xv. 715.

SORACTE MONS (MONTE SORATTE)

Summe deum, sancti custos Soractis Apollo.

Vir. Aen. xi. 785.

Vides, ut alta stet nive candidum
Soracte, nec iam sustineant onus
silvæ laborantes, geluque
flumina constiterint acuto.

dissolve frigus ligna super foco
large reponens, atque benignius
deprome quadrimum Sabina,
o, Thaliarche, merum diota.

permittle divis cetera; qui simul
stravere ventos aequore fervido
deproeliantes, nec cupressi
nec veteres agitantur orni.

³ Emperor from 41-54 A. D.

⁴ The infamous prime minister of Nero.

In the midst of these distractions Claudius³ was attacked by a fit of illness. For the recovery of his health he set out for Sinuessa, to try the effect of a milder air, and the salubrious waters of the place.

ARTHUR MURPHY

An Unscrupulous Politician is Forced to End His Life

They crowded together from all quarters; they surrounded the palace; they filled the forum; and in the circus and the theatre, where licentiousness is most apt to show itself, they clamoured, with a degree of violence little short of sedition, for the punishment of a vile malefactor. Tigellinus⁴ was then at the baths of Sinuessa. Orders were sent to him to put a period to his life. He received the fatal news in a circle of his concubines; he took leave with tenderness; and after mutual embraces and other trifling delays, he cut his throat with a razor; by the pusillanimity of his last moments disgracing even the infamy of his former life.

ARTHUR MURPHY

Sinuessa with its thronging flocks of snow-white doves.

F. J. MILLER

MOUNT SORACTE

Apollo, greatest of the gods, guardian of sacred Soracte.

A Poet Inspired by Soracte's Snowy Summit

Seest thou how Soracte stands glistening in its mantle of snow, and how the straining woods no longer uphold their burden, and the streams are frozen with the biting cold? Dispel the chill by piling high the wood upon the hearth, and right generously bring forth in Sabine jar the wine four winters old, O Thaliarchus! Leave to the gods all else; for so soon as they have stilled the winds battling on the seething deep, the cypresses and ancient ash-trees are no longer shaken. Cease to ask what the

quid sit futurum cras, fuge quaerere, et
 quem Fors dierum cumque dabit, lucro
 appone, nec dulces amores
 sperne puer neque tu choreas,

donec virenti canities abest
 morosa: nunc et campus et areae
 lenesque sub noctem susurri
 composita repetantur hora;

nunc et latentis proditor intimo
 gratus puellae risus ab angulo
 pignusque dereptum lacertis
 aut digito male pertinaci.

Hor. C. i. 9.

Ὑπὸ δὲ τῷ Σωράκτῳ ὄρει Φερωνία πόλις ἐστίν, ὁμώνυμος ἐπιχω-
 ρία τινὶ δαίμονι τιμωμένη σφόδρα ὑπὸ τῶν περιοίκων, ἧς τέμενός
 ἐστὶν ἐν τῷ τόπῳ θαυμαστὴν ἱεροποιάν ἔχον· γυμνοῖς γὰρ ποσὶ
 διεξίσουσιν ἀνθρακιὰν καὶ σποδιὰν μεγάλην οἱ κατεχόμενοι ὑπὸ
 τῆς δαίμονος ταύτης ἀπαθεῖς, καὶ συνέρχεται πλῆθος ἀνθρώπων
 ἅμα τῆς τε πανηγύρεως χάριν, ἣ συντελεῖται κατ' ἔτος, καὶ τῆς
 λεχθείσης θέας.

Strab. v. 2, 9.

morrow will bring forth, and set down as gain each day that Fortune grants! Nor in thy youth neglect sweet love nor dances, whilst life is still in its bloom and crabbed age is far away! Now let the Campus be sought and the squares, with low whispers at the trysting-hour as night draws on, and the merry tell-tale laugh of maiden hiding in farthest corner, and the forfeit snatched from her arm or finger that but feign resistance. C. E. BENNETT

A Miracle Related

Below Mount Soracte is the city of Feronia, having the same name as a certain goddess of the country, highly revered by the surrounding people: here is her temple in which a remarkable ceremony is performed, for those possessed by the divinity pass over a large bed of burning coal and ashes barefoot, unhurt. A great concourse of people assemble to assist at the festival which is celebrated yearly, and to see the said spectacle.

H. C. HAMILTON



Photograph by Katharine Allen

NEAR THE TOP OF MOUNT SORACTE

SURRENTUM (SORRENTO)¹

Σειρήνας μὲν πρῶτον ἀφίξειαι, αἱ ῥά τε πάντας
 ἀνθρώπους θέλγουσιν, ὅτις σφέας εἰσαφίκεται.
 ὅς τις αἰδρεῖη πελάσῃ καὶ φθόγγου ἀκούσῃ
 Σειρήνων, τῷ δ' οὔ τι γυνή καὶ νήπια τέκνα
 οἴκαδε νοστήσαντι παρίσταται οὐδὲ γάννυνται,
 ἀλλὰ τε Σειρήνες λιγυρῇ θέλγουσιν αἰοιδῇ,
 ἥμεναι ἐν λειμῶνι· πολὺς δ' ἀμφ' ὅστέοφιν θῆς
 ἀνδρῶν πυθομένων, περί δὲ ῥινοὶ μινύθουσι.

Hom. Od. xii. 39-46.

Iamque adeo scopulos Sirenum advecta subibat
 difficiles quondam multorumque ossibus albos
 (tum rauca assiduo longe sale saxa sonabant).

Vir. Aen. v. 864-866.

Surrentum amoenum.

Hor. Ep. i. 17, 52.

“Ἀπας δ' ἐστὶ κατεσκευασμένος τοῦτο μὲν ταῖς πόλεσιν ἃς
 ἔφαμεν, τοῦτο δὲ ταῖς οἰκοδομίαις καὶ φυτείαις, αἱ μεταξὺ
 συνεχεῖς οὔσαι μιᾶς πόλεως ὄψιν παρέχονται.

Strab. v. 4, 8.

Plaga cara madenti|Surrentina deo.

Stat. Silv. iv. 8, 8-9.

Et Surrentino generosos palmite colles.

Ov. Met. xv. 710.

¹ A town situated upon what is now the bay of Naples, a few miles from the promontory. It is seldom mentioned in history.

² The story of the Sirens was associated with the promontory of Minerva and adjacent islands (now called Galli). For a longer account of the adventures of Odysseus with these Sirens, see lines following above passage.

³ Virgil allows Aeneas and the Trojans only to hear the breakers and to see these islands from afar—not to visit them.

⁴ Many passages in Latin literature praise the climate of Surrentum.

⁵ The celebrity of the place was chiefly due to the wine produced in its neighborhood. See the following passages: Mart. xiii. 110; Stat. Silv. iii. 5, 102; Columella R. R. iii. 2; Pl. N. H. xxiii. 33.

The Sirens' Song

To the Sirens² first shalt thou come, who bewitch all men, whosoever shall come to them. Whoso draws nigh them unwittingly and hears the sound of the Sirens' voice, never doth he see wife or babes stand by him on his return, nor have they joy at his coming; but the Sirens enchant him with their clear song, sitting in the meadow, and all about is a great heap of bones of men, corrupt in death, and round the bones the skin is wasting.

S. H. BUTCHER AND ANDREW LANG

Where the Sirens Lived

Yet were they³ drawing nigh
The Sirens' island-steep, where oft are seen
White, bleaching bones, and to the distant ear
The rocks roar harshly in perpetual foam.

T. C. WILLIAMS

Pleasant Surrentum.⁴

The whole is adorned by the cities we have described, by villas and plantations, so close together that to the eye they appear but one city.

H. C. HAMILTON

The region of Surrentum, dear to the god dripping with wine.⁵

Hills of Surrentum, rich in vines.

F. J. MILLER



photograph by Katharine Allen

SORRENTO

Primi etiam Sybaritae artes eas quae cum strepitu exercentur, ut fabrorum aerariorum et lignariorum aliorumque id genus, intra urbem recipere recusarunt; ne scilicet somnus ipsis ullo modo turbaretur. Eandemque ob causam ne gallum quidem gallinaceum in urbe alere licitum erat . . . Equites Sybaritarum, numero supra quinquies mille, pompam agentes transvehebantur croceas vestes super thoracibus induti. Aestivo tempore iuniores in Nympharum Lusiadum antra secedentes, in omni luxuriae genere vitam ibi agebant. Ditiores quando rusticatum ibant, vehiculo licet proficiscentes, tamen unius diei iter non nisi intra triduum conficiebant. Erant vero etiam viarum nonnullae, quae ad villas ducebant, superne tectae.

Athen. xii. 15-17 (Latin version by Johannes Schweighaeuser, 1804).

¹ The luxurious life of the people of Sybaris at the height of the city's power went beyond all bounds and has become proverbial. For a fuller account, see Athen. xii. 15-21.

SYBARIS

(NEAR THE RIVER CRATHIS)

One of the earliest and most powerful of the Greek cities in southern Italy, rivalled only by its neighbor Croton which finally utterly destroyed it. The fact that it was surrounded by a fertile plain added to its prosperity, as well as the policy of freely admitting settlers of other nations to its citizenship. It is said that Sybaris rose to such heights of prominence that it rivalled the cities of Greece and that its arrogance became so great that it even planned to supplant the Olympic Games by attracting famous artists, writers, and athletes to its walls.

The Extravagance of the Sybarites

The Sybarites¹ were the first to prohibit those who follow the noisy trades (braziers, smiths, carpenters, etc.) from living in the city. Thus they insured themselves against being aroused too early. They would not even allow a cock to be kept within the city limits. . . .

But the cavalry of the Sybarites, being in number more than five thousand, used to go in procession with saffron-coloured robes over their breastplates; and in the summer their younger men used to go away to the caves of the Lusiades Nymphs, and live there in all kinds of luxury. And whenever the rich men of that country left the city for the country, although they always travelled in chariots, still they used to consume three days in a day's journey. And some of the roads which led to their villas in the country were covered with awnings all over.

C. D. YONGE

(Translated from the Greek.)

Τοσοῦτον δ' εὐτυχία διήνεγκεν ἡ πόλις αὕτη τὸ παλαιὸν ὥστε τεττάρων μὲν ἐθνῶν τῶν πλησίον ἐπῆρξε, πέντε δὲ καὶ εἴκοσι πόλεις ὑπηκόους ἔσχε, τριάκοντα δὲ μυριάσιν ἀνδρῶν ἐπὶ Κροτωνιάτας ἐστράτευσεν, πεντήκοντα δὲ σταδίων κύκλον συνεπλήρουν οἰκοῦντες ἐπὶ τῷ Κράθιδι. ὑπὸ μέντοι τρυφῆς καὶ ὕβρεως ἅπασαν τὴν εὐδαιμονίαν ἀφῆρέθησαν ὑπὸ Κροτωνιατῶν ἐν ἡμέραις ἐβδομήκοντα· ἐλόντες γὰρ τὴν πόλιν ἐπήγαγον τὸν ποταμὸν καὶ κατέκλυσαν. ὕστερον δ' οἱ περιγενόμενοι συνελθόντες ἐπώκουν ὀλίγοι· χρόνῳ δὲ καὶ οὗτοι διεφθάρησαν ὑπὸ Ἀθηναίων καὶ ἄλλων Ἑλλήνων, οἳ συνοικήσαντες μὲν ἐκείνοις ἀφίκοντο, καταφρονήσαντες δὲ αὐτῶν τοὺς μὲν διεχειρίσαντο . . . τὴν δὲ πόλιν εἰς ἕτερον τόπον μετέθηκαν πλησίον καὶ Θουρίους προσηγόρευσαν ἀπὸ κρήνης ὁμωνύμου. ὁ μὲν οὖν Σύβαρις τοὺς πίνοντας ἵππους ἀπ' αὐτοῦ πτυρτικούς ποιεῖ. διὸ καὶ τὰς ἀγέλας ἀπείργουσιν ἀπ' αὐτοῦ.

Strab. vi. 1, 13.

² A river (Crathis) near this place.

³ This defeat of Sybaris at the hands of the people of Croton occurred somewhere about 510 B. C. The city was utterly destroyed, the course of the river being so turned that its waters flowed over the site.

The Former Glory of Sybaris

So great was the prosperity enjoyed by this city anciently, that it held dominion over four neighbouring people and twenty-five towns; in the war with the people of Croton it brought into the field 300,000 men, and occupied a circuit of 50 stadia on the Crathis.² But on account of the arrogance and turbulence of its citizens, it was deprived of all its prosperity in 70 days by the men of Croton who took the city,² and turning the waters of the river (Crati), overwhelmed it with an inundation. Some time after, a few who had escaped came together and inhabited the site of their former city, but in time they were dispossessed by the Athenians and other Greeks who came to settle among them, but despising them, they slew them and removed the city to a neighbouring place, calling its name Thurii from a fountain of that name. The water of the river Sybaris has the peculiar property of making the horses which drink it shy, for which reason they keep their horses away from the river.

H. C. HAMILTON

TARENTUM (TARANTO)

This powerful city of Southern Italy was situated on the north shore of the bay that bears its name (Golfo di Taranto). It was Greek in origin, its founding perhaps dating back to the eighth century B. C. A rapid rise to power was largely due to its port,—the only safe harbor of any size in the early days along this part of the coast; hence it became the center for the commerce of this region of Italy. By various wars with its neighbors, it gradually extended its conquests until it became the ruling power in Magna Graecia. Not until the second Samnite war (326 B. C.) did it come into any serious contact with the power of Rome (Liv. viii. 27; ix. 14 et al.) but soon after that it seems to have announced to the latter a Monroe doctrine; namely, that Roman war ships were not to pass beyond the Lacinian promontory (Appian Bel. Samnit. 7). The Romans disregarded this restriction in 302 B. C. when a fleet entered the gulf and came within sight of the city. The Tarentines at once attacked it; whereupon an embassy was sent from Rome to protest. The demands that they made at this time were treated with scorn and the ambassadors insulted. A proclamation of war was promptly issued by Rome (281 B. C.), and the powerful Pyrrhus, King of Epirus, summoned to the assistance of Tarentum. In consequence, a long and troublesome struggle with this eastern monarch began. At his final withdrawal in 274 B. C., the city fell a prey to the Roman consul Papirius (272) although a force from Carthage came to its assistance. A Roman possession from this time on, it assumed special importance in the second Punic War at which time Hannibal endeavored to capture it. This he partly succeeded in doing in 212 B. C. (although the citadel was still held by a Roman garrison) through the treachery of two leaders within the city, Nico and Philemenus (Liv. xxv. 9). But finally in 209 the Romans prevailed and the whole city was given up to plunder (see passage quoted below). Livy gives an interesting account (xxvii. 15) of the stratagem by which this was brought

about—a love affair being cleverly used to force the issue. From this time on Tarentum declined in importance, partly because of the growth of Brundisium not far away, although it never fell into complete decay; on the other hand it continued to be a fairly prosperous port throughout the Empire.



SCENE IN THE HARBOR AT TARANTO

Vnde si Parcae prohibent iniquae,
 dulce pellitis ovibus Galaesi
 flumen et regnata petam Laconi
 rura Phalantho.

ille terrarum mihi praeter omnes
 angulus ridet, ubi non Hymetto
 mella decedunt viridique certat
 baca Venafro;

ver ubi longum tepidasque praebet
 Iuppiter brumas, et amicus Aulon
 fertili Baccho minimum Falernis
 invidet uvis.

ille te mecum locus et beatae
 postulant arces; ibi tu calentem
 debita sparges lacrima favillam
 vatis amici.

Hor. C. ii. 6, 9-24.

Nunc mihi curto
 ire licet mulo vel, si libet, usque Tarentum,
 mantica cui lumbos onere ulceret atque eques armos.
 obiciet nemo sordes mihi, quas tibi, Tilli,
 cum Tiburte via praetorem quinque sequuntur
 te pueri lasanum portantes oenophorumque.

Hor. S. i. 6, 104-109.

¹ Written to Septimius, a friend of the poet.

² A river near Tarentum which Propertius thus describes "umbrosi subter pineta Galaesi" (ii. 34, 67).

³ The region was famous for its wool (Stat. Silv. iii. 3, 93; Mart. xiii. 125).

⁴ One of the young men from Sparta who were said by tradition to have founded the town.

⁵ A mountain in this neighborhood.

⁶ The wine of Tarentum was well known.

A Poet's Praise of Tarentum

But should the cruel Fates decree,
That this, my friend,¹ shall never be,
Then to Galaesus,² river sweet,
To skin-clad flocks,³ will I retreat,
And those rich meads, where sway of yore
Laconian Phalanthus⁴ bore.

In all the world no spot there is,
That wears for me a smile like this;
The honey of whose thymy fields
May vie with what Hymettus yields;
Where berries clustering every slope
May with Venafrum's greenest cope.

There Jove accords a lengthened spring,
And winters wanting winter's sting;
And sunny Aulon's⁵ broad incline
Such mettle puts into the vine,⁶
Its clusters need not envy those,
Which fiery Falernum grows.

Thyself and me that spot invites,
Those pleasant fields, those sunny heights;
And there, to life's last moments true,
Wilt thou with some fond tears bedew—
The last-sad tribute love can lend—
The ashes of thy poet friend.

SIR THEODORE MARTIN

The Joys of Being Obscure

Now on my bobtailed mule I ride at ease,
As far as e'en Tarentum, if I please,
A wallet for my things behind me tied,
Which galls his crupper as I gall his side,
And no one rates my meanness, as they rate
Yours, noble Tillius, when you ride in state
On the Tiburtine road, five slaves en suite
Winholder and etceteras all complete.

JOHN CONINGTON

Inbelle Tarentum.

Hor. Ep. i. 7, 45.

Atque coronatum et petulans madidumque Tarentum.

Juv. vi. 296-297.

Τοῦ δὲ κόλπου παντὸς τοῦ Ταραντίνου τὸ πλεον ἀλιμένου ὄντος ἐνταῦθα [δὴ λιμήν] ἐστὶ μέγιστος καὶ κάλλιστος γεφύρα κλειόμενος μεγάλῃ, σταδίων δ' ἐστὶν ἑκατὸν τὴν περίμετρον. ἐκ δὲ τοῦ πρὸς τὸν μυχὸν μέρους ἰσθμὸν ποιεῖ πρὸς τὴν ἔξω θάλατταν, ὥστ' ἐπὶ χερρονήσῳ κεῖσθαι τὴν πόλιν καὶ τὰ πλοῖα ὑπερνεωλκεῖσθαι ῥαδίως ἐκατέρωθεν ταπεινοῦ ὄντος τοῦ αὐχένος. ταπεινὸν δὲ καὶ τὸ τῆς πόλεως ἔδαφος, μικρὸν δ' ὅμως ἐπῆρται κατὰ τὴν ἀκρόπολιν. τὸ μὲν οὖν παλαιὸν τεῖχος κύκλον ἔχει μέγαν, νυνὶ δ' ἐκλέλειπται τὸ πλεον τὸ πρὸς τῷ ἰσθμῷ, τὸ δὲ πρὸς τῷ στόματι τοῦ λιμένος, καθ' ὃ καὶ ἡ ἀκρόπολις, συμμένει μέγεθος ἀξιολόγου πόλεως ἐκπληροῦν. ἔχει δὲ γυμνάσιον τε κάλλιστον καὶ ἀγορὰν εὐμεγέθη, ἐν ᾗ καὶ ὁ τοῦ Διὸς ἵδρυται κολοσσὸς χαλκοῦς, μέγιστος μετὰ τὸν Ῥοδίων. μεταξὺ δὲ τῆς ἀγορᾶς καὶ τοῦ στόματος ἡ ἀκρόπολις μικρὰ λείψανα ἔχουσα τοῦ παλαιοῦ κόσμου τῶν ἀναθημάτων· τὰ γὰρ πολλὰ τὰ μὲν κατέφθειραν Καρχηδόνιοι λαβόντες τὴν πόλιν, τὰ δ' ἐλαφυραγώγησαν Ῥωμαῖοι κρατήσαντες βιαίως· ὧν ἐστὶ καὶ ὁ Ἡρακλῆς ἐν τῷ Καπετωλίῳ χαλκοῦς κολοσσικός, Λυσίππου ἔργον, ἀνάθημα Μαξίμου Φαβίου τοῦ ἐλόντος τὴν πόλιν.

Ἰσχυσαν δὲ ποτε οἱ Ταραντῖνοι καθ' ὑπερβολὴν πολιτευόμενοι δημοκρατικῶς· καὶ γὰρ ναυτικὸν ἐκέκτηντο μέγιστον τῶν ταύτη καὶ πεζοὺς ἔστελλον τρισμυρίους, ἱππέας δὲ τρισχιλίους, ἱπάρχους δὲ χιλίους. ἀπεδέξαντο δὲ καὶ τὴν Πυθαγόρειον φιλοσοφίαν,

⁷ The reputation of the Tarentines for effeminacy was wide-spread. (See the following passages; also Athen. xii. 23.)

⁸ The city was renowned for its works of art. (See a later passage describing the capture of the town.)

⁹ In 212 B. C.

¹⁰ In 209 B. C. (See the following passage.)

Unwarlike Tarentum.⁷

Tarentum, wearing garlands, wanton and drunk.

F. G. MOORE

Tarentum's Former Greatness

The Gulf of Tarentum is for the most part destitute of a port, but here there is a spacious and commodious (harbour), closed in by a great bridge. It is 100 stadia in circuit. This port, at the head of its basin which recedes very far inland, forms, with the exterior sea, an isthmus which connects the peninsula with the land. The city is situated upon this peninsula. The neck of land is so low that ships are easily hauled over it from either side. The site of the city likewise is extremely low; the ground, however, rises slightly towards the citadel. The old wall of the city has an immense circuit. However, the portion towards the isthmus is now deserted, but that standing near the mouth of the harbour where the citadel is situated, still endures, and contains a considerable city. The place possesses a noble gymnasium and a spacious forum, in which there is set up a brazen colossus of Jupiter, the largest in the world, with the exception of that of Rhodes. The citadel is situated between the forum and the entrance of the harbour. The place still preserves some slight relics of its ancient magnificence⁸ and gifts, but the chief of them were destroyed either by the Carthaginians when they took the city,⁹ or by the Romans when they took it by force and sacked it.¹⁰ Amongst other booty taken on this occasion was the brazen colossus of Hercules, the work of Ly-sippus, now in the Capitol, which was dedicated as an offering by Fabius Maximus, who took the city. . . .

At one time, when the government of the Tarentines had assumed a democratic form, they rose to great importance; for they possessed the greatest fleet of any state in those parts, and could bring into the field an army of 30,000 foot and 3000 horse, exclusive of a select body of cavalry called Hipparchi. They likewise encouraged the Pythagorean

διαφερόντως δ' Ἀρχύτας, ὃς καὶ προέστη τῆς πόλεως πολὺν χρόνον. ἐξίσχυσε δ' ἡ ὕστερον τρυφή διὰ τὴν εὐδαιμονίαν, ὥστε τὰς πανδήμους ἐορτὰς πλείους ἄγεσθαι κατ' ἔτος παρ' αὐτοῖς ἢ τὰς ἡμέρας.

Strab. vi. 3, 1-4.

Tarentos, Lacedaemoniorum opus, Calabriae quondam et Apuliae totiusque Lucaniae caput, cum magnitudine et muris portuque nobilis, tum mirabilis situ. Quippe in ipsis Hadriani maris faucibus posita in omnis terras, Histriam Illyricum, Epiron Achaïam, Africam Siciliam vela dimittit. Imminet portui ad prospectum maris positum maius theatrum, quod quidem causa miserae civitati fuit omnium calamitatum. Ludos forte celebrabat, cum adremigantes litori Romanas classes vident atque hostem rati emicant, sine discrimine insultant. Qui enim aut unde Romani? Nec satis. Aderat sine mora querellam ferens legatio. Hanc quoque foede per obscenam turpemque dictu contumeliam violant; et hinc bellum. Sed apparatus horribilis, cum tot simul populi pro Tarentinis consurgerent omnibusque vehementior Pyrrhus, qui semi-graecam ex Lacedaemoniis conditoribus civitatem vindicaturus cum totis viribus Epiri Thessaliae Macedoniae incognitisque in id tempus elephantis mari terra, viris equis armis, addito insuper ferarum terrore veniebat.

Flor. Ep. i. 13, 2-6.

¹¹ A philosopher of the fourth century.

¹² Second only to Athens and Syracuse among cities of its day in size; its population has been estimated as between 100,000 and 150,000. During the height of its prosperity, the city had few peers in power and riches. A vast number of coins testify to its widespread commerce.

¹³ See introductory note.

philosophy, and Archytas,¹¹ who for a long time presided over the government of their state, gave it his special support. But at a later period their luxury, which was produced by their prosperity, increased to that degree that their general holidays or festivals exceeded in number the days of the year.

H. C. HAMILTON

A Famous Incident in Roman History

Tarentum was built by the Lacedaemonians, and was formerly the metropolis of Calabria, Apulia, and all Lucania; it was famous for its size¹² and walls and harbour, and admired for its situation; for, being placed at the very entrance to the Adriatic, it sends its vessels to all the adjacent countries, namely, Istria, Illyricum, Epirus, Greece, Africa, and Sicily. A large theatre lies close upon the harbour, built so as to overlook the sea; which theatre was the cause of all the calamities that befell the unhappy city. They happened to be celebrating games, when they saw from thence the Roman fleet rowing up to the shore,¹³ and, supposing that they were enemies approaching, ran out and attacked them without further consideration; for "who or whence were the Romans?" Nor was this enough: an embassy came from Rome without delay, to make a complaint. This embassy they vilely insulted, with an affront that was gross and disgraceful to be mentioned. Hence arose the war. The preparations for it were formidable—so many nations, at the same time, rising up in behalf of the Tarentines; and Pyrrhus, more formidable than them all, who, to defend the city (which, from its founders being Lacedaemonians, was half Greek), came with all the strength of Epirus, Thessalia, and Macedonia, and with elephants—till then unknown in Italy—menacing the country by sea and land, with men, horses and arms, and the additional terror of wild beasts.

J. S. WATSON

Alii alios passim sine discrimine armatos inermisque caedunt, Carthaginienses Tarentinosque pariter. . . . Tum a caede ad diripiendam urbem discursum. Milia triginta servilium capitum dicuntur capta, argenti vis ingens facti signatique, auri octoginta tria milia pondo, signa et tabulae, prope ut Syracusarum ornamenta aequaverint. Sed maiore animo generis eius praeda abstinuit Fabius quam Marcellus; qui interroganti scriba, quid fieri signis vellet ingentis magnitudinis—di sunt, suo quisque habitu in modum pugnantium formati—, deos iratos Tarentinis relinqui iussit. Murus inde, qui urbem ab arce dirimebat, dirutus est ac disiectus.

Liv. xxvii. 16, 6-9.

Pectinibus patulis iactat se molle Tarentum.

Hor. S. ii. 4, 34.

Lana Tarentino violas imitata veneno.

Hor. Ep. ii. 1, 207.

Tarentum veni a. d. xv Kal. Iunias. Quod Pomptinum statueram exspectare, commodissimum duxi dies eos quoad ille veniret, cum Pompeio consumere eoque magis, quod ei gratum esse id videbam, qui etiam a me petierit, ut secum et apud se essem cotidie. Quod concessilibenter. Multos enim eius praeclaros de re publica sermones accipiam, instruar etiam consiliis idoneis ad hoc nostrum negotium.

Cic. ad Att. v. 6.

¹⁴ By the Romans in 209 B. C.

¹⁵ Tarentum was famous for its shell-fish.

¹⁶ The purple dye, so widely celebrated throughout the Roman world, was made from a small sea creature living along the coast.

¹⁷ A visit made by Cicero in 51 B. C. when he was on his way to Cilicia.

Tarentum Falls a Prey to Rome's Soldiers

The rest were put to the sword without distinction, armed and unarmed, Carthaginians and Tarentines alike. . . . After this carnage, the victors proceeded in several parties to plunder the city. We are told that there were taken here thirty thousand persons in a state of servitude, a vast quantity of silver wrought and coined, eighty-three thousand pounds weight of gold, together with statues and pictures in such numbers as almost to rival the decorations of Syracuse. But Fabius, with more greatness of mind than was shown by Marcellus, refrained from meddling with booty of that sort; and when his secretary asked him what he would have done with the statues of their gods, which were of gigantic size, and habited like warriors, he ordered him "to let the Tarentines keep their angry gods to themselves." Then the wall which separated the citadel from the town was demolished and razed.¹⁴

GEORGE BAKER

Flat bivalve mussels are Tarentum's pride.¹⁵

JOHN CONINGTON

Wool dipped in the dye of Tarentum, imitating the color of violets.¹⁶

Cicero Calls on Pompey¹⁷

I came to Tarentum on the 18th of May. As I had decided to await Pomptinus, I thought it most convenient to spend the days before his arrival with Pompey, the more so because I saw it pleased him. Indeed he begged me to see him and to be at his house every day; and I was glad to give him my company. I shall have some grand conversations with him about the political situation, and shall get useful advice on this business of mine.

E. O. WINSTEDT

TIBERIS FLUMEN (TEVERE)

Vidimus flavum Tiberim retortis
 litore Etrusco violenter undis
 ire deiectum monumenta regis
 templaque Vestae;
 Iliae dum se nimium querenti
 iactat ultorem, vagus et sinistra
 labitur ripa Iove non probante u-
 xorius amnis.

Hor. C. i. 2, 13-20.

Et terram Hesperiam venies, ubi Lydius arva
 inter opima virum leni fluit agmine Thybris.

Vir. Aen. ii. 781-2.

Iamque rubescebat radiis mare et aethere ab alto
 Aurora in roseis fulgebat lutea bigis,
 cum venti posuere omnisque repente resedit
 flatus et in lento luctantur marmore tonsae.
 atque hic Aeneas ingentem ex aequore lucum
 prospicit. hunc inter fluvio Tiberinus amoeno,
 verticibus rapidis et multa flavus harena,
 in mare prorumpit. variae circumque supraque
 assuetae ripis volucres et fluminis alveo
 aethera mulcebant cantu lucoque volabant.
 flectere iter sociis terraeque advertere proras
 imperat et laetus fluvio succedit opaco.

Vir. Aen. vii. 25-36.

Nox erat, et terras animalia fessa per omnes
 alituum pecudumque genus sopor altus habebat,
 cum pater in ripa gelidique sub aetheris axe
 Aeneas, tristi turbatus pectora bello,
 procubuit seramque dedit per membra quietem.

¹ The Tiber frequently overflowed its banks in Rome, causing much destruction and distress. For vivid accounts, see Tac. Hist. i. 86; Liv. xxxv. 9; Hist. Aug. Vit. M. Ant. Phil. 8, 4-5.

² The Trojans approach Rome by sailing along the Tiber. (See Rutil. de Red. Suo i, 182.)

THE TIBER RIVER

We saw the yellow Tiber, its waves hurled back in fury
from the Tuscan shore, advance to overthrow the King's
Memorial and Vesta's shrines, showing himself too ardent
an avenger of complaining Ilia, and spreading far and wide
o'er the left bank without Jove's sanction,—fond river-
god.¹

C. E. BENNETT

And you will arrive at the land of Hesperia where
Tiber, Lydia's river, rolls his gentle volumes through
rich and cultured plains.

JOHN CONINGTON

The Trojans Sail Up the Tiber²

Now morning flushed the wave, and saffron-garbed
Aurora from her rose-red chariot beamed
In highest heaven; the sea-winds ceased to stir;
A sudden calm possessed the air, and tides
Of marble smoothness met the laboring oar.
Then, gazing from the deep, Aeneas saw
A stretch of groves whence Tiber's smiling stream,
Its tumbling current rich with yellow sands,
Burst seaward forth: around it and above
Shore-hunting birds of varied voice and plume
Flattered the sky with song, and, circling far
O'er river-bed and grove, took joyful wing.
Thither to landward now his ships he steered,
And sailed high-hearted up the shadowy stream.

T. C. WILLIAMS

The River God Speaks to Aeneas Who in Turn Prays
to Him

Now night had fallen, and all weary things,
All shapes of beast and bird, the wide world o'er,
Lay deep in slumber. So beneath the arch
Of a cold sky Aeneas laid him down
Upon the river-bank, his heart sore tried
By so much war and sorrow, and gave o'er
His body to its long-delayed repose.

huic deus ipse loci fluvio Tiberinus amoeno
 populeas inter senior se attollere frondes
 visus (eum tenuis glauco velabat amictu
 carbasus et crines umbrosa tegebat harundo),
 tum sic affari et curas his demere dictis:
 "o sate gente deum, Troianam ex hostibus urbem
 qui revehis nobis aeternaque Pergama servas,
 exspectate solo Laurenti arvisque Latinis,
 hic tibi certa domus, certi (ne absiste) penates;
 neu belli terrere minis; tumor omnis et irae
 concessere deum.
 ego sum, pleno quem flumine cernis
 stringentem ripas et pingua culta secantem,
 caeruleus Thybris, caelo gratissimus amnis.
 hic mihi magna domus, celsis caput urbibus, exit."
 dixit, deinde lacu fluvius se condidit alto
 ima petens; nox Aenean somnusque reliquit.
 surgit, et aetherii spectans orientia solis
 lumina, rite cavis undam de flumine palmis
 sustinet, ac tales effundit ad aethera voces:
 "nymphae, Laurentes nymphae, genus omnibus
 unde est,
 tuque, o Thybri tuo genitor cum flumine sancto,
 accipite Aenean et tandem arcete periclis.
 quo te cumque lacus miserantem incommoda nostra
 fonte tenet, quocumque solo pulcherrimus exis,
 semper honore meo, semper celebrabere donis,
 corniger Hesperidum fluvius regnator aquarum."

Vir. Aen. viii. 26-41; 62-77.

There 'twixt the poplars by the gentle stream,
The River-Father, genius of that place,
Old Tiberinus visibly uprose;
A cloak of gray-green lawn he wore, his hair
O'erhung with wreath of reeds. In soothing words
Thus, to console Aeneas' cares, he spoke:
"Seed of the gods! who bringest to my shore
Thy Trojan city wrested from her foe,
A stronghold everlasting, Latium's plain
And fair Laurentum long have looked for thee.
Here truly is thy home. Turn not away.
Here the true guardians of thy hearth shall be.
Fear not the gathering war. The wrath of Heaven
Has stilled its swollen wave.
. I am the copious flood
Which thou beholdest chafing at yon shores
And parting fruitful fields: cerulean stream
Of Tiber, favoured greatly of high Heaven.
Here shall arise my house magnificent,
A city of all cities chief and crown."
So spake the river god and sank from view
Down to his deepest cave: then night and sleep
Together from Aeneas fled away.
He rose and to the orient beams of morn
His forehead gave; in both his hallowed palms
He held the sacred waters of the stream,
And called aloud! O ye Laurentian nymphs,
Whence flowing rills be born, and chiefly thou,
O Father Tiber, worshipped stream divine,
Accept Aeneas, and from peril save!
If in some hallowed lake or haunted spring
Thy power, pitying my woes, abides,
Or wheresoe'er the blessed place be found
Whence first thy beauty flows, there evermore
My hands shall bring thee gift and sacrifice.
O chief and sovereign of Hesperian streams."

T. C. WILLIAMS

Thybris ea fluvium, quam longa est, nocte tumentem
 leniit, et tacita refluens ita substitit unda,
 mitis ut in morem stagni placidaeque paludis
 sterneret aequor aquis, remo ut luctamen abesset.
 ergo iter inceptum celerant rumore secundo.
 labitur uncta vadis abies; mirantur et undae,
 miratur nemus insuetum fulgentia longe
 scuta virum fluvio pictasque innare carinas.
 olli remigio noctemque diemque fatigant,
 et longos superant flexus variisque teguntur
 arboribus viridesque secant placido aequore silvas.
 Sol medium caeli conscenderat igneus orbem,
 cum muros arcemque procul ac rara domorum
 tecta vident, quae nunc Romana potentia caelo
 aequavit (tum res inopes Evandrus habebat):
 ocius advertunt proras urbiq[ue] propinquant.

Vir. Aen. viii. 86-101.

Atque opulenta tibi placidis commercia ripis
 devehat hinc ruris, subvehat inde maris.

Rutil. de Red. Suo i. 153-154.

Tiberis antea Thybris appellatus et prius Albula e medio
 fere longitudine Appennini finibus Arretinorum profluit.
 Tenuis primo nec nisi piscinis contrivatus emissusque na-
 vigabilis, sicuti Tinia et Clanis influentes in eum, nove-
 norum ita conceptu dierum, si non adiuvent imbres. Sed
 Tiberis propter aspera et confragosa ne sic quidem prae-
 terquam trabibus verius quam ratibus longe meabilis fer-
 tur. . . . sed infra Arretinum Clanim duobus et

The Trojans Approach Rome

That whole night long Tiber smoothed his brimming stream, and so stood with hushed waves, half recoiling, as to lay down a watery floor as of some gentle lake or peaceful pool, that the oar might have nought to struggle with. So they begin their voyage and speed with auspicious cheers. Smooth along the surface floats the anointed pine: marvelling stand the waters, marvelling the unwonted wood, to see the warriors' shields gleaming far along the stream, and the painted vessels gliding between the banks. The rowers give no rest to night or day, as they surmount the long meanders, sweep under the fringe of diverse trees, and cut through the woods that look green in the still expanse. The sun had climbed in full blaze the central cope of heaven, when from afar they see walls and a citadel and the roofs of straggling habitations—the place which the power of Rome has now made to mate the skies: then it was but Evander's poor domain. At once they turn their prows to land and approach the town.

JOHN CONINGTON

And for thy needs between his peaceful banks
Waft down the country's wealth, waft up the sea's.

G. F. SAVAGE-ARMSTRONG

The Tiber in Pliny's Time

The Tiber, formerly called Thybris, and still earlier Albula, rises about midway down the length of the Apennines, in the territory of Arretium. A slender stream at first, it is navigable only when dammed and then released (as is true of the Tinia and Clanis, which empty into it), nine days storage of water being required, if there be no help from rain. But even so the Tiber, on account of its rough and rugged bed, is not navigable, except for a raft that might more truly be called a timber, and is fordable for a long distance. . . . But below the Arretine Cla-

quadraginta fluviis auctus, praecipuis autem Nare et Aniene, qui et ipse navigabilis Latium includit a tergo, nec minus tamen aquis ac tot fontibus in urbem perductis, et ideo quamlibet magnarum navium ex Italo mari capax, rerum in toto orbe nascentium mercator placidissimus, pluribus prope solus quam ceteri in omnibus terris amnes adcolitur adspiciturque villis. Nullique fluviorum minus licet inclusis utrimque lateribus, nec tamen ipse depugnat, quamquam creber ac subitus incrementis et nusquam magis aquis quam in ipsa urbe stagnantibus. Quin immo vates intellegitur potius ac monitor auctu semper religiosus verius quam saevos. Plin. N. H. iii. 53-55.

Num istic quoque immite et turbidum caelum? Hic adsiduae tempestates et crebra diluvia. Tiberis alveum excessit et demissioribus ripis alte superfunditur. Quamquam fossa, quam providentissimus imperator fecit, exhaustus premit valles, innatat campis, quaque planum solum, pro solo cernitur. Plin. Ep. viii. 17.



THE ROUND TEMPLE IN ROME DURING A FLOOD IN 1900

* A letter written by the younger Pliny to his friend Macrinus describing a flood caused by the overflow of the Tiber and Anio.

nis it is swelled by forty-two streams, conspicuous among them being the Nar and the Anio, which is likewise navigable and encloses Latium in the rear. It is further swelled by the aqueducts and a great number of springs which have been conducted into the city, and thus it admits even the largest ships from the Italian Sea; it trades most peacefully in the products of the whole world; and it is bordered and commanded by more villas almost than all other rivers in the world put together. No stream has less freedom, as it is imprisoned on both sides, and yet makes no resistance, although it rises frequently and suddenly, while nowhere do its waters overflow more than at the city itself. Nevertheless it is considered in fact a prophet and mentor, always awe-inspiring, rather than vindictive, in its flood.

F. G. MOORE

A Flood

Is the weather in your part as rude and boisterous as it is with us? All here is tempest and inundation. The Tiber has overflowed its channels, and deeply flooded its lower banks. Though drained by a dyke, which the emperor providently had cut, it submerges the valleys, swims along the fields, and entirely overspreads the flats.³

WILLIAM MELMOTH

TIBUR (TIVOLI)



TIVOLI

The founding of the city of Tibur far ante-dates that of Rome. Little is known of it, however, in the early period. It appears first in an important way as taking the part of the Gauls against the Romans—notably in 361 B. C.—and as a prominent factor in the Latin League. In 335 B. C. it was captured by Camillus; but, while henceforth under Rome's sway, it remained nominally free and independent and continued to preserve its well-organized city administration. In matters of religion, it was conspicuous for its worship of Hercules whose temple was one of the richest in Latium, and from its stately portal the emperor Augustus more than once administered justice (Suet. Aug. 72). An oracle in the place was widely known also, and many visitors came to consult the Tiburtine Sibyl.

Its peculiar relation of independence to Rome made it a place of asylum to which distinguished persons

fled, as, for example, Cinna, after the death of Caesar. Syphax, the Numidian king also lived here for two years until his death in 201 B. C. and, most conspicuous of all, Zenobia, the former queen of Palmyra and of the East, spent the last years of her life in this place (*Script. Hist. Aug. Tyr. Trig. xxix. 30, 27*).

It boasted many distinguished families among its nobility (*Cic. pro Balb. 53*), and exercised, therefore, considerable prestige at Rome. But it is chiefly famous as a city of villas whose praises were constantly sung by the Roman poets. The charm of its site, its groves and streams, its hills covered with vineyards and orchards, its coolness in summer, and its quiet were powerful sources of attraction. In the splendor of its villas, gleaming white against the green of the trees, it surpassed its neighbor and rival, Tusculum. During the last years of the Republic and late into the Empire, especially, it was a favorite resort. Caesar, Antony, Horace, Augustus, Germanicus, and the later emperors made the place fashionable by their residence there. The most notable remains in its neighborhood today are those belonging to an elaborate villa which the Emperor Hadrian built.



Photograph by Katharine Allen

ENTRANCE TO HADRIAN'S VILLA

Me nec tam patiens Lacedaemon
 nec tam Larisae percussit campus opimae,
 quam domus Albunae resonantis
 et praeceps Anio ac Tiburni lucus et uda
 mobilibus pomaria rivis.

Hor. C. i. 7, 10-14.

Tibur Argeo positum colono
 sit meae sedes utinam senectae,
 sit modus lasso maris et viarum
 militiaeque.

Hor. C. ii. 6, 5-8.

Ego apis Matinae
 more modoque
 grata carpentis thyma per laborem
 plurimum circa nemus uvidique
 Tiburis ripas operosa parvus
 carmina fingo.

Hor. C. iv. 2, 27-32.

Sed quae Tibur aquae fertile praefluunt,
 et spissae nemorum comae.

Hor. C. iv. 3, 10-11.

Vacuum Tibur.

Hor. Ep. i. 7, 45.

Tiburque superbum.

Vir. Aen. vii. 630.

Udum Tibur.

Hor. C. iii. 29, 6.

¹The nymph or sibyl of Tibur.

²A name for certain heights in Apulia connected with Mount Garganus.

Tibur's Charm

For me stern Sparta forges no such spell,
No, nor Larissa's plain of richest mould,
As bright Albunea¹ echoing from her cell.
O headlong Anio! O Tiburnian groves,
And orchards saturate with shifting streams:

JOHN CONINGTON

A Wish

Fair Tibur, town of Argive kings,
There would I end my days serene,
At rest from sea and travelings,
And service seen.

JOHN CONINGTON

A Poet at Tibur

I, like the Matine² bee, that sips
The fragrant thyme, and strays
Humming through leafy ways,
By Tibur's sedgy banks, with trembling lips
Fashion my toilsome lays.

SIR THEODORE MARTIN

But the cool streams that make green Tibur flourish,
And the tangled forest deep.

JOHN CONINGTON

Tibur and its dreamful ease.

SIR THEODORE MARTIN

Proud Tibur.

Well-watered Tibur.

C. E. BENNETT

Proni Tiburis arce.

Juv. Sat. iii. 192.

Anio, delicatissimus amnium.

Plin. Ep. viii. 17, 3.

Ramosis Anio qua pomifer incubat arvis
et numquam Herculeo numine pallet ebur,
hic carmen media dignum me scribe columna,
sed breve, quod currens vector ab urbe legat:
Hic Tiburtina iacet aurea Cynthia terra:
accessit ripae laus, Aniene, tuae.

Prop. iv. 7, 81-86.

³ For a vivid account of a disastrous flood in connection with this river, see the letter as a whole.

⁴ Tibur was famous for its apples (Hor. Sat. ii. 4, 70-71).

⁵ Cynthia, the mistress of the poet Propertius, was often at Tibur. He thus complains of an untimely summons from Rome (iii. 16):

"Nox media, et dominae mihi venit epistula nostrae:
Tibure me missa iussit adesse mora,
candida qua geminas ostendunt culmina turres
et cadit in patulos lympha Aniena lacus."

On the sloping heights of Tibur.

G. G. RAMSAY

The Anio, most delightful of rivers.³

A Poet Celebrates the Haunt of His Mistress

Where apple-bearing⁴ Anio broods o'er its orchard meadows and by the favor of Hercules the ivory ne'er grows yellow. And write these verses on a pillar's midst; they shall be worthy of me, but brief, that the traveler may read them as he hastens by: **HERE GOLDEN CYNTHIA⁵ LIES IN THE FIELDS OF TIBUR. ANIO, NEW PRAISE IS ADDED TO THY BANK.**

H. E. BUTLER



Courtesy of Art and Archaeology

THE ANIO RIVER

TRASUMENUS LACUS (LAGO DI TRASIMENO)

Hannibal quod agri est inter Cortonam urbem Trasumennumque lacum omni clade belli pervastat, quo magis iram hosti ad vindicandas sociorum iniurias acuat. Et iam pervenerat ad loca nata insidiis, ubi maxime montes Cortonenses Trasumennus subit. Via tantum interest perangusta, velut ad id ipsum de industria relicto spatio; deinde paulo latior patescit campus; inde colles adsurgunt. Ibi castra in aperto locat, ubi ipse cum Afris modo Hispanisque consideret; Baliares ceteramque levem armaturam post montis circumducit; equites ad ipsas fauces saltus tumulis apte tegentibus locat, ut, ubi intrassent Romani, obiecto equitatu clausa omnia lacu ac montibus essent.

Flaminius cum pridie solis occasu ad lacum pervenisset, inexplorato postero die vixdum satis certa luce angustiis superatis, postquam in patentiorem campum pandi agmen coepit, id tantum hostium, quod ex adverso erat, conspexit; ab tergo ac super caput haud detectae insidiae. Poenus ubi, id quod petierat, clausum lacu ac montibus et circumfusus suis copiis habuit hostem, signum omnibus dat simul invadendi. Qui ubi, qua cuique proximum fuit, decucurrerunt, eo magis Romanis subita atque improvisa res fuit, quod orta ex lacu nebula campo quam montibus densior sederat, agminaque hostium ex pluribus collibus ipsa inter se satis conspecta eoque magis pariter decucurrerant. Romanus clamore prius undique orto, quam satis

¹The largest of the lakes in Etruria, famous as the spot where Hannibal in 217 B. C. completely defeated the Roman consul Gaius Flaminius—one of the greatest disasters that ever befell a Roman army.

LAKE TRASIMENUS¹

A Roman Military Disaster

Hannibal, the more to exasperate the enemy and provoke him to seek revenge for the sufferings of his allies, desolated with every calamity of war the whole tract of country between the city of Cortona and the lake Trasimenus. And now the army had arrived at a spot formed by nature for an ambuscade, where the Trasimenus approaches closest to the Cortonian mountains. Between them is only a very narrow road, as if room had been designedly left for that purpose; farther on, the ground opens to a somewhat greater width, and beyond that rises a range of hills. On these he formed a camp in open view, where he himself with the African and Spanish infantry only was to take post. The Balearians, and other light-armed troops, he drew round behind the mountains, and posted the cavalry near the entrance of the defile, where they were effectually concealed by some rising grounds; with design, that as soon as the Romans entered the pass, the cavalry should take possession of the road, and thus the whole space be shut up between the lake and the mountains. Flaminius, though he arrived at the lake about sunset, took no care to examine the ground, but next morning, before it was clear day, passed through the narrow way, and when the troops began to spread into the wider ground, they saw only that part of the enemy which fronted them; those in ambush on their rear, and over their heads, quite escaped their notice. The Carthaginian, having now gained the point at which he aimed, the Roman being pent up between the mountains and the lake, and surrounded by his troops, immediately gave the signal for the whole to charge at once. They accordingly poured down, every one by the shortest way he could find; and the surprise was the more sudden and alarming, because a mist rising from the lake, lay thicker on the low grounds than on the mountains; while the parties of the enemy were the better able to run down together. The Romans, before they could discover their foe, learned from the shouts raised on all sides that they were sur-

cerneret, se circumventum esse sensit, et ante in frontem lateraque pugnari coeptum est, quam satis instrueretur acies aut expediri arma stringique gladii possent.

Consul percussis omnibus ipse satis, ut in re trepida, in-pavidus turbatos ordines, vertente se quoque ad dissonos clamores, instruit, ut tempus locusque patitur, et, quacumque adire audirique potest, adhortatur ac stare ac pugnare iubet: nec enim inde votis aut inploratione deum sed vi ac virtute evadendum esse; per medias acies ferro viam fieri et, quo timoris minus sit, eo minus ferme periculi esse. Ceterum praestrepitu ac tumultu nec consilium nec imperium accipi poterat, tantumque aberat, ut sua signa atque ordines et locum noscerent, ut vix ad arma capienda aptandaque pugnae competeret animus, opprimerenturque quidam onerati magis iis quam tecti. Et erat in tanta caligine maior usus aurium quam oculorum. Ad gemitus vulnerum ictusque corporum aut armorum et mixtos terrentium paventiumque clamores circumferebant ora oculosque. Alii fugientes pugnantium globo inlati haerebant, alios redeuntés in pugnam avertebat fugientium agmen. Deinde, ubi in omnis partis nequiquam impetus capti, et ab lateribus montes ac lacus, a fronte et ab tergo hostium acies claudebant, apparuitque nullam nisi in dextera ferroque salutis spem esse, tum sibi quisque dux adhortatorque factus ad rem gerendam et nova de integro exorta pugna est, non illa ordinata per principes hastatosque ac triarios, nec ut pro signis antesignani, post signa alia pugnaret acies, nec ut in sua legione miles aut cohorte aut manipulo esset: fors conglobabat et

rounded; and the attack began on their front and flank before they could properly form a line, or get ready their arms and draw their swords.

In the midst of the general consternation the consul, perilous as the conjuncture was, showed abundance of intrepidity: he restored, as well as the time and place would allow, the ranks which were disordered by the men turning themselves about at all the various shouts, and wherever he could come or be heard, encouraged and charged them to stand steady, and to fight; telling them that 'they must not expect to get clear of their present situation by vows and prayers to the gods, but by strength and courage. By the sword men opened a way through the midst of embattled foes; and, in general, the less fear the less danger.' But such was the noise and tumult, that neither his counsel nor commands could be heard with distinctness; and so far were the soldiers from knowing each his own standard, his rank, and post, that scarcely had they sufficient presence of mind to take up their arms, and get ready for fighting, so that many, while they were incumbered rather than defended by them, were overpowered by the enemy. Besides, the darkness was so great that they had more use of their ears than of their eyes. The groans of the wounded, the sound of blows on the men's bodies or armor, with the confused cries of threatening and terror, drew attention from one side to another. Some attempting to fly, were stopped by running against the party engaged in fight; others, returning to the fight, were driven back by a body of runaways. At length, after they had made many fruitless essays in every quarter, and inclosed, as they were, by the mountains and lake on the sides, by the enemy's forces on the front and rear, they evidently perceived that there was no hope of safety but in their valor and their weapons. Every one's own thoughts then supplied the place of command and exhortation to exertion, and the action began anew, with fresh vigor; but the troops were not marshalled according to the distinct bodies of the different orders of soldiers, nor so disposed that the van-guard should fight before the standards, and the rest of the troops behind them; or that each soldier was in his own legion, or cohort, or company: chance

animus suus cuique ante aut post pugnandi ordinem dabat; tantusque fuit ardor animorum, adeo intentus pugnae animus, ut eum motum terrae, qui multarum urbium Italiae magnas partes prostravit avertitque cursu rapidos amnis, mare fluminibus invexit, montes lapsu ingenti proruit, nemo pugnantium senserit.

Magnae partis fuga inde primum coepit; et iam nec lacus nec montes pavori obstabant: per omnia arta prae-ruptaque velut caeci evadunt, armaque et viri super alios alii praecipitantur. Pars magna, ubi locus fugae deest, per prima vada paludis in aquam progressi, quoad capitibus umerisque extare possunt, sese inmergunt. Fuere quos inconsultus pavor nando etiam capessere fugam impulerit, quae ubi immensa ac sine spe erat, aut deficientibus animis hauriebantur gurgitibus aut nequiquam fessi vada retro aegerrime repetebant atque ibi ab ingressis aquam hostium equitibus passim trucidabantur. Sex milia ferme primi agminis per adversos hostis eruptione in pigre facta, ignari omnium, quae post se agerentur, e saltu evasere, et cum in tumultu quodam constitissent, clamorem modo ac sonum armorum audientes, quae fortuna pugnae esset, neque scire nec perspicere prae caligine poterant. Inclinata denique re cum incalescente sole dispulsa nebula aperuisset diem, tum liquida iam luce montes campique perditas res stratamque ostendere foede Romanam aciem. Itaque, ne in conspectos procul inmitteretur eques, sublatis raptim signis quam citatissimo poterant agmine sese abriperunt.

Liv. xxii. 4-6.

formed their bands, and every man's post in the battle, either before or behind the standards, was fixed by his own choice. So intense was the ardor of the engagement, so eagerly was their attention occupied by the fight, that not one of the combatants perceived a great earthquake, which, at the time, overthrew large portions of many of the cities of Italy, turned rapid rivers out of their courses, carried up the sea into the rivers, and by the violence of the convulsion levelled mountains.

This event first caused a great number of the troops to fly; and now, so great was their panic, that neither lake nor mountain stopped them. Through every place, however narrow or steep, they ran with blind haste, and arms and men were tumbled together in promiscuous disorder. Great numbers, finding no room for farther flight, pushed into the lake, and plunged themselves in such a manner that only their heads and shoulders were above water. The violence of their fears impelled some to make the desperate attempt of escaping by swimming; but this proving impracticable, on account of the great extent of the lake, they either exhausted their strength and were drowned in the deep, or, after fatiguing themselves to no purpose, made their way back with the utmost difficulty to the shallows and were there slain, wherever they appeared, by the enemy's horsemen wading into the same. About six thousand of the van-guard, bravely forcing their way through the opposite enemy, got clear of the defile, and knowing nothing of what was passing behind them, halted on a rising ground, where they could only hear the shouting and the din of arms, but could not see by reason of the darkness, nor judge with any certainty as to the fortune of the day. At length, after the victory was decided, the increasing heat of the sun dispelling the mist, the prospect was opened. The mountains and plains showed the desperate condition of their affairs, and the shocking carnage of the Roman army: wherefore, lest on their being seen at a distance, the cavalry should be sent against them, they hastily raised their standards, and hurried away with all possible speed.

GEORGE BAKER

TUSCULUM (NEAR FRASCATI)

The political importance of Tusculum is limited to early times. It was very powerful during the Latin League in the fourth century B. C. and almost constantly at war with its neighbors. Friendly assistance was frequently given to Rome and returned by this city in kind (Liv. iii. 25 et al.). However, one often finds the place leagued with the enemies of Rome—the Aequians, Volscians, and Samnites (Liv. vi. 25; viii. 7; viii. 37 et al.). Even before the end of the Republic, its political influence has disappeared and it becomes henceforth a dwelling-place for men of wealth and leisure.

Ex municipio antiquissimo Tusculano, ex quo plurimae familiae sunt consulares, . . . quot e reliquis municipiis omnibus non sunt.

Cic. pro Planc. 19.

Ἐπὶ ταύτης δὴ τὸ
 Τοῦσκλον ἴδρυται πόλις οὐ φαύλως κατεσκευασμένη· κεκόσμηται
 δὲ ταῖς κύκλῳ φυτέλαις καὶ οἰκοδομίαις, καὶ μάλιστα ταῖς ὑποπιπτού-
 σαις ἐπὶ τὸ κατὰ τὴν Ῥώμην μέρος. τὸ γὰρ Τοῦσκλον ἐνταῦθα
 ἐστὶ λόφος εὐγεωσ καὶ εὐνδρος, κορυφούμενος ἡρέμα πολλαχοῦ καὶ
 δεχόμενος βασιλείων κατασκευὰς ἐκπρεπεστάτας.

Strab. v. 3, 12.

¹ Famous from the earliest times for its distinguished men.

² Frascati today with its palaces of distinguished churchmen continues the tradition of the later Tusculum as a city of villas (Hor. Epod. i. 29; Sen. De Ben. iv. 12). The place was healthful, its climate and scenery attractive, and its distance from Rome such that it was desirable as a country home. The emperors were fond of it, Tiberius, Nero, and Galba often staying there (Tac. Ann. xiv. 3; Suet. Galb. iv. 18).



Photograph by Frank Gallup

ON THE ROAD TO ANCIENT TUSCULUM

Cicero Compliments the Town

From Tusculum, a very ancient municipality, from which a great many families of consular rank have sprung . . . more than from all the rest of the municipalities put together.¹

A Favorite Site for Villas

It is on this ridge that Tusculum is situated, a city which is not wanting in adornment, being entirely surrounded by ornamental plantations and edifices, particularly that part of it which looks towards Rome. For on this side Tusculum presents a fertile hill, well irrigated, and with numerous gentle slopes embellished with majestic palaces.²

H. C. HAMILTON

Quae tibi mandavi, et quae tu intelleges convenire nostro Tusculano, velim, ut scribis, cures, quod sine molestia tua facere poteris. Nam nos ex omnibus molestiis et laboribus uno illo in loco conquiescimus. Quintum fratrem cotidie exspectamus. Terentia magnos articulorum dolores habet.

Cic. ad Att. i. 5, 8.

Nos Tusculano ita delectamur, ut nobismet ipsis tum denique, cum illo venimus, placeamus.

Cic. ad Att. i. 6, 2.

MARCUS. Nos vero, si quid tale acciderit, ut a deo denuntiatur videatur ut exeamus e vita, laeti et agentes gratias pareamus emittique nos e custodia et levare vinclis arbitremur, ut aut in aeternum et plane in nostram domum remigremus aut omni sensu molestiaque careamus: sin autem nihil denuntiabitur, eo tamen simus animo, ut horribilem illum diem aliis, nobis faustum putemus nihilque in malis ducamus, quod sit vel a dis immortalibus vel a natura parente omnium constitutum. Non enim temere nec fortuito sati et creati sumus, sed profecto fuit quaedam vis quae generi consuleret humano nec id gigneret aut aleret quod cum exanclavisset omnes labores, tum incideret in mortis malum sempiternum: portum potius paratum nobis et perfugium putemus.

Quo utinam velis passis pervehi liceat. Sin reflantibus ventis reiiciemur, tamen eodem paulo tardius referamur

³ Cicero constantly testifies to his love for his Tusculan villa. He took great pride in adorning it with works of art and in collecting choice books for its library. His friend Atticus often assisted him in this connection.

⁴ Such discourses on the part of Cicero and his friends (Atticus, in this case) give the chief charm to the villa for the classical student. The orator has many times expressed his feeling for his country homes as places for retirement and study.

Cicero Writes an Informal Note to a Friend

Please carry out my commissions, and, as you suggest, buy anything else you think suitable for my Tusculan villa,³ if it is no trouble to you. It is the only place I find restful after a hard day's work. I am expecting my brother Quintus every day. Terentia has a bad attack of rheumatism.

E. O. WINSTEDT

I am so pleased with my house at Tusculum that I am never really happy except when I am there.

E. O. WINSTEDT

A Philosophical Discussion Between Cicero and a Guest⁴

MARCUS. But let us, if indeed it should be our fate to know the time which is appointed by the gods for us to die, prepare ourselves for it with a cheerful and grateful mind, thinking ourselves like men who are delivered from a jail, and released from their fetters, for the purpose of going back to our eternal habitation which may be more emphatically called our own; or else to be divested of all sense and trouble. If, on the other hand, we should have no notice given us of this decree, yet let us cultivate such a disposition as to look on that formidable hour of death as happy for us, though shocking to our friends; and let us never imagine anything to be an evil, which is an appointment of the immortal gods, or of nature, the common parent of all. For it is not by hazard or without design that we have been born and situated as we are. On the contrary, beyond all doubt there is a certain power, which consults the happiness of human nature; and this would neither have produced nor provided for a being, which, after having gone through the labours of life, was to fall into eternal misery by death. Let us rather infer that we have a retreat and haven prepared for us, which I wish we could crowd all sail and arrive at; but though the winds should not serve, and we should be driven back, yet we shall to a certainty arrive at that point eventually, though somewhat later. But how can that be miserable

necesse est. Quod autem omnibus necesse est, idne miserum esse uni potest? Habes epilogum, ne quid praetermissum aut relictum putes.

ATTICUS. Ego vero, et quidem fecit etiam iste me epilogus firmiorem.

MARCUS. Optime, inquam. Sed nunc quidem valetudini tribuamus aliquid, cras autem et quot dies erimus in Tusculano, agamus haec et ea potissimum, quae levationem habeant aegritudinum, formidinum, cupiditatum, qui omni e philosophia est fructus uberrimus.

Cic. Tusc. Disp. i. 118-119.

Ἦσαν δ' αὐτῷ περὶ Τοῦσκλον ἐγχώριοι δίαται καὶ κατασκοπαὶ περιόπτων καὶ κατασκευαὶ ἀναπεπταμένων ἀνδρῶνων καὶ περιπάτων, ἐν αἷς ὁ Πομπήϊος γενόμενος ἐμεμφέτο τὸν Λούκουλλον, ὅτι πρὸς θέρους ἄριστα διαθείς τὴν ἑπαυλιν ἀοίκητον ἐν χειμῶνι πεποίηκε. γελάσας οὖν ἐκεῖνος "Εἶτα" ἔφη "σοὶ δοκῶ ἐλάττονα τῶν γεράνων νοῦν ἔχειν καὶ τῶν πελαργῶν, ὥστε ταῖς ὥραις μὴ συμμεταβάλλειν τὰς διαίτας."

Plut. Lucull. xxxix.

Latini quoque Tarquinius adserebant aemulatione et invidia, ut populus qui foris dominabatur saltim domi serviret. Igitur omne Latium Mamilio Tusculano duce quasi in regis ultionem tollit animos. Apud Regilli lacum dimicatur diu Marte vario, donec Postumius ipse dictator signum in hostis iaculatus est—novum et insigne commentum—uti repeteretur. Cossus equitum magister exuere

⁵ A Roman of the last century of the Republic, remembered chiefly for his vast wealth. (See note under Misenum, and the topic Houses under Places in Rome.)

for one which all must of necessity undergo? I have given you a peroration, that you might not think I had overlooked or neglected anything.

ATTICUS. I am persuaded you have not; and, indeed, that peroration has confirmed me.

MARCUS. I am glad it has had that effect; but it is now time to consult our health; tomorrow, and all the time we continue in this Tusculan villa, let us consider this subject; and especially those portions of it which may ease our pain, alleviate our fears, and lessen our desires, which is the greatest advantage we can reap from the whole of philosophy.

C. D. YONGE

A Wealthy Man's Country Home

He⁵ had also country establishments near Tusculum, with observatories, and extensive open banqueting-halls and cloisters. Pompey once visited these, and chided Lucullus because he had arranged his country seat in the best possible way for summer, but had made it uninhabitable in the winter. Whereupon Lucullus burst out laughing and said: "Do you suppose, then, that I have less sense than cranes and storks, and do not change residences according to the seasons?"

BERNADOTTE PERRIN

The Battle of Lake Regillus

The Latins also took part with the Tarquins, out of rivalry and envy towards the Romans, desiring that a people who ruled abroad, might at least be slaves at home. All Latium, accordingly, under the leadership of Mamilius of Tusculum, roused their spirits as if to avenge the king's cause. They came to a battle near Lake Regillus, where success was for a long time doubtful, till Postumius, the dictator, threw a standard among the enemy, (a new and remarkable stratagem), that it might be recovered by rushing into the midst of them. Cossus, the

frenos imperavit—et hoc novum—quo acrius incurrerent. Ea denique atrocitas proelii fuit, ut interfuisse spectaculo deos fama tradiderit. Duo in candidis equis iuvenes more siderum praetervolaverunt; Castorem atque Pollucem nemo dubitavit. Itaque et imperator ipse veneratus est pactusque victoriam templa promisit et reddidit, plane quasi stipendium commilitonibus diis.

Flor. Ep. i. 5, 1-4.

Ἦν δὲ πλησίον αὐτοῦ τῶν ἀγρῶν ἡ γενομένη Μανίου Κουρίου τοῦ τρις θριαμβεύσαντος ἔπαυλις. Ἐπὶ ταύτην συνεχῶς βαδίζων καὶ θεώμενος τοῦ τε χωρίου τὴν μικρότητα καὶ τῆς οἰκήσεως τὸ λιτόν, ἔννοιανέ λάμβανετοῦ ἀνδρός, ὅτι Ῥωμαίων μέγιστος γενόμενος καὶ τὰ μαχιμώτατα τῶν ἐθνῶν ὑπαγαγόμενος καὶ Πύρρον ἐξελάσας τῆς Ἰταλίας τοῦτο τὸ χωρίδιον αὐτὸς ἔσκαπτε καὶ ταύτην τὴν ἔπαυλιν ᾧκει μετὰ τρεῖς θριάμβους. Ἐνταῦθα πρὸς ἐσχάρᾳ καθήμενον αὐτὸν ἔφοντα γογγυλίδας εὐρόντες οἱ Σαυνιτῶν πρέσβεις ἐδίδοσαν πολὺ χρυσίον· ὁ δ' ἀπεπέμψατο φήσας οὐδὲν χρυσίου δεῖν ᾧ δειπνον ἀρκεῖ τοιοῦτον, αὐτῷ μέντοι τοῦ χρυσίου ἔχειν κάλλιον εἶναι τὸ νικᾶν τοὺς ἔχοντας. Ταῦθ' ὁ Κάτων ἐνθυμούμενος ἀπῆει, καὶ τὸν αὐτοῦ πάλιν οἶκον ἐφιορῶν καὶ χωρία καὶ θεράποντας καὶ δίαιταν ἐπέτεινε τὴν αὐτουργίαν καὶ περιέκοπτε τὴν πολυτέλειαν.

Plut. Cato ii.

Ἦν δέ τις ἀνὴρ εὐπατρίδης μὲν ἐν τοῖς μάλιστα Ῥωμαίων καὶ δυνατός, ἀρετὴν δὲ φυομένην μὲν αἰσθάνεσθαι δεινός, εὐμενὴς δὲ καὶ θρέψαι καὶ προαγαγεῖν εἰς δόξαν, Οὐαλλέριος Φλάκκος.

⁶ An account of one of the early struggles between the Romans and the Latins in 496 B. C., in which Tusculum played an important part. This contest known as the battle of Lake Regillus (Livy ii. 20) was distinguished by the miraculous happening noted above. Tradition says that the gods rode into the Forum on snow-white steeds and announced the victory. The temple of Castor and Pollux was said to have been a memorial of this event.

⁷ Cato the elder, renowned as an exponent of the stern Roman virtues of earlier days, had a farm near Tusculum.

⁸ Famous in Roman history for his military achievements as well as for simplicity in his manner of life. He triumphed over Pyrrhus in 275 B. C. (Eutrop. ii. 14).

master of the horse, too, ordered the cavalry to take off their bridles (this was also a new contrivance), that they might attack with greater force. Such at last was the desperateness of the engagement, that fame reported two of the gods, on white horses, to have been present to view it, and it was universally believed that they were Castor and Pollux. The Roman general accordingly worshipped them, and, on condition of gaining the victory, promised them temples; a promise which he afterwards performed, as payment to the gods who assisted him.⁶

J. S. WATSON

The Story of Manius Curius and Cato

Near his⁷ fields was the cottage which had once belonged to Manius Curius,⁸ a hero of three triumphs. To this he would often go, and the sight of the small farm and the mean dwelling led him to think of their former owner, who, though he had become the greatest of the Romans, had subdued the most warlike nations, and driven Pyrrhus out of Italy, nevertheless tilled this little patch of ground with his own hands and occupied this cottage, after three triumphs. Here it was that the ambassadors of the Samnites once found him seated at his hearth cooking turnips, and offered him much gold; but he dismissed them saying that a man whom such a meal satisfied had no need of gold, and, for his part, he thought that a more honourable thing than the possession of gold was the conquest of its possessors. Cato would go away with his mind full of these things, and on viewing again his own house and lands and servants and mode of life, would increase the labours of his hands and lop off his extravagances.

BERNADOTTE PERRIN

How Cato Became Prominent

There was at Rome a certain man of the highest birth and greatest influence, who had the power to discern excellence in the bud, and the grace to cultivate it and bring it into general esteem. This man was Valerius Flaccus.

Οὗτος εἶχεν ὁμοροῦντα χωρία τοῖς Κάτωνος, πυθόμενος δὲ τὴν αὐτουργίαν καὶ δίαιταν αὐτοῦ παρὰ τῶν οἰκετῶν καὶ θαυμάσας ἐξηγουμένων, ὅτι πρῶτ' εἰς ἀγορὰν βαδίζει καὶ παρίσταται τοῖς δεομένοις, ἐπανελθὼν δ' εἰς τὸ χωρίον, ἂν μὲν ᾗ χειμῶν, ἐξωμίδα λαβὼν, θέρους δὲ γυμνὸς ἐργασάμενος μετὰ τῶν οἰκετῶν ἐσθίει τὸν αὐτὸν ἄρτον ὁμοῦ καθήμενος καὶ πίνει τὸν αὐτὸν οἶνον, ἄλλην τε πολλὴν ἐπιείκειαν αὐτοῦ καὶ μετριότητα καὶ τινὰς καὶ λόγους ἀποφθεγματικούς διαμνημονευόντων, ἐκέλευσε κληθῆναι πρὸς τὸ δεῖπνον. Ἐκ δὲ τούτου χρώμενος καὶ κατανοῶν ἡμέρον καὶ ἀστεῖον ἦθος, ὥσπερ φυτὸν ἀσκήσεως καὶ χώρας ἐπιφανοῦς δεόμενον, προετρέψατο καὶ συνέπεισεν ἄψασθαι τῆς ἐν Ῥώμῃ πολιτείας. Κατελθὼν οὖν εὐθύς τοὺς μὲν αὐτὸς ἐκτᾶτο θαυμαστὰς καὶ φίλους διὰ τῶν συνηγοριῶν, πολλὴν δὲ τοῦ Οὐαλλερίου τιμὴν καὶ δύναμιν αὐτῷ προστιθέντος χιλιαρχίας ἔτυχε πρῶτον, εἶτα ἐταμίευσεν.

Plut. Cato iii.

He had a farm next to that of Cato, and learned from Cato's servants of their master's laborious and frugal way of living. He was amazed to hear them tell how Cato, early in the morning, went on foot to the market-place and pleaded the cases of all who wished his aid; then came back to his farm, where, clad in a working blouse if it was winter, and stripped to the waist if it was summer, he wrought with his servants, then sat down with them to eat of the same bread and drink of the same wine. They told Valerius many other instances of Cato's fairness and moderation, quoting also sundry pithy sayings of his, until at last Valerius gave command that Cato be invited to dine with him. After this, discovering by converse with him that his nature was gentle and polite, and needed, like a growing tree, only cultivation and room to expand, Valerius urged and at last persuaded him to engage in public life at Rome. Accordingly, taking up his abode in the city, his own efforts as an advocate at once won him admiring friends, and the favour of Valerius brought him great honour and influence, so that he was made military tribune first, and then quaestor.

BERNADOTTE PERRIN

VEII (NEAR ISOLA FARNESE)

An ancient Etruscan city (about 18 miles from Rome), the height of whose prosperity fell in the eighth century B. C. The early accounts of the city given by Livy show that it was constantly embroiled with Rome as this power came to be prominent in Latium, often allying itself with the neighboring Fidenae (Liv. i. 27 et al.). The capture of the latter place by the Romans in 426 B. C. (?) only checked the power of Veii but did not destroy it. Finally the Romans resolved to put an end forever to this troublesome neighbor. In 396 B. C., after a ten-year siege, they succeeded in entering the town. From this time Veii almost disappears from history. However, a few years later it was occupied by the frightened Romans who had fled from the Gauls at the Allia river, and fortified to withstand this enemy. After the capture of Rome by this foe in 387 B. C., there was a serious debate before the senate as to the desirability of transferring the government to Veii to avoid the trouble of re-building the devastated city (Liv. v. 51ff.). The passages quoted below show that in the later Republic few, if any, traces remained of Veii's former greatness.

For interesting notes on this city, see Dionysius, Book ii. as well as the passage from this author quoted below.

Heu, Veii veteres! et vos tum regna fuistis,
et vestro posita est aurea sella foro:
nunc intra muros pastoris bucina lenti
cantat, et in vestris ossibus arva metunt.

Prop. iv. 10, 27-30.

Hoc tunc Veii fuere. nunc fuisse quis meminit?
quae reliquiae? quod vestigium? laborat annalium
fides, ut Veios fuisse credamus.

Flor. Ep. i. 6, 11.

¹ A characteristic reference in writers of Republican times and later.



LOOKING TOWARDS THE HILL OF THE FABII

Alas! Veii, thou ancient city, thou too wert then a kingdom and the throne of gold was set up in thy market-place: now within thy walls is heard the horn of the idle shepherd, and they reap the cornfields amid thy people's bones.¹

H. E. BUTLER

Such was Veii at that time; who now remembers that it existed? What relic or vestige is left of it? Even the trustworthiness of our annals can hardly make us believe that Veii ever had a being.

J. S. WATSON

Ἦν δὲ ἡ Οὐιεντανῶν πόλις οὐθὲν ὑποδεεστέρα τῆς Ῥώμης ἐνοικεῖσθαι, γῆν τε πολλήν καὶ πολύκαρπον ἔχουσα, τὴν μὲν ὀρεινήν, τὴν δὲ πεδιάδα, καὶ τὸν περικείμενον ἀέρα καθαρώτατον καὶ πρὸς ὑγίειαν ἀνθρώποις ἄριστον, οὔτε ἔλους πλησίον ὄντος, ὅθεν ἔλκονται βαρεῖς ἀτμοὶ καὶ δυσώδεις, οὔτε ποταμοῦ τινος ψυχρὰς ἔωθεν ἀνιέντος αὔρας, ὑδάτων τε οὐ σπανίων ὄντων οὐδ' ἐπακτῶν, ἀλλὰ αὐθιγενῶν καὶ πλουσίων καὶ πίνεσθαι κρατίστων.

Dionys. xii. Frag. 21.

Fabii postera die arma capiunt: quo iussi erant, conveniunt. Consul paludatus egrediens in vestibulo gentem omnem suam instructo agmine videt; acceptus in medium signa ferri iubet. Numquam exercitus neque minor numero neque clarior fama et admiratione hominum per urbem incessit: sex et trecenti milites, omnes patricii, omnes unius gentis, quorum neminem ducem sperneres, egregius quibuslibet temporibus senatus, ibant, unius familiae viribus Veienti populo pestem minitantes. Sequebatur turba, propria alia cognatorum sodaliumque nihil medium, nec spem nec curam, sed inmensa omnia volventium animo, alia publica sollicitudine excitata, favore et admiratione stupens. Ire fortes, ire felices iubent, inceptis eventus pares reddere; consulatus inde ac triumphos, omnia praemia ab se, omnes honores sperare. Praetereuntibus capitolium arcemque et alia templa, quidquid deorum oculis, quidquid animo occurrit, precantur, ut illud agmen faustum atque felix mittant, sospites brevi in patriam ad parentes restituant. In cassum missae preces. Infelici via, dextro iano portae Carmen-

² A vivid account of a dramatic incident in the long struggle between Rome and Veii. This aristocratic family of Rome, the Fabii, undertake single-handed, to put a stop to the marauding expeditions of Veii, and for two years succeed in doing so. Finally, however, in 476 B. C., as is related, they were enticed from their stronghold on the hill just outside Rome and utterly defeated. (For this and other matters, see Flor. Ep. i. 6, 12.)

A Description of Veii

The city of Veii was not inferior to Rome as a place of residence. It had much fruitful land both in the mountains and on the plain. The air in the neighborhood was very pure and salubrious. There were no marshes near to throw off heavy and ill-smelling vapours, nor any river to give rise to chill breezes in the early morning. Its water supply was sufficient and in the vicinity, and its vegetation flowered with rich luxuriance.

W. R. BRYAN

A Brave Family Sacrifices Itself for Rome²

On the following day the Fabii arm and assemble at the designated place. The consul, coming forth in the cloak of a general, sees his entire clan drawn up in his vestibule, and being received into their midst gives the order to march. Never did an army march through the City less in number or more distinguished by the applause and the wonder of men: three hundred and six soldiers, all patricians, all of one blood, no one of whom you would have rejected as a leader, and who would have made an admirable senate in any period, were going out to threaten the existence of the Veientine nation with the resources of a single house. They were followed by a throng partly made up of people belonging to them, their kinsmen and close friends, whose thoughts were busy with no mean matters, whether of hope or of fear, but with boundless possibilities; partly of those who were moved with concern for the commonwealth, and were beside themselves with enthusiasm and amazement. "Go," they cry, "in your valour, go with good fortune, and crown your undertaking with success as great!" They bid them look forward to receiving consulships at their hands for this work, and triumphs, and all rewards and all honours. As they pass by the Capitol and the citadel and the other temples, they beseech whatever gods present themselves to their eyes and their thoughts to attend that noble band with blessings and prosperity, and restore them soon in safety to their native land and their kindred. Their prayers were uttered in

talīs, profecti ad Cremeram flumen perveniunt. Is opportunus visus locus communiendo praesidio. . . .

Rursus cum Fabiis erat Veienti populo sine ullo maioris belli apparatu certamen, nec erant incursiones modo in agros aut subiti impetus in incursantes, sed aliquotiens aequo campo conlatisque signis certatum, gensque una populi Romani saepe ex opulentissima, ut tum res erant, Etrusca civitate victoriam tulit. Id primo acerbum indignumque Veientibus est visum; inde consilium ex re natum insidiis ferocem hostem captandi; gaudere etiam multo successu Fabiis audaciam crescere. Itaque et pecora praedantibus aliquotiens, velut casu incidissent, obviam acta, et agrestium fuga vasti relictī agri, et subsidia armatorum ad arcendas populationes missa saepius simulato quam vero pavore refugerunt.

Iamque Fabii adeo contempserant hostem, ut sua invicta arma neque loco neque tempore ullo crederent sustineri posse. Haec spes provexit, ut ad conspecta procul a Cremera magno campi intervallo pecora, quamquam rara hostium apparebant arma, decurrerent. Et cum improvidi effuso cursu insidias circa ipsum iter locatas superassent palatique passim vaga, ut fit pavore iniecto, raperent pecora, subito ex insidiis consurgitur, et adversi et undique hostes erant. Primo clamor circumlatus exterruit, dein tela ab omni parte accidebant; coeuntibusque Etruscis iam continenti agmine armatorum saepti, quo magis se hostis inferebat, cogebantur breviori spatio et

vain. Setting out by the Unlucky Way, the right arch of the Porta Carmentalis, they came to the river Cremera, a position which seemed favourable for the erection of a fort.

. Again the Fabii were pitted against the people of Veii. No preparations had been made for a great war, yet not only were raids made upon farming lands, and surprise attacks upon raiding parties, but at times they fought in the open field and in serried ranks; and a single clan of the Roman People often carried off the victory from that most mighty state, for those days, in all Etruria. At first the Veientes bitterly resented this; but they presently adopted a plan, suggested by the situation, for trapping their bold enemy, and they even rejoiced as they saw that the frequent successes of the Fabii were causing them to grow more rash. And so they now and then drove flocks in the way of the invaders, as if they had come there by accident; and the country folk would flee from their farms and leave them deserted; and rescuing parties of armed men, sent to keep off pillagers, would flee before them in a panic more often feigned than real. By this time the Fabii had conceived such scorn for the enemy that they believed themselves invincible and not to be withstood, no matter what the place or time. This confidence so won upon them that on catching sight of some flocks at a distance from the Cremera, across a wide interval of plain, they disregarded the appearance here and there of hostile arms, and ran down to capture them. Their rashness carried them on at a swift pace past an ambuscade which had been laid on both sides of their very road. They had scattered this way and that and were seizing the flocks, which had dispersed in all directions, as they do if terrified, when suddenly the ambush rose up, and enemies were in front and on every side of them. First the shout which echoed all along the Etruscan line filled them with consternation, and then the javelins began to fall upon them from every quarter; and as the Etruscans drew together and the Romans were now fenced in by a continuous line of armed men, the harder the enemy pressed them the smaller was the space within which they themselves were

ipsi orbem colligere, quae res et paucitatem eorum insignem et multitudinem Etruscorum multiplicatis in arto ordinibus faciebat. Tum omissa pugna, quam in omnes partes parem intenderant, in unum locum se omnes inclinant. Eo nisi corporibus armisque rupere cuneo viam. Duxit via in editum leniter collem. Inde primo restitere; mox, ut respirandi superior locus spatium dedit recipiendique a pavore tanto animum, pepulere etiam subeuntes; vincebatque auxilio loci paucitas, ni iugo circummissus Veiens in verticem collis evasisset. Ita superior rursus hostis factus. Fabii caesi ad unum omnes praesidiumque expugnatum. Trecentos sex perisse satis convenit, unum prope puberem aetate relictum, stirpem genti Fabiae dubiisque rebus populi Romani saepe domi bellicae vel maximum futurum auxilium.

Liv. ii. 49, 3-8; 50.

Καὶ μάλιστα κατήπειγεν ἡ Οὐηῶν πολιορκία. τοὺτους ἔνιοι Οὐηῖεντανοὺς καλοῦσιν. Ἦν δὲ πρόσχημα τῆς Τυρρηνίας ἡ πόλις, ὅπλων μὲν ἀριθμῷ καὶ πλήθει τῶν στρατευσάντων οὐκ ἀποδέουσα τῆς Ῥώμης, πλούτῳ δὲ καὶ βίων ἀβρότῳ καὶ τρυφαίᾳ καὶ πολυτελείᾳ ἀγαλλομένη πολλοὺς καὶ καλοὺς ἀγῶνας ἡγωνίσαστο περὶ δόξης καὶ δυναστείας πολεμοῦσα Ῥωμαίοις. ἐν δὲ τῷ τότε χρόνῳ τῆς μὲν φιλοτιμίας ἀφειστήκει συντριβεῖσα μεγάλαις μάχαις· ἐπαράμενοι δὲ τείχη μεγάλα καὶ καρτερά καὶ τὴν πόλιν ὅπλων καὶ βελῶν καὶ σίτου καὶ παρασκευῆς ἀπάσης ἐμπλήσαντες, ἀδεῶς ὑπέμενον τὴν πολιορκίαν, μακρὰν μὲν οὖσαν, οὐχ ἡττον δὲ τοῖς πολιορκουμένοις ἐργώδη καὶ χαλεπὴν γενομένην. εἰθισμένοι γὰρ οὐ πολλὸν χρόνον ἅμα ὥρα θέρους ἔξω στρατεῦειν, οἵκοι δὲ διαχειμάζειν, τότε

² See general note.

forced to contract their circle, a thing which clearly revealed both their own fewness and the vast numbers of the Etruscans, whose ranks were multiplied in the narrow space. The Romans then gave up the fight which they had been directing equally at every point, and all turned in one direction. Thither, by dint of main strength and arms, they forced their way with a wedge. Their road led up a gentle acclivity. There they at first made a stand; presently, when their superior position had afforded them time to breathe and to collect their spirits after so great a fright, they actually routed the troops which were advancing to dislodge them; and a handful of men, with the aid of a good position, were winning the victory, when the Veientes who had been sent round by the ridge emerged upon the crest of the hill, thus giving the enemy the advantage again. The Fabii were all slain to a man, and their fort was stormed. Three hundred and six men perished, as is generally agreed; one, who was little more than a boy in years, survived to maintain the Fabian stock, and so to afford the very greatest help to the Roman People in its dark hours, on many occasions, at home and in the field.

B. O. FOSTER

A Powerful City is Besieged³

Especially burdensome was the siege of Veii (some call the people Veientani).

This city was the barrier and bulwark of Tuscany, in quantity of arms and multitude of soldiery no whit inferior to Rome. Indeed, pluming herself on her wealth, and on the refinement, luxury, and sumptuousness in which her citizens lived, she had waged many noble contests for glory and power in her wars with the Romans. At this time, however, she had been crushed in great battles, and had given up her former ambitious pretensions. But her people built their walls high and strong, filled the city full of armour, missiles, grain, and every possible provision, and confidently endured the siege, which, though long, was no less laborious and difficult for the besiegers. These had been accustomed to short campaigns abroad as the

πρῶτον ἡναγκάσθησαν ὑπὸ τῶν χιλιάρχων φρούρια κατασκευασάμενοι καὶ τὸ στρατόπεδον τειχίσαντες ἐν τῇ πολεμῷ χειμῶνα καὶ θέρος συνάπτειν, ἥδη σχεδὸν ἔτους ἐβδόμου τῷ πολέμῳ τελευτῶντος. Ὡστε καὶ τοὺς ἄρχοντας ἐν αἰτία γενέσθαι καὶ μαλακῶς πολιορκεῖν δοκοῦντας ἀφαιρεθῆναι τὴν ἀρχήν, ἐτέρων αἰρεθέντων ἐπὶ τὸν πόλεμον· ὧν ἦν καὶ Κάμιλλος τότε χιλιάρχων τὸ δεύτερον.
Plut. Camill. ii.

Veientes, ignari se ultimum illum diem agere, nihil minus timentes quam subrutis cuniculo moenibus arcem iam plenam hostium esse, in muros pro se quisque armati discurrunt mirantes, quidnam id esset, quod, cum tot per dies nemo se ab stationibus Romanus movisset, tum velut repentino icti furore inprovidi currerent ad muros. . . .

Cuniculus delectis militibus eo tempore plenus in aedem Iunonis, quae in Veientana arce erat, armatos repente edidit, et pars aversos in muris invadunt hostes, pars claustra portarum revellunt, pars, cum ex tectis saxa tegulaeque a mulieribus ac servitiis iacerentur, inferunt ignes. Clamor omnia variis terrentium ac paventium vocibus mixto mulierum ac puerorum ploratu complet. Momento temporis delectis ex muro undique armatis patefactisque portis cum alii agmine inruerent, alii desertos scanderent muros, urbs hostibus inpletur; omnibus locis pugnatur; deinde multa iam edita caede senescit pugna, et dictator praecones edicere iubet, ut ab inermi abstineatur. Is finis sanguinis fuit. . . .

Hic Veiorum occasus fuit, urbis opulentissimae Etrusci nominis, magnitudinem suam vel ultima clade indicantis,

* An account of the final capture of the city in 396 B. C.

summer season opened, and to winters at home; but then for the first time they had been compelled by their tribunes to build forts and fortify their camp and spend both summer and winter in the enemy's country, the seventh year of the war being now nearly at an end. For this their rulers were held to blame and finally deprived of their rule, because they were thought to conduct the siege without energy. Others were chosen to carry on the war, and one of these was Camillus, now tribune for the second time.

BERNADOTTE PERRIN

The Destruction of Veii⁴

The Veientians, ignorant : . . . that this was the last day of their existence; fearing nothing less than their walls being already undermined and the citadel filled with enemies, ran briskly in arms to the ramparts, wondering what could be the reason, that when for so many days not one Roman had stirred from his post, they should now run up to the walls without apprehension, as if struck with a sudden fit of madness. . . . The mine at this time, full of chosen men, suddenly discharged its armed bands in the temple of Juno, which stood in the citadel of Veii, some of whom attacked the rear of the enemy on the walls, some tore down the bars of the gates, some set fire to the houses, from the roofs of which stones and tiles were thrown by females and slaves. Every place was filled with confused clamor, composed of the terrifying shouts of the assailants and the cries of the affrighted, joined to the lamentations of the women and children. Those who defended the works were in an instant beaten off, and the gates forced open through which some entered in bodies while others scaled the deserted walls. The town was filled with the enemy, and a fight commenced in every quarter. After great slaughter the ardor of the combatants began to abate, and the dictator, proclaiming by the heralds that no injury should be done to the unarmed, put an end to the effusion of blood. . . . Thus fell Veii, the most powerful city of the Etruscan nation, even in its final overthrow demonstrating its greatness; for,

quod decem aestates hiemesque continuas circumssessa, cum plus aliquanto cladium intulisset quam accepisset, postremo iam fato quoque urgente operibus tamen, non vi expugnata est.

Liv. v. 21, 5-7, 10-13; 22, 8.

Progenies Caesarum in Nerone defecit: quod futurum, compluribus quidem signis, sed vel evidentissimis duobus apparuit. Liviae olim post Augusti statim nuptias Veientanum suum revisenti, praetervolans aquila gallinam albam, ramulum lauri rostro tenentem, ita ut rapuerat, demisit in gremium; cumque nutriri alitem, pangi ramulum placuisset, tanta pullorum suboles provenit, ut hodieque ea villa "ad Gallinas" vocetur, tale vero lauretum, ut triumphaturi Caesares inde laureas decerperent; fuitque mos triumphantibus, illas confestim eodem loco pangere; et observatum est sub cuiusque obitum arborem ab ipso institutam elanguisse. Ergo novissimo Neronis anno et silva omnis exaruit radicitus, et quidquid ibi gallinarum erat interiit.

Suet. Galba i. 5-15.

Pauper Opimius argenti positi intus et auri,
Qui Veientanum festis potare diebus
. solitus.

Hor. S. ii. 3, 142-144.

⁵ At Prima Porta, just outside Rome, on the Flaminian Way.

⁶ Poets thus refer to the cheap wine of Veii.

after having withstood a siege during ten summers and winters, without intermission, after inflicting on its enemy losses considerably greater than itself had felt; even now, even when fate at last urged its doom, yet still it was vanquished not by force, but by the art of engineers.

GEORGE BAKER

A Superstition

The race of the Caesars ended with Nero. That this would be so was shown by many portents and especially by two very significant omens. Years before, as Livia was returning to her estate⁵ near Veii, immediately after her marriage with Augustus, an eagle which flew by dropped into her lap a white hen, holding in its beak a sprig of laurel, just as the eagle had carried it off. Livia resolved to rear the fowl and plant the sprig, whereupon such a great brood of chickens was hatched that to this day the villa is called AD GALLINAS, and such a grove of laurel sprang up that the Caesars gathered their laurels from it when they were going to celebrate triumphs. Moreover it was the habit of those who triumphed to plant other branches at once in that same place, and it was observed that just before the death of each of them the tree which he had planted withered. Now in Nero's last year the whole grove died from the root up, as well as all the hens.

J. C. ROLFE

Opimius, poor amidst untold
Amounts of silver and of gold,
Who'd drink, from mug of common clay,
Veientan on a holiday.⁶

SIR THEODORE MARTIN

VENUSIA (VENOSA)

Venusia was an Apulian town which as early as the third century B. C. was both populous and important. In 262 it was captured by a Roman consul and a colony established in the place. During the second Punic war it served the Romans in various ways, notably after the battle of Cannae in 216 B. C. when, as a following passage indicates, it gave generous assistance to the survivors. On this occasion, too, one of the consuls, Terentius Varro, gathered his scattered forces here, and it became the headquarters for some years after for Roman commanders in Apulia (Liv. xxvii. 20; 41). Appian (B. H. 50), gives a graphic account of the death of one of them near this spot, Claudius Marcellus, conqueror of Syracuse, who died when leading an attack against a small marauding party of Numidians in Hannibal's army. His account closes with these words: "When Hannibal stood over the body

Sequor hunc, Lucanus an Apulus anceps:
 nam Venusinus arat finem sub utrumque colonus,
 missus ad hoc pulsus, vetus est ut fama, Sabellis,
 quo ne per vacuum Romano incurreret hostis,
 sive quod Apula gens seu quod Lucania bellum
 incuteret violenta.

Hor. S. ii. 1, 34-39.

¹ The fact that Horace was born in Venusia makes the place important to the classical student. The town was very close to the border of Lucania.

and saw the wounds all in his breast, he praised him as a soldier but ridiculed him as a general. He took off his ring, burned his body with distinguished honors, and sent his bones to his son in the Roman camp."

Fresh colonists were sent in 200 B. C. to repair the ravages of the Punic wars (Liv. xxxi. 49). During the Social war in 90 B. C. it became one of the leading strongholds of the allies (App. B. C. i. 39). The triumvirs, Octavian, Lepidus, and Antony, later assigned it as booty to their soldiers together with other places which are mentioned by Appian (B. C. iv. 3) as "cities which excel in wealth, in the splendor of their estates and houses."

It continued to flourish during the Empire. The fact that it was on the Appian Way and that travelers to Brundisium found it a convenient stopping-place, contributed to its importance. Several of Cicero's letters are written from the city (ad Fam. xiv. 20; ad Att. v. 5; xvi. 5).

A Poet Refers to His Birth-place

Him follow I,¹ Lucania's son,
Perhaps Apulia's. 'Tis all one;
For the Venusian dalesman now
O'er either border drives his plough,
Sent hither, says tradition eld,
What time the Sabines were expelled,
To keep back foes from Roman ground,
Who through these wilds might else have found
An entrance; or, belike, to stand
Between the Apulian people and
Lucania's headstrong sons, and mar
Their love of breaking into war.

SIR THEODORE MARTIN

Eo tempore, quo haec Canusii agebantur, Venusiam ad consulem ad quattuor milia et quingenti pedites equitesque, qui sparsi fuga per agros fuerant, pervenere. Eos omnes Venusini per familias benigne accipiendos curandosque cum divisissent, in singulos equites togas et tunicas et quadrigatos nummos quinos vicanos et pediti denos et arma, quibus deerant, dederunt, ceteraque publice ac privatim hospitaliter facta certatumque, ne a muliere Canusina populus Venusinus officiis vinceretur.

Liv. xxii. 54, 1-3.

Quis feret uxorem cui constant omnia? malo,
malo Venusinam quam te, Cornelia, mater
Gracchorum, si cum magnis virtutibus adfers
grande supercilium et numeras in dote triumphos.
Juv. vi. 166-169.

² See introductory note.

³ For assistance rendered by Busa, see Canusium.

⁴ Roman writers mention the place as one where simple habits of life prevailed.

The Red Cross—A Roman Precedent

While these things passed at Canusium, about 4500 horse and foot, who, in the flight, had been dispersed through the country, came to the consul at Venusia.² There they were all distributed by the Venusians through their several families where they were received and treated with kindness. They also gave each horseman a gown and tunic, and 25 denarii; and to each footman, 10 denarii and such arms as were wanted; and every other hospitable attention was shown them, both by the public and by private persons; all exerting themselves that the Venustian state might not be outdone in kindness by a woman of Canusium.³

GEORGE BAKER

A Country Girl Preferred

Yet who could bear to lead an humbled life,
Curst with that veriest plague, a faultless wife?
Some simple rustic at Venusia bred,
Oh! let me, rather than Cornelia, wed!
If to great virtues, greater pride she join,
And count her ancestors as current coin.⁴

WILLIAM GIFFORD

VERONA (VERONA)

An important town of whose early history almost nothing is known. In later times it became a flourishing Roman colony whose prosperity was partly due to the productiveness of the surrounding country and partly to the fact that the city was the center of several high-roads. Such striking Roman remains as that of its amphitheatre testify to the fact that it was no inconsiderable place. Mention of it becomes more common in the literature of later periods. Constantine captured it after a long siege while on his way from Gaul to Rome in 312 A. D. and it was the scene of a victory won by the powerful Theodoric over Odoacer in 489 A. D. This Gothic king made it his imperial residence for some time and the presence of the court doubtless contributed much to the magnificence of the city at this period. The famous red marble quarried in its neighborhood afforded building material of unusual beauty, and it is probable that no city in northern Italy had more splendid buildings.

Verona docti syllabas amat vatis.

Mart. i. 61, 1.

Athesim amoenum.

Vir. Aen. ix. 680.

Coloniam copiis validam.

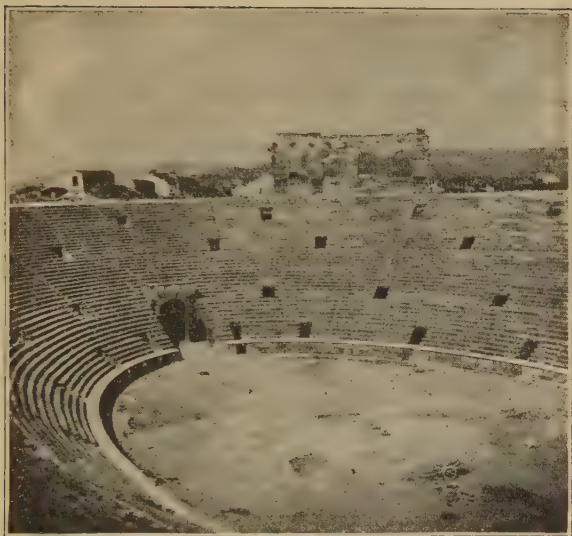
Tac. Hist. iii. 8.

Felix, qui patriis aevum transegit in agris,
 ipsa domus puerum quem videt, ipsa senem;
 qui baculo nitens, in qua reptavit arena,
 unius numerat saecula longa casae.
 illum non vario traxit Fortuna tumultu,

¹ Verona is chiefly interesting to classical students as the birth-place of the poet Catullus. See also Mart. x. 103, 5.

² A river (now the Adige) upon which the city was situated.

³ A picture of an aged peasant who, though living close to Verona, had never dreamed of traveling as far as this.



AMPHITHEATRE AT VERONA

Verona loves the syllables of her learned bard.¹

WALTER C. A. KER

Lovely Athesis.²

A colony strong and flourishing.

ARTHUR MURPHY

The Simple Life³

Blest is the man who, in his father's fields,
Has past an age of quiet. The same roof
That screen'd his cradle, yields a shelter now
To his grey hairs. He leans upon a staff,
Where, as a child, he crept along the ground;
And, in one cottage, he has number'd o'er
A length of years. Him Fortune has not drawn

nec bibit ignotas mobilis hospes aquas:
 non freta mercator tremuit, non classica miles;
 non rauci lites pertulit ille fori.
 indocilis rerum, vicinae nescius urbis,
 adspectu fruitur liberiore poli.
 frugibus alternis, non consule, computat annum;
 auctumnum pomis, ver sibi flore notat.
 idem condit ager soles idemque reducit;
 metiturque suo rusticus orbe diem.
 ingentem meminit parvo qui germine quercum,
 aequaevumque videt consenuisse nemus.
 proxima cui nigris Verona remotior Indis,
 Benacumque putat litora Rubra lacum.
 sed tamen indomitae vires firmisque lacertis
 aetas robustum tertia cernit avum.
 erret, et extremos alter scrutetur Iberos:
 plus habet hic vitae, plus habet ille viae.
Claudian Epig. ii.

VESUVIUS MONS (MONTE VESUVIO)

Two events of historical importance are connected with Vesuvius aside from the spectacular one of the eruption in 79 A. D. One of these was a contest between the Romans and the Latins about the middle of the fourth century B. C. at a little distance from the foot of the mountain. In this battle, Decius, one of the Roman commanders, seeing that fortune was going against him, called upon the gods to witness that he vowed his life to them in return for victory. Then he sprang into the midst of the foe and was immediately killed (Liv. viii. 9). The other incident was the uprising of the slaves and gladiators in

Into her whirl of strange vicissitudes;
 Nor has he drunk, with ever-changing home,
 From unknown rivers. Never on the deep,
 A merchant, has he trembled at the storm;
 Nor, as a soldier, started at the blare
 Of trumpets; nor endured the noisy strife
 Of the hoarse-clamouring bar:—of the great world
 Simply unconscious. To the neighboring town
 A stranger, he enjoys the free expanse
 Of open heaven. The old man marks his year,
 Not by the names of consuls, but computes
 Time by his various crops: by apple notes
 The autumns; by the blooming flower the spring.
 From the same field he sees his daily sun
 Go down, and lift again its reddening orb;
 And, by his own contracted universe,
 The rustic measures the vast light of day.
 He well remembers that broad massive oak,
 An acorn; and has seen the grove grow old,
 Coeval with himself. Verona seems
 To him more distant than the swarthy Ind:
 He deems the lake Benacus like the shores
 Of the red gulph. But his a vigour hale,
 And unabated: he has now outlived
 Three ages: though a grandsire, green in years,
 With firm and sinewy arms. The traveler
 May roam to farthest Spain: he, more has known
 Of earthly space; the old man, more of life.

C. A. ELTON

73 B. C. For many months their leader Spartacus used this mountain as his stronghold against desperate attacks by the Romans (Plut. Crass. 9; Flor. Ep. ii. 8, 4). At the time of the fatal eruption, Vesuvius was principally noted for the fertility of the surrounding country and the slopes at its base. Since it had been so long quiescent as a volcano, no one thought of fearing its violence. Later references in classical literature emphasize the fear of eruptions, notably in the writings of Procopius (6th century A. D.) vi. 4, 21–30.

Hic est pampineis viridis modo Vesbius umbris,
 presserat hic madidos nobilis uva lacus:
 haec iuga, quam Nysae colles plus Bacchus amavit,
 hoc nuper Satyri monte dedere choros.
 haec Veneris sedes, Lacedaemone gratior illi,
 hic locus Herculeo nomine clarus erat.
 cuncta iacent flammis et tristi mersa favilla:
 nec superi vellent hoc licuisse sibi.

Mart. iv. 44.

Aetnaei ignis imitator.

Flor. Ep. i. 11, 16.

C. PLINIUS TACITO SUO S.

Ais te adductum litteris, quas exigenti tibi de morte avunculi mei scripsi, cupere cognoscere, quos ego Miseni relictus (id enim ingressus abruperam) non solum metus, verum etiam casus pertulerim. 'Quamquam animus meminisse horret, incipiam.'

Profecto avunculo ipse reliquum tempus studiis (ideo enim remanseram) inpendi; mox balineum, cena, somnus inquietus et brevis. Praecesserat per multos dies tremor terrae minus formidolosus, quia Campaniae solitus; illa vero nocte ita invaluit, ut non moveri omnia, sed verti crederentur. Inrumpit cubiculum meum mater; surgebam invicem, si quiesceret, excitaturus. Resedimus in area domus, quae mare a tectis modico spatio dividebat. Dubito, constantiam vocare an imprudentiam debeam; agebam enim duodevicesimum annum. Posco librum Titi Livi et quasi per otium lego atque etiam, ut coeperam, excerpo. Ecce amicus avunculi, qui nuper ad eum ex Hispania venerat, ut me et matrem sedentis, me vero

¹ An account of the eruption of 79 A. D. as viewed by the younger Pliny who together with his mother was living in the region of Misenum at the time. The uncle to whom he refers was the elder Pliny, then in command of the fleet in these waters.

² Quoting Vir. Aen. ii. 12.

MOUNT VESUVIUS

A Picture of Desolation

This is Vesbius, green yesterday with viny shades; here had the noble grape loaded the dripping vats; these ridges Bacchus loved more than the hills of Nysa; on this mount of late the Satyrs set afoot their dances; this was the haunt of Venus, more pleasant to her than Lacedaemon; this spot was made glorious by the name of Hercules. All lies drowned in fire and melancholy ash; even the High Gods could have wished this had not been permitted them.

WALTER C. A. KER

The imitator of Aetna's fire.

The Eruption of Vesuvius as Described by an Eye-witness

TO CORNELIUS TACITUS

The letter which, in compliance with your request, I wrote to you concerning the death of my uncle, has raised, you say, your curiosity to know not only what terrors, but what calamities I endured when left behind at Misenum (for there I broke off my narrative).

"Though my shock'd soul recoils, my tongue shall tell."²

My uncle having set out, I gave the rest of the day to study—the object which had kept me at home. After which I bathed, dined, and retired to short and broken slumbers. There had been for several days before some shocks of earthquake, which the less alarmed us as they are frequent in Campania: but that night they became so violent that one might think that the world was not being merely shaken, but turned topsy-turvy. My mother flew to my chamber; I was just rising, meaning on my part to awaken her, if she was asleep. We sat down in the fore-court of the house, which separated it by a short space from the sea. I know not whether I should call it courage or inexperience—I was not quite eighteen—but I called for a volume of Livy, and began to read, and even went on with the extracts I was making from it, as if nothing were the matter. Lo and behold, a friend of my uncle's who was just come from Spain, appears on the scene; observing

etiam legentem videt, illius patientiam, securitatem meam corripit. Nihilo segnius ego intentus in librum. Iam hora diei prima, et adhuc dubius et quasi languidus dies. Iam quassatis circumiacentibus tectis, quamquam in aperto loco, angusto tamen, magnus et certus ruinae metus. Tum demum excedere oppido visum. Sequitur vulgus attonitum, quodque in pavore simile prudentiae, alienum consilium suo praefert ingentique agmine abeuntis premit et inpellit. Egressi tecta consistimus. Multa ibi miranda, multas formidines patimur. Nam vehicula, quae produci iusseramus, quamquam in planissimo campo, in contrarias partis agebantur ac ne lapidibus quidem fulta in eodem vestigio quiescebant. Praeterea mare in se resorberi et tremore terrae quasi repelli videbamus. Certe processerat litus multaue animalia maris siccis harenis detinebat. Ab altero latere nubes atra et horrenda ignei spiritus tortis vibratisque discursibus rupta in longas flammarum figuras dehiscebat; fulguribus illae et similes et maiores erant. Tum vero idem ille ex Hispania amicus acrius et instantius "Si frater" inquit "tuus, tuus avunculus vivit, vult esse vos salvos; si periit, superstites voluit. Proinde quid cessatis evadere?" Respondimus non commissuros nos, ut de salute illius incerti nostrae consulere-mus. Non moratus ultra proripit se effusoque cursu periculo aufertur. Nec multo post illa nubes descendere in terras, operire maria; cinxerat Capreas et absconderat, Miseni quod procurrit, abstulerat. Tum mater orare, hortari, iubere, quoquo modo fugerem; posse enim iuvenem, se et annis et corpore gravem bene morituram, si mihi causa mortis non fuisset. Ego contra salvum me nisi una

my mother and me seated, and that I have actually a book in my hand, he sharply censures her patience and my indifference; nevertheless I still went on intently with my author.

It was now six o'clock in the morning, the light still ambiguous and faint. The buildings around us already tottered, and though we stood upon open ground, yet as the place was narrow and confined, there was certain and formidable danger from their collapsing. It was not till then we resolved to quit the town. The common people follow us in the utmost consternation, preferring the judgment of others to their own (wherein the extreme of fear resembles prudence), and impel us onwards by pressing in a crowd upon our rear. Once away from the houses, we halt in the midst of a most strange and dreadful scene. The coaches which we had ordered out, though upon the most level ground, were sliding to and fro, and could not be kept steady even when stones were put against the wheels. Then we beheld the sea sucked back, and, as it were, repulsed by the convulsive motion of the earth; it is certain at least that the shore was considerably enlarged, and now held many sea-animals captive on the dry sand. On the other side, a black and dreadful cloud bursting out in gusts of igneous serpentine vapour now and again yawned open to reveal long fantastic flames, resembling flashes of lightning but much larger.

Our Spanish friend, already mentioned, now spoke with more warmth and instancy: "If your brother—if your uncle," said he, "is yet alive, he wishes you both may be saved; if he has perished, it was his desire that you might survive him. Why therefore do you delay your escape?" "We could never think of our own safety," we said, "while we are uncertain of his." Without more ado our friend hurried off, and took himself out of danger at the top of his speed.

Soon afterwards, the cloud I have described began to descend upon the earth, and cover the sea. It had already begirt the hidden Capreae, and blotted from sight the promontory of Misenum. My mother now began to beseech, exhort, and command me to escape as best I might; 'a young man could do it; she, burdened with age and corpulency, would die easy if only she had not caused my

non futurum; deinde manum eius amplexus addere gradum cogo. Paret aegre incusatque se, quod me moretur. Iam cinis, adhuc tamen rarus. Respicio; densa caligo tergis imminebat, quae nos torrentis modo infusa terrae sequebatur. "Deflectamus" inquam, "dum videmus, ne in via strati comitantium turba in tenebris obteramur." Vix consederamus, et nox, non qualis inlunis aut nubila, sed qualis in locis clausis lumine extincto. Audires ululatus feminarum, infantium quiritatus, clamores virorum; alii parentes, alii liberos, alii coniuges vocibus requirebant, vocibus noscitabant; hi suum casum, illi suorum miserabantur; erant, qui metu mortis mortem precarentur; multi ad deos manus tollere, plures nusquam iam deos ullos aeternamque illam et novissimam noctem mundo interpretabantur. Nec defuerunt, qui fictis mentitisque terroribus vera pericula augerent. Aderant, qui Miseni illud ruisse, illud ardere falso, sed credentibus nuntiabant. Paulum reluxit; quod non dies nobis, sed adventantis ignis indicium videbatur. Et ignis quidem longius substitit, tenebrae rursus, cinis rursus multus et gravis. Hunc identidem adsurgentes excutiebamus; operti alioqui atque etiam oblisi pondere essemus. . . . Tandem illa caligo tenuata quasi in fenum nebulamve discessit; mox dies verus, sol etiam effulsit, luridus tamen, qualis esse, cum deficit, solet. Occursabant trepidantibus adhuc oculis mutata omnia altoque cinere tamquam nive obducta. Regressi Misenum curatis utcumque corporibus suspensam dubiamque noctem spe ac metu exegimus.

Plin. Ep. vi. 20.

death.' I replied, I would not be saved without her, and taking her by the hand, I hurried her on. She complies reluctantly and not without reproaching herself for retarding me. Ashes now fall upon us, though as yet in no great quantity. I looked behind me; gross darkness pressed upon our rear, and came rolling over the land after us like a torrent. I proposed while we yet could see, to turn aside, lest we should be knocked down in the road by the crowd that followed us and trampled to death in the dark. We had scarce sat down, when darkness overspread us, not like that of a moonless or cloudy night, but of a room when it is shut up, and the lamp put out. You could hear the shrieks of women, the crying of children, and the shouts of men; some were seeking their children, others their parents, others their wives or husbands, and only distinguishing them by their voices; one lamenting his own fate, another that of his family; some praying to die, from the very fear of dying; many lifting their hands to the gods; but the greater part imagining that there were no gods left anywhere, and that the last and eternal night was come upon the world. There were even some who augmented the real perils by imaginary terrors. New-comers reported that such or such a building at Misenum had collapsed or taken fire—falsely, but they were credited. By degrees it grew lighter; which we imagined to be rather the warning of approaching fire (as in truth it was) than the return of day: however, the fire stayed at a distance from us: then again came darkness, and a heavy shower of ashes; we were obliged every now and then to rise and shake them off, otherwise we should have been buried and even crushed under their weight. . . . At last this dreadful darkness was attenuated by degrees to a kind of cloud or smoke, and passed away; presently the real day returned, and even the sun appeared, though lurid as when an eclipse is in progress. Every object that presented itself to our yet affrighted gaze was changed, covered over with a drift of ashes as with snow. We returned to Misenum, where we refreshed ourselves as well as we could, and passed an anxious night between hope and fear.

WILLIAM MELMOTH

Erat Miseni classemque imperio praesens regebat. Nonum Kal. Septembres hora fere septima mater mea indicat ei apparere nubem invisitata et magnitudine et specie. Usus ille sole, mox frigida gustaverat iacens studebatque; poscit soleas, ascendit locum, ex quo maxime miraculum illud conspici poterat. Nubes, incertum procul intuitibus, ex quo monte (Vesuvium fuisse postea cognitum est), oriebatur, cuius similitudinem et formam non alia magis arbor quam pinus expresserit. Nam longissimo velut trunco elata in altum quibusdam ramis diffundebatur, credo, quia recenti spiritu evecta, dein senescente eo destituta aut etiam pondere suo victa in latitudinem vanescebat, candida interdum, interdum sordida et maculosa, prout terram cineremve sustulerat. Magnum propiusque noscendum ut eruditissimo viro visum. Iubet Liburnicam aptari; mihi, si venire una vellem, facit copiam. Respondi studere me malle, et forte ipse, quod scriberem, dederat. Egrediebatur domo; accipit codicillos Rectinae Tasci imminenti periculo exterritae (nam villa eius subiacebat, nec ulla nisi navibus fuga); ut se tanto discrimini eriperet, orabat. Vertit ille consilium et, quod studioso animo incohaverat, obit maximo. Deducit quadriremes, ascendit ipse non Rectinae modo, sed multis (erat enim frequens amoenitas orae) laturus auxilium. Properat illuc, unde alii fugiunt, rectumque cursum, recta gubernacula in periculum tenet adeo solutus metu, ut omnis illius mali motus, omnis figuras, ut deprenderat oculis, dictaret enotaretque. Iam navi-

³ An account of the death of his uncle by the younger Pliny, the author of the preceding passage.

⁴ Tascus is now thought more correct.

A Brave Official Dies in an Attempt to Save Refugees³

He was at that time with the fleet under his command at Misenum. On the 24th of August, about one in the afternoon, my mother desired him to observe a cloud of very unusual size and appearance. He had sunned himself, then taken a cold bath, and after a leisurely luncheon was engaged in study. He immediately called for his shoes and went up an eminence from whence he might best view this very uncommon appearance. It was not at that distance discernible from what mountain this cloud issued, but it was found afterwards to be Vesuvius. I cannot give you a more exact description of its figure, than by resembling it to that of a pinetree, for it shot up a great height in the form of a trunk, which extended itself at the top into several branches; because, I imagine, a momentary gust of air blew it aloft, and then failing, forsook it; thus causing the cloud to expand laterally as it dissolved, or possibly the downward pressure of its own weight produced this effect. It was at one moment white, at another dark and spotted, as if it had carried up earth or cinders.

My uncle, true savant that he was, deemed the phenomenon important and worth a nearer view. He ordered a light vessel to be got ready, and gave me the liberty, if I thought proper, to attend him. I replied I would rather study; and, as it happened, he had himself given me a theme for composition. As he was coming out of the house he received a note from Rectina, the wife of Bassus,⁴ who was in the utmost alarm at the imminent danger (his villa stood just below us, and there was no way to escape but by sea); she earnestly entreated him to save her from such deadly peril. He changed his first design and what he began with a philosophical, he pursued with an heroic turn of mind. He ordered large galleys to be launched, and went himself on board one, with the intention of assisting not only Rectina, but many others; for the villas stand extremely thick upon that beautiful coast. Hastening to the place from whence others were flying, he steered his direct course to the point of danger, and with such freedom of fear, as to be able to make and dictate his observations upon the successive motions and figures of that terrific object.

bus cinis incidebat, quo propius accederent, calidior et densior, iam pumices etiam nigrique et ambusti et fracti igne lapides, iam vadum subitum ruinaque montis litora obstantia. Cunctatus paulum, an retro flecteret, mox gubernatori, ut ita faceret, monenti 'Fortes' inquit 'fortuna iuvat. Pomponianum pete.' Stabiis erat diremptus sinu medio (nam sensim circumactis curvatisque litoribus mare infunditur); ibi, quamquam nondum periculo adpropinquante, conspicuo tamen et, cum cresceret, proximo sarcinas contulerat in naves certus fugae, si contrarius ventus resedisset; quo tunc avunculus meus secundissimo invectus complectitur trepidantem, consolatur, hortatur, utque timorem eius sua securitate leniret, deferri in balineum iubet; lotus accubat, cenat aut hilaris aut, quod est aeque magnum, similis hilari. Interim e Vesuvio monte pluribus locis latissimae flammae altaque incendia relucebant, quorum fulgor et claritas tenebris noctis excitabatur. Ille agrestium trepidatione ignis relictos desertasque villas per solitudinem ardere in remedium formidinis dictitabat. Tum se quieti dedit et quievit verissimo quidem somno. Nam meatus animae, qui illi propter amplitudinem corporis gravior et sonantior erat, ab iis, qui limini obversabantur, audiebatur. Sed area, ex qua diaeta adibatur, ita iam cinere mixtisque pumicibus oppleta surrexerat, ut, si longior in cubiculo mora, exitus negaretur. Excitatus procedit seque Pomponiano ceterisque, qui pervigilaverant, reddit. In commune consultant, intra tecta subsistant an in aperto vagentur. Nam cre-

And now cinders, which grew thicker and hotter the nearer he approached, fell into the ships, then pumice-stones too, with stones blackened, scorched, and cracked by fire, then the sea ebbed suddenly from under them, while the shore was blocked up by landslips from the mountains. After considering a moment whether he should retreat, he said to the captain who was urging that course, "Fortune befriends the brave; carry me to Pomponianus." Pomponianus was then at Stabiae, distant by half the width of the bay (for, as you know, the shore, insensibly curving in its sweep, forms here a receptacle for the sea). He had already embarked his baggage; for though at Stabiae the danger was not yet near, it was full in view, and certain to be extremely near, as soon as it spread; and he resolved to fly as soon as the contrary wind should cease. It was full favourable, however, for carrying my uncle to Pomponianus. He embraces, comforts, and encourages his alarmed friend, and in order to soothe the other's fears by his own unconcern, desires to be conducted to a bathroom; and after having bathed, he sat down to supper with great cheerfulness, or at least (what is equally heroic) with all the appearance of it.

In the meanwhile Mount Vesuvius was blazing in several places with spreading and towering flames, whose refulgent brightness the darkness of the night set in high relief. But my uncle, in order to soothe apprehensions, kept saying that some fires had been left alight by the terrified country people, and what they saw were only deserted villas on fire in the abandoned district. After this he retired to rest, and it is most certain that his rest was a very genuine slumber; for his breathing, which, as he was pretty fat, was somewhat heavy and sonorous, was heard by those who attended at his chamber-door. But the court which led to his apartment now lay so deep under a mixture of pumice-stones and ashes, that if he had continued longer in his bedroom, egress would have been impossible. On being aroused, he came out, and returned to Pomponianus and the others, who had sat up all night. They consulted together as to whether they should hold

bris vastisque tremoribus tecta nutabant et quasi emota sedibus suis nunc huc, nunc illuc abire aut referri videbantur. Sub dio rursus quamquam levium exesorumque pumicum casus metuebatur; quod tamen periculorum collatio elegit. Et apud illum quidem ratio rationem, apud alios timorem timor vicit. Cervicalia capitibus inposita linteis constringunt; id munimentum adversus incidentia fuit. Iam dies alibi, illic nox omnibus noctibus nigrior densiorque; quam tamen faces multae variaque lumina solabantur. Placuit egredi in litus et ex proximo aspicere, ecquid iam mare admitteret; quod adhuc vastum et adversum permanebat. Ibi super abiectum linteum recubans semel atque iterum frigidam poposcit hausitque. Deinde flammae flammarumque praenuntius odor sulphuris alios in fugam vertunt, excitant illum. Innixus servulis duobus adsurrexit et statim concidit, ut ego coniecto, crassiore caligine spiritu obstructo clausoque stomacho, qui illi natura invalidus et angustus et frequenter interaestuans erat. Ubi dies redditus (is ab eo, quem novissime viderat, tertius), corpus inventum integrum, inlaesum opertumque, ut fuerat indutus; habitus corporis quiescenti quam defuncto similior.

Plin. Ep. vi. 16.

out in the house, or wander about in the open. For the house now tottered under repeated and violent concussions, and seemed to rock to and fro as if torn from its foundations. In the open air, on the other hand, they dreaded the falling pumice-stones, light and porous though they were; yet this, by comparison, seemed the lesser danger of the two; a conclusion which my uncle arrived at by balancing reasons, and the others by balancing fears. They tied pillows upon their heads with napkins; and this was their whole defence against the showers that fell round them.

It was now day everywhere else, but there a deeper darkness prevailed than in most obscure night; relieved, however, by many torches and divers illuminations. They thought proper to go down upon the shore to observe from close at hand if they could possibly put out to sea, but they found the waves still ran extremely high and contrary. There my uncle having thrown himself down upon a disused sail, repeatedly called for, and drank, a draught of cold water; soon after, flames, and a strong smell of sulphur, which was the forerunner of them, dispersed the rest of the company in flight; him they only aroused. He raised himself up with the assistance of two of his slaves, but instantly fell; some unusually gross vapour, as I conjecture, having obstructed his breathing and blocked his windpipe, which was not only naturally weak and constricted, but chronically inflamed. When day dawned again (the third from that he last beheld) his body was found entire and uninjured, and still fully clothed as in life; its posture was that of a sleeping, rather than a dead man.

WILLIAM MELMOTH

VILLA HORATI

Continui montes, ni dissocientur opaca
 valle, sed ut veniens dextrum latus adspiciat Sol,
 laevum discedens curru fugiente vaporet.
 temperiem laudes. quid, si rubicunda benigni
 corna vepres et pruna ferant, si quercus et ilex
 multa fruge pecus, multa dominum iuvet umbra?
 dicas adductum propius frondere Tarentum.
 fons etiam rivo dare nomen idoneus, ut nec
 frigidior Thracam nec purior ambiat Hebrus,
 infirmo capiti fluit utilis, utilis alvo.
 hae latebrae dulces, etiam si credis, amoenae,
 incolumem tibi me praestant Septembribus horis.
 Hor. Ep. i. 16, 5-16.

Hoc erat in votis: modus agri non ita magnus,
 hortus ubi et tecto vicinus iugis aquae fons
 et paullum silvae super his foret. auctius atque
 di melius fecere. benest. nil amplius oro,
 Maia nate, nisi ut propria haec mihi munera faxis.
 Hor. S. ii. 6, 1-5.

Me quotiens reficit gelidus Digentia rivus,
 quem Mandela bibit, rugosus frigore pagus,
 quid sentire putas? quid credis, amice, precari?
 "sit mihi, quod nunc est, etiam minus, et mihi vivam
 quod superest aevi, siquid superesse volunt di;

¹ Sometime between 35 and 30 B. C. Horace was presented by Maecenas with a small estate about thirty miles from Rome which he called his "Sabine Farm." This gift freed him from financial anxieties and left him more or less free to devote himself to literature.

² The modern name is Licenza.

³ A small village near Horace's estate, still called Mandela.

THE SABINE FARM

A Poet Describes His Farm

Girdled by hills it¹ lies, through which but one
Small valley, rich in shade, is seen to run,
Where on the right the moving sunbeams play,
Whilst on the left they rest at close of day.
You'd like the air, wild cherry there, and sloe
Purple and dark, in rich profusion grow,
While oak and ilex bounteously afford
Food for my herds, and shelter for their lord.
"How's this?" you'd say, could you behold the scene;
"Tarentum's here, with all its wealth of green."
We have a fountain, too, that well may claim
To give the stream, whose source it is, a name;
More cool, more clear, not Thracian Hebrus flows,
Balm for head-pains, and for the stomach's woes.
This dear, yea, truly exquisite retreat
Keeps me in health through even September's heat.

SIR THEODORE MARTIN

Contentment

This used to be my wish: a bit of land,
A house and garden with a spring at hand,
And just a little wood. The gods have crowned
My humble vows; I prosper and abound:
Nor ask I more, kind Mercury, save that thou
Wouldst give me still the goods thou giv'st me now.

JOHN CONINGTON

True Riches

As for myself, whene'er I sit and dream
By the cool waters of Digentia's² stream—
Which all Mandela³ drinks—that hamlet old,
Pinched into wrinkles by the winter's cold,
What, think you, is my prayer?—"Let me possess
The goods that now I have, or even less!
Live for myself the days I have to live,
So please the gods a few more days to give.

sit bona librorum et provisae frugis in annum
 copia, neu fluitem dubiae spe pendulus horae.”
 sed satis est orare Iovem, quae ponit et aufert:
 det vitam, det opes; aequum mi animum ipse parabo.
 Hor. Ep. i. 18, 104-112.

Ponendaeque domo quaerendast area primum:
 novistine locum potiore rure beato?
 est ubi plus tepeant hiemes, ubi gratior aura
 leniat et rabiem Canis et momenta Leonis,
 cum semel accepit Solem furibundus acutum?
 est ubi divellat somnos minus invida cura?
 deterius Libycis olet aut nitet herba lapillis?
 purior in vicis aqua tendit rumpere plumbum,
 quam quae per pronum trepidat cum murmure rivum?
 Hor. Ep. i. 10, 13-21.

Purae rivus aquae silvaque iugerum
 paucorum et segetis certa fides meae
 fulgentem imperio fertilis Africae
 fallit sorte beatior.
 quamquam nec Calabriae mella ferunt apes,
 nec Laestrygonia Bacchus in amphora
 languescit mihi, nec pinguis Gallicis
 crescunt vellera pascuis;
 importuna tamen pauperies abest,
 nec si plura velim tu dare deneges.
 contracto melius parva cupidine
 vectigalia porrigam,
 quam si Mygdoniis regnum Alyattei
 campis continuem. multa petentibus
 desunt multa; benest, cui deus obtulit
 parca quod satis est manu.
 Hor. C. iii. 16, 29-44.

Books let me have, and stores to last a year,—
So 'scape a life all flutter, hope and fear!"
At this I stop. It is enough to pray
To Jove for what he gives and takes away.
Let him give life, and means to live; a mind
Well-poised behooves me for myself to find.

THEODORE MARTIN

The Lure of the Country

Or if we'd seek a spot whereon to raise
A home to shelter our declining days,
What place so fitting as the country? Where
Comes nipping winter with a kindlier air?
Where find we breezes balmier to cool
The fiery dog-days when the sun's at full?
Or where is envious care less apt to creep,
And scare the blessings of heart-easing sleep?
Is floor mosaic, gemmed with malachite,
One half so fragrant or one half so bright
As the sweet herbage? Or the stream town-spied,
That frets to burst its cerements of lead,
More pure than that which shoots and gleams along,
Murmuring its low and lulling undersong?

SIR THEODORE MARTIN

A Roman Poet's Philosophy of Life

My stream of pure water, my woodland of few acres,
and sure trust in my crop of corn, bring me more blessing
than the lot of the dazzling lord of fertile Africa, though he
know it not. Though neither Calabrian bees bring me
honey, nor wine lies mellowing for me in Laestrygonian
jar, nor thick fleeces are waxing for me in Gallic pastures,
yet distressing poverty is absent; nor, did I wish more,
would you refuse to grant it. By narrowing my desires,
I shall better enlarge my scanty revenues than were I to
make the realm of Alyattes continuous with the Myg-
donian plains. To those who seek for much, much is ever
lacking; blest is he to whom the god with chary hand has
given just enough.

C. E. BENNETT

Quem bibulum liquidi media de luce Falerni,
 cena brevis iuvat et prope rivum somnus in herba.
 nec lussise pudet sed non incidere ludum.
 non istic obliquo oculo mea commoda quisquam
 limat, non odio obscuro morsuque venenat;
 rident vicini glaebas et saxa moventem.

Hor. Ep. i. 14, 34-39.

O fons Bandusiae, splendidior vitro,
 dulci digne mero non sine floribus,
 cras donaberis haedo,
 cui frons turgida cornibus
 primis et venerem et proelia destinat;
 frustra: nam gelidos inficiet tibi
 rubro sanguine rivos
 lascivi suboles gregis.
 te flagrantis atrox hora Caniculae
 nescit tangere, tu frigus amabile
 fessis vomere tauris
 Praebes et pecori vago.
 fies nobilium tu quoque fontium,
 me dicente cavis inpositam ilicem
 saxis, unde loquaces
 lymphae desiliunt tuae.

Hor. C. iii. 13.

Amoenum Lucretilem.

Hor. C. i. 17, 1.

* It is uncertain whether the Fons Bandusia was near Venusia, the birthplace of Horace or in the neighborhood of the Sabine Farm. It is possible that the poet may have transferred the name from the spring he knew in his childhood to the one in this region.

† Now called M. Gennaro, of which mountain it was probably a part in Horace's day.

The Convert

He who of yore caroused from noon till night
Now quits the table soon, and lives to dream
And drowse upon the grass beside the stream,
Nor blushes that of sport he took his full;—
He'd blush, indeed, to be tomfooling still.
In that calm spot no evil eye askance
Upon my simple comforts brings mischance.
Nor does cold hate, with slanderous fang obscure,
Its venom drop for my discomfiture.
True, as I turn a sod or shift a stone,
My neighbors laugh,—no mighty harm, you'll own.

SIR THEODORE MARTIN

The Fountain of Bandusia⁴

Bandusia, stainless mirror of the sky,
Thine is the flower-crown'd bowl! for thee shall die,
 When dawns yon sun, the kid;
 Whose horns, half-seen, half-hid,
Challenge to dalliance or to strife—in vain!
Soon must the darling of the herd be slain,
 And those cold springs of thine
 With blood incarnadine.
Fierce glows the Dog-star, but his fiery beam
Toucheth not thee: still grateful thy cool stream
 To labour-wearied ox,
 Or wanderer from the flocks:
And henceforth thou shalt be a royal fountain:
My harp shall tell how from yon cavernous mountain,
 Topt by the brown oak-tree,
 Thou breakest babblingly.

CHARLES STUART CAVERLEY

Fair Lucretilis.⁵

C. E. BENNETT

Perditur haec inter misero lux non sine votis:
O rus, quando ego te adspiciam? quandoque licebit
nunc veterum libris nunc somno et inertibus horis
ducere sollicitae iucunda obliviae vitae?
o quando faba Pythagorae cognata simulque
uncta satis pingui ponentur oluscula lardo?
o noctes cenaque deum, quibus ipse meique
antè Larem proprium vescor vernasque procaces
pasco libatis dapibus. prout cuique libidost
siccant inaequales calices conviva, solutus
legibus insanis, seu quis capit acria fortis
pocula seu modicis uvescit laetius. ergo
sermo oritur, non de villis domibusve alienis,
nec male necne Lepos saltet; sed, quod magis ad nos
pertinet et nescire malumst, agitamus, utrumne
divitiis homines an sint virtute beati;
quidve ad amicitias, usus rectumne, trahat nos;
et quae sit natura boni summumque quid eius.

Hor. S. ii. 6, 59-76.



SCENE IN THE REGION OF THE SABINE FARM

Pleasant Memories

Oh! when shall I the country see?
Its woodlands green? Oh! when be free
With books of great old men, and sleep,
And hours of dreamy ease, to creep
Into oblivion sweet of life,
Its agitations, and its strife?
When on my table shall be seen
Pythagoras' kinsman bean?
And bacon, not too fat, embellish
My dish of beans and give it relish?
Oh, happy nights! oh, feasts divine,
When with the friends I love, I dine
At mine own hearth-fire, and the meat
We leave gives my bluff hinds a treat!
No stupid laws our feasts control,
But each guest drains or leaves the bowl,
Precisely as he feels inclined.
If he be strong, and have a mind
For bumpers,—good! If not, he's free
To sip his liquor leisurely.
And then the talk our banquet rouses!
Not gossip 'bout our neighbors' houses,
Or if 'tis generally thought
That Lepos dances well or not.
But what concerns us nearer, and
Is harmful not to understand:—
Whether by wealth or worth, 'tis plain,
That men to happiness attain?
By what we're led to choose our friends,—
Regard for them or our own ends?
In what does good consist, and what
Is the supremest form of that?

SIR THEODORE MARTIN

VOLSINII (ORVIETO, THE PROBABLE ETRUSCAN SITE; BOLSENA, THE ROMAN)

Volsinii was an ancient and powerful Etruscan city not far from Clusium. Its site was probably on a hill and should not be confused with that of the later Roman city which lay on a plain near a lake (now Bolsena). Soon after the fall of Veii the ancient city came into contact with Rome with which it continued to fight at intervals until its final subjugation by the latter in 280 B. C. Livy gives an account of one of these early struggles in v. 31-32. At the time of its fall the place was known for its wealth and artistic treasures, one writer saying even that its luxury brought its downfall by reason of the effeminacy it produced (Val. Max. ix. 1, Ext. 2). The Roman city is known as the birthplace of Sejanus, the corrupt minister and favorite of Tiberius (Tac. Ann. iv. 1; vi. 8). Several marvellous stories are told of the lake—one, that it contained two floating islands whose contacts produced changing forms (Plin. N. H. ii. 209); another, that during the second Punic War its waters flowed red with blood (Liv. xxvii. 23). Its banks are said to have supplied the Roman markets with water-fowl. Noted quarries, also, upon its shores afforded building material. A vivid account of the imprisonment and death of Theodoric's daughter upon an island in the lake (6th century A. D.) is given by Procopius v. 4, 14-29.

Positis nemorosa inter iuga Volsiniis.

Juv. iii. 191.

At Volsinii amid its leafy hills.

G. G. RAMSAY

Tres validissimae urbes, Etruriae capita, Volsinii, Perusia, Arretium.

Liv. x. 37, 4.

Three very powerful cities, Volsinii, Perusia, and Arretium, capitals of Etruria.

VOLTURNUS FLUMEN (VOLTURNO)

At flavum caput umidumque late
crinem mollibus impeditus ulvis
Volturnus levat.

Stat. Silv. iv. 3, 67-69.

Volturnus with his yellow locks and far-streaming ooze
of moisture on his sedge-crowned head, arose.

E. D. SLATER

Multamque trahens sub gurgite harenam
Volturnus.

Ov. Met. xv. 714-715.

The Volturnus, sweeping along vast quantities of sand
beneath its whirling waters.

F. J. MILLER

Volturnus celer.

Luc. ii. 423.

The swift Volturnus.

Amnisque vadosi Volturni.

Vir. Aen. vii. 728-9.

Of many-shoaled Volturnus.

T. C. WILLIAMS

APPENDIX

BRIEF MENTION OF PLACES TOO IMPORTANT TO BE OMITTED ENTIRELY

ABELLA (Avella)

"Quos maliferae despectant moenia Abellae." (Vir. Aen. vii. 740.)

ALSIMUM (Palo), a favorite resort for wealthy Romans. Fronto thus characterizes it, "maritimus et voluptarius locus."

AMITERNUM (S. Vittorino Sabina), famous as the birth-place of Sallust, the Roman historian.

AMPSANCTUS (Mefita), a valley and lake in the Apennines whose fame rests chiefly upon these lines from Virgil:

"Est locus Italiae medio sub montibus altis,
nobilis et fama multis memoratus in oris,
Ampsanti valles: densis hunc frondibus atrum
urguet utrimque latus nemoris, medioque fragosus
dat sonitum saxis et torto vertice torrens.
hic specus horrendum et saevi spiracula Ditis
monstrantur, ruptoque ingens Acheronte vorago
pestiferas aperit fauces."

Aen. vii. 563-570.

ANAGNIA (Anagni), characterized by Virgil in the words, "dives Anagnia" (Aen. vii. 684). Marcus Aurelius, when a boy, made a horseback trip from this place to Lanuvium. In a letter to Fronto, his tutor, he says that "it is a small ancient town containing antiquities, especially shrines and sacred memorials." Cicero had a villa at Anagnia (ad Att. xii. 1).

ANTEMNAE (Antenne), a very ancient city belonging to the Sabines and prominent in the days of Rome's infancy. In historical times it was either an insignificant village or, as Strabo says, land owned by private individuals. Virgil refers to it as "turrigeræ Antemnae" (Aen. vii. 631).

APULIA (Puglie), a region in southern Italy famous for its production of wool and the rearing of cattle (Juv. ix. 54-55; Hor. C. iii. 16, 26). It was very hot in summer, as indicated by Horace's adjective, "siticulosa." (Epod. iii. 16.) This poet was born at Venusia near the limits of Apulia and so mentions its "well-known heights" in connection with his journey to Brundisium:

"Incipit ex illo montes Apulia notos
ostentare mihi, quos torret Atabulus et quos
numquam erepsemus, nisi nos vicina Trivici
villa recepisset lacrimoso non sine fumo,
udos cum foliis ramos urente camino."

Hor. S. i. 5, 77-81.

ARCANUM (Arce), a small village near Arpinum where Cicero's brother had a country home. The orator happened to be taking lunch there one day when his sister-in-law had a fit of temper. After an angry remark on the part of his wife, Quintus turned to Cicero with the words, "There you are. That's what I have to put up with every day" (Cic. ad Att. v. 1.).

ASISIUM (Assisi), the birth-place of Propertius (iv. 1, 63, 121 ff.).

BARIUM (Bari), interesting as a place where Horace stopped on his famous trip:

"Postera tempestas melior, via peior ad usque
Bari moenia piscosi."

S. i. 5, 96-97.

BONONIA or FELSINA (Bologna), an ancient city whose situation on the Aemilian Road and proximity to important towns made it a conspicuous commercial and military center. It played a considerable part in the civil wars of Antony and Octavian (Dio Cass. xlv. 36; 54) and was the spot where the political arrangement known as the Second Triumvirate was drawn up (Suet. Aug. 96). Martial calls it "cultā" (iii. 59) and Pomponius Mela, "opulentissima" (ii. 60). Its chief fame, however, belongs to ages later than the classical period.

BOVILLAE (on the Appian Way between the xii and xiii milestones), a small town which is interesting as the spot to which the body of the emperor Augustus was first taken after his death at Nola. Its neighborhood was also the scene of the murder of Clodius at the hands of Milo (Cic. pro Milon. 29.). Propertius speaks of it thus:

"Quippe suburbanæ parva minus urbe Bovillæ." (iv. i, 33.)

BRIXIA (Brescia),

"Brixia ex illa nostra Italia, quæ multum adhuc verecundia, frugalitatis atque etiam rusticitatis antiquæ retinet ac servat" (Plin. Ep. i. 14).

BRUTTII, a district of southern Italy thus described in the letters of Cassiodorus (viii. 31) as summarized by Thomas Hodgkin:

"In truth it is a lovely land. Ceres and Pallas have crowned it with their respective gifts; the plains are green with pastures, the slopes are purple with vineyards. Above all it is rich in its vast herds of horses, and no wonder, since the dense shade of its forests protects them from the bites of flies, and provides them with ever verdant pastures even in the height of summer. Cool waters flow from its lofty heights; fair harbors on both its shores woo the commerce of the world."

Jordanes in his History of the Gothic Wars (30), says that the body of Alaric was buried in the bed of the river Busentus, a stream in Bruttii near the city of Consentia. The waters were turned off for this purpose and afterwards allowed to return to their channel so that the exact spot of the burial of the conqueror of Rome together with much of the spoils taken in 410 A. D. from the imperial city might be forever unknown. This is an interesting story, whether based upon facts or not.

For an account of this district, see Strabo vi. 1, 4.

CAECUBUS AGER, a district in Latium famous for its wine. The following passage is characteristic of many:

"Absumet heres Caecuba dignior
servata centum clavibus et mero
tinguet pavimento superbo,
pontificum potiore cenis."

Hor. C. ii. 14, 25-28.

"Thy hoarded Caecuban shall share,
And on the tessellated floor

The purple nectar madly pour—
Nectar more worthy of the halls,
Where pontiffs hold high festivals.”

SIR STEPHEN E. DEVERE

See also Hor. C. i. 20, 9; i. 37, 5; iii. 28, 3; Epod. ix. 1; 36; S. ii. 8, 15 and Mart. xiii. 115.

CALABRIA, a region of southern Italy widely known for its herds and flocks. Horace thus alludes to it:

“Pecusve Calabris ante sidus fervidum
Lucana mutet pascuis.” (Epod. i. 27–28.)

“Aestuosae Calabriae.” (C. i. 31, 5.)

CALES (Calvi), a town whose surrounding territory was celebrated for its wine. See Hor. C. i. 31, 9; iv. 12, 14–16.

CENTUM CELLAE (Civita Vecchia), a favorite resort of the emperor Trajan who constructed an artificial island with long moles extending out from the town. Pliny (Ep. vi. 31) gives a pleasant picture of the place in connection with a meeting of Trajan's privy council.

CIMINIUS SALTUS (Monte Cimino near Lago di Vico), a forest which formed a vast boundary wall between Rome and Etruria, and the object of superstitious dread. It was entered in 310 B. C. by the Roman consul, Fabius Maximus, during a war with the Etruscans although this act was in direct defiance of an order from Rome forbidding him to risk so great a danger; but by so doing, he forced the enemy to seek peace from the Romans (Liv. ix. 36–38).

CURES (Correse), a small village in the country of the Sabines important only as the neighborhood in which Numa, one of the early kings of Rome, was born. Strabo says that in his time it was a small village although formerly it had been a famous city (Strab. v. 3, 1). Virgil refers to it thus:

“Quis procul ille autem ramis insignis olivae
sacra ferens? nosco crinis incanaeque menta
regis Romani, primam qui legibus urbem
fundabit, Curibus parvis et paupere terra
missus in imperium magnum.”

Aen. vi. 808–812.

ETRURIA, a region north of Rome inhabited in early days by the Etruscans, an ancient and powerful race which largely influenced Roman civilization. For Strabo's account of the country, see v. 2, 2; 8–9.

EUGANEI COLLES (Euganei Monti), a district between Patavium and Verona, widely famed for its wool.

FAESULAE (Fiesole), interesting to classical students as the military center for Catiline's conspiracy.

FALERII (Civita Castellana), a large city in southern Etruria which in the early centuries joined with Veii in withstanding Roman supremacy, and in other ways proved a source of annoyance to Rome. It was besieged by Camillus in the early part of the fourth century B. C. and in 240 it was finally destroyed by the Romans who started a new settlement known as Novi Falerii a few miles from the site of the former city. Plutarch (Camill. 9–11) tells an interesting story of a

schoolmaster who attempted to betray the city through the agency of his pupils when Camillus was besieging it.

FALERNUS AGER, a district in Campania widely celebrated for its wine.

The following quotation from Horace is characteristic of many:

"Seu maestus omni tempore vixeris,
seu te in remoto gramine per dies
festos reclinatum bearis
interiore nota Falerni."

C. ii. 3, 5-8.

"Whether thou live always sad, or reclining in grassy nook take delight on holidays in some choice vintage of Falernian wine."

C. E. BENNETT

For other Horatian references, see S. i. 10, 24; ii. 2, 15; ii. 3, 115; ii. 4, 24; ii. 8, 16; ii. 4, 19; C. i. 20, 10; i. 27, 10; iii. 1, 43; Ep. i. 14, 34; i. 18, 91.

FAVENTIA (Faenza), the scene of a crushing defeat inflicted upon the Marian forces (App. B. C. i. 91). Poets mention its vines with praise. Silius Italicus (viii. 595-596) also speaks of its pines as a feature of the landscape:

"Undique sollers
arva coronantem nutrire Faventia pinum."

FLORENTIA (Firenze), a city whose chief fame belongs to a period later than the classical, in which it is rarely mentioned. Such importance as it had, dated from the establishment of a colony there by the triumvirs. But Florus mentions it among the "municipia splendidissima" (Ep. ii. 9, 28).

FORUM CORNELII (Imola), a city used by Octavius as headquarters for some time during his war with Antony. Martial lived there while writing some of his Epigrams (iii. 4).

GARGANUS MONS (M. Gargano), a mountain on the eastern coast of Italy to which Horace thus alludes (C. ii. 9, 6-7):

"Aut Aquilonibus
querqueta Gargani laborant."

GENUA (Genova), a city which was probably a trade center at one time for this stretch of coast, although Roman writers never allude to it as a place of any considerable importance.

GNATIA (Torre d' Agnazzo), interesting to the classical student as a place where Horace stopped on his journey to Brundisium:

"Dein Gnatia lymphis
iratis exstructa dedit risusque iocosque,
dum flamma sine tura liquescere limine sacro
persuadere cupit."

Hor. S. i. 5, 97-100.

HADRIATICUM MARE (Adria or Adriatico Mare), a sea to which poets thus refer:

"Fretis acrior Hadriae
curvantis Calabros sinus."

Hor. C. i. 33, 15-16.

"Auster
dux inquieti turbidus Hadriae."

Hor. C. iii. 3, 4-5.

"Minacis Hadriatici."

Cat. iv. 6

HERACLEA (Policoro), a city of considerable importance mentioned often in Cicero's oration for Archias. Pyrrhus inflicted a crushing defeat upon the Romans in this region in 280 B. C.

HERCULANEUM (Resina), a rather small town, Greek in origin, which was situated not far from the base of Mt. Vesuvius. Its fame today is due only to the fact that by the eruption of this volcano in 79 A. D. a considerable part of the city and its contents have been preserved from Roman times. The remains show that its inhabitants possessed many works of art.

LACINIUM PROM. (Capo delle Colonne), a spot well known in ancient times because of the wealthy temple of Juno on its height (see the topic Croton). As the Trojans approach the shores of Italy, they see this rising up in the distance (Vir. Aen. iii. 552).

LANUVIUM (Lanuvio), widely known for its grove and temple of Juno Sospita to which Romans resorted annually for making sacrifices in the name of the state.

LATIUM, a region of Italy which is famous for the fact that it was the birth-place of Rome and the scene of many exploits by which the Roman race rose to greatness. Strabo describes it at length in v. 3. One of the best known references to it in classical literature follows:

"Arma virumque cano Troiae qui primus ab oris
Italiam fato profugus Laviniaque venit
litora, multum ille et terris iactatus et alto
vi superum saevae memorem Iunonis ob iram,
multa quoque et bello passus, dum conderet urbem
inferretque deos Latio, genus unde Latinum
Albanique patres atque altae moenia Romae."

Vir. Aen. i. 1-7.

LAVINIUM (Pratica), celebrated in legend as the town which the Trojans founded upon their arrival in Italy and from which Rome ultimately descended. For a detailed history of the place, see Dionysius, i. 35 et al.

LIRIS FLUMEN (Liri or Garigliano), a river in southern Latium often mentioned by poets:

"Non rura, quae Liris quieta
mordet aqua taciturnus amnis."

Hor. C. i. 31, 7-8.

"Et Liris nutritus aquis, qui fonte quieto
dissimulat cursum ac, nullo mutabilis imbri,
perstringit tacitas geminanti gurgite ripas."

Sil. Ital. iv. 348-350.

LUCA (Lucca), a city of Etruria used by Caesar as a frontier town during the Gallic war and as a place of conference with prominent politicians of Rome.

LUCANIA, a region of Italy almost entirely filled with the rugged ranges of the Apennines. Among them were many mountain pastures to which flocks were driven to escape the heat of summer (Hor. Epod. i. 27). For Strabo's account, see vi. 1, 1-3.

LUCERIA (Lucera), famous for its wool (Hor. C. iii. 15, 13-14).

MASSICUS MONS (M. Massico), a district in Campania which produced excellent wine as the following references indicate:

"Oblivioso . . . Massico" (Hor. C. ii. 7. 21).

See, also, Hor. S. ii. 4, 51; Plin. N. H. xiv. 64; Stat. Silv. iv. 3, 64; Sil. Ital. iv. 347.

Historically the mountain is famous as the spot whence Fabius, while leading the Roman army, saw Hannibal burning and pillaging the villages below, and was forced to hear the bitter reproaches of Minucius for his policy of watchful waiting, "those slow plans which the timid call cautious" (Liv. xxii. 14).

METAURUS FLUMEN (Metauro), known in history as the scene of the defeat of Hasdrubal, the brother of Hannibal, in 207 B. C. by the Romans—one of the most critical battles of the Punic Wars. Horace thus celebrates the able leadership of the consul Nero:

"Quid debeas, O Roma, Neronibus,
testis Metaurum flumen et Hasdrubal
devictus."

C. iv. 4, 37-39.

For Livy's account of the battle see xxvii. 47 f.

MINTURNÆ (Traetto), a town in whose neighborhood were extensive marshes to which poets often refer. Ovid (xv. 716) speaks of "Minturnæ graves." These swamps were the scene of the famous attack upon the life of Marius who in 88 B. C. had sought a hiding-place here when pursued by his enemies. The story says that at the bold challenge, "Slave, dost thou dare to kill Marius?" the would-be murderer fled in terror. (See Lucan ii. 67 ff.)

NAR FLUMEN (Nera), a river thus described by Virgil (Aen. vii. 517):

"Sulpurea Nar albus aqua."

NARNIA (Narni), a city whose site is mentioned by Martial (vii. 93, 1-2):

"Narnia, sulphureo quam gurgite candidus amnis
circuit, ancipiti vix adeunda iugo."

NORBA (near Norma), a city which was probably well known in the fourth century B. C. It is remembered especially by classical students for the vivid account of an incident in the Civil Wars given in Appian's Roman History (B. C. i. 94-95). When this town was finally captured by one of Sulla's generals (although by a trick) the inhabitants killed themselves. The account ends with these words, "In this way did these stout-hearted men perish."

NUMICIUS FLUMEN (Rio Torto), a small stream famous only because of the disappearance of Aeneas upon its banks (Liv. i. 2).

His mother Venus comes to the stream to find her son's body, and the kindly river-god gives it to her, after first cleansing it of all mortal stain (Ov. Met. xiv. 596-609).

NURSIA (Norcia), "Frigida Nursia" (Vir. Aen. vii. 715).

PARMA (Parma), a town of some importance in classical times. It was taken by Antony and savagely plundered because of its stand against him in 43 B. C. Poets speak of its wool (Mart. iv. 37, 5).

PETELIA (Strongoli), a small city in Bruttii conspicuous only for its heroic resistance to Hannibal in the Second Punic War. See Athen. xii. 36 for a vivid account of its hardships.

PISAURUM (Pesaro), an unhealthy region, says Catullus (lxxxi. 3):
 "Moribunda ab sede Pisauri."

PLACENTIA (Piacenza), a city which from early times was an important military center. It was the headquarters for Scipio's army at the time of the battle on the Trebia river. Caesar's army was stationed here on the occasion of the mutiny in his army so graphically described by Appian (B. C. ii. 47). Both Otho and Vitellius used it as a base. Its commercial prosperity greatly increased after the Aemilian Road was extended to this point. In 576 A. D. Totila took the place by shutting off its food supplies.

POLLENTIA (Polenzo), a city of which both Antony and Brutus made use in their Civil War in 43 B. C. Pliny mentions it as being among the "nobilis oppida" in the time of the Empire (N. H. iii. 7); but it is chiefly known as the scene of the famous battle between the Goths under Alaric, and Stilicho in 403 A. D. Mr. T. R. Glover thus translates Claudian's lines (Bell. Get. 645-647):

"Here laid in Italian soil are the Cimbri and the valiant Goths slain by the great captains, Stilicho and Marius. Learn, foolish peoples, not to despise Rome."

REATE (Rieti), celebrated as the birth-place of Varro and of the emperor Vespasian—a spot which the latter often visited as did his son Titus (Suet. Vesp. 24). Cicero was a patron of Reate and it was from this place that in 63 B. C. he gathered certain young men to assist in the arrest of the Gauls at the Mulvian bridge and the seizure of the proof necessary to convict the leaders in Catiline's conspiracy. In its neighborhood was the Lacus Velinus, a series of pools whose waters now form the famous falls of Terni.

RHEGIUM (Reggio di Calabria), a Greek city in southern Italy prominent in the fifth century B. C. Augustus settled some of his veterans here and the place came to bear the surname Julium. Travelers commonly crossed the straits to Sicily from a point about nine miles north.

RUBI (Rubi), a small place, interesting largely because of Horace's allusion:

"Inde Rubos fessi pervenimus, utpote longum
 carpentes iter et factum corruptius imbri."

S. i. 5, 94-95.

RUDIAE (Rugge), renowned as the birth-place of Ennius, the first Roman poet (Ov. A. A. iii. 409).

SCYLACIUM (Squillace), a town which is associated with Cassiodorus—a native of the region. This eminent man, an official at the court of Theodoric in the sixth century, finally retired to this spot to spend his last years in a monastery over which he presided. Virgil speaks of "ship-wrecking Scylaceum" in allusion to the rocky coast in the neighborhood.

SENTINUM (Sentino), a town in Umbria historically important as the scene of a decisive defeat inflicted upon the Samnites by the Romans in 295 B. C. This battle assured the victors of the leadership in Italy.

SETIA (Sezze), a place whose fame is due to the fact that its surrounding territory produced an excellent wine. Mr. G. G. Ramsay thus translates a passage from Juvenal (v. 33-37) in which it is celebrated:

"Tomorrow he will drink a vintage from the hills of Alba or Setia whose date and name have been effaced by the soot which time has gathered upon the aged jar—such wine as Thræsea and Helvidius used to drink with chaplets on their heads upon the birthdays of Cassius and the Bruti."

SILARUS (SELE), a river in southern Italy forming the boundary between Campania and Lucania, into which the Tanager flowed. It is interesting to classical students because of Virgil's reference (*Georg.* iii. 146-151) which Mr. T. C. Williams has translated as follows:

"But near the woods of Silarus, and where
Alburnus' ilex groves wear living green,
A gad-fly swarms
'Tis merciless, and with vociferous rage
Whirs loud, till oft whole herds in panic wild
Run scattering through the wood; the smitten sky
And all the forests by the shallow stream,
Tanagrus, echo far the bellowing sound."

SPOLETIUM (Spoleto), a city which played a prominent part in the Second Punic war, having repelled an attack of Hannibal in 217 B. C. (*Liv.* xxii. 9), and again deserving of praise in 209 when it once more rendered distinct service to Rome (*Liv.* xxvii. 10). It was rebuilt after Sulla's attack upon it and in the Empire contained many beautiful buildings. Vespasian's mother is said to have had a villa near the place.

SUBLAQUEUM (Subiaco), Nero had an extensive villa here with three artificial lakes. While dining at this place on one occasion he narrowly escaped death by lightning which, according to Tacitus, struck the banquet table (*Ann.* xiv. 22). The place is famous as the spot to which St. Benedict retired in 530 A. D., living the life of a hermit in one of the grottoes (*Il Sagro Speco*). The monasteries which are now widely known were dedicated in the tenth century to Santa Scholastica, the sister of St. Benedict.

SULMO (Sulmone), known to classical students as the birth-place of Ovid. The poet thus characterizes it, "*gelidis uberrimus undis*" (*Trist.* iv. 10, 3). See, too, *Fast.* iv. 81; *Hor. C.* iii. 19, 8; and *Sil. Ital.* viii. 510.

SUTRIUM (Sutri), an important Etruscan capital, "*velut claustra Etruriae.*" (*Liv.* ix. 32, 1.) The city was early allied with Rome.

TARQUINII (Corneto), an ancient and powerful city which became one of the leaders in the spread of the Etruscan civilization. Tarquinius Priscus who, according to legend, moved to Rome and there became king, was a native of this place. It played an important part in the long series of wars with Rome, finally meeting a disastrous defeat in company with other Etruscan towns in 309 B. C.

TICINUS FLUMEN (Ticino), a large river which is memorable as the scene of the desperate battle in 218 B. C. between Scipio and Hannibal (*Liv.* xxi. 39-46). See, too, *Sil. Ital.* iv. 82-87.

TIFERNUM (Città di Castello), a town near Pliny's villa (in the neighborhood of Arretium) of which he speaks with affection.

TREBIA FLUMEN (Tebbia), interesting as the spot where Hannibal inflicted a serious defeat upon the Romans in 218 B. C. (*Liv.* xxi. 54-55).

ULUBRAE (near Cisterna), an insignificant town, of interest only because of Horace's allusion to it in the following lines:

"Caelum, non animum mutant, qui trans mare currunt.
strenua nos exercet inertia: navibus atque
quadrigis petimus bene vivere. quod petis, hic est,
est Ulubris, animus si te non deficit aequus."

Ep. i. 11, 27-30.

VADIMONIS LACUS (Lago di Bassano), a lake which is important historically because a decisive defeat of the Etruscans at the hands of the Romans in 309 B. C. took place on its banks. Pliny describes the lake on the occasion of a visit which he made to the neighborhood for the purpose of looking after a family estate (Ep. viii. 20).

VELIA (Castellamare della Bruca), a town of Greek origin, the birth-place, according to one account, of the famous Eleatic philosophers, Parmenides and Zeno. Cicero often visited it and speaks of it with affection as the home of his friend Trebatius (ad Fam. vii. 20). It was in the harbor there that he saw one of the ships of Verres, loaded with plunder which this corrupt governor had stolen from the Sicilians. The climate was attractive and several well-known Romans were accustomed to frequent it for purposes of rest. Aemilius Paulus, for example, once retired to this spot while recovering from a long and dangerous illness (Plut. Aemil. Paul. xxxix.).

VELITRAE (Velletri), the home of the distinguished Octavian family (Suet. Aug. 1; 6).

VENAFRUM (Venafrò), famous for its oil to which Horace thus alludes:
"His mixtum ius est: oleo quod prima Venafrì
pressit cella." (Sat. ii. 8, 45-46).

See, too, "Viridi . . . Venafrò" (C. ii. 6, 15-16).

VOLATERRAE (Volterra), an ancient and exceedingly powerful Etruscan city whose lofty situation made it an impregnable stronghold. Because of its remoteness from Rome, it is not often mentioned in early times even though it must have played a prominent part in Etruscan affairs. We hear of it in connection with the struggle between Marius and Sulla as an adherent of the former. Strabo says that it made so able a resistance to the forces of Sulla that a two-year siege was necessary in order to capture it. Rutilius describes the place (de Red. Suo i. 453 f.) and Strabo writes as follows concerning it: "The territory belonging to Volaterrae is washed by the sea. The town is situated in a deep valley. There is a very high hill, precipitous on all sides, with a lofty summit upon which the citadel is situated. The ascent, fifteen stadia, is steep and difficult" (v. 2, 6).

CLASSICAL AUTHORS QUOTED

- APPIAN—Died about 100 A. D.
 ATHENAEUS—Third century A. D.
 AUGUSTINE (SAINT)—354-430 A. D.
 AUSONIUS, DECIMUS MAGNUS—Born about 310 A. D.
 CAESAR, GAIUS JULIUS—100-44 B. C.
 CAPITOLINUS, JULIUS—Third and fourth centuries A. D.
 CARUS, T. LUCRETIUS—98-55 B. C.
 CASSIODORUS, MAGNUS AURELIUS—Fifth and sixth centuries A. D.
 CASSIUS, DIO COCCEIANUS—Born 155 A. D.
 CATULLUS, GAIUS VALERIUS—87-54? B. C.
 CICERO, MARCUS TULLIUS—106-43 B. C.
 CLAUDIANUS, CLAUDIUS—Fourth and fifth centuries A. D.
 CLAUDIANUS, CLAUDIUS—Fourth century A. D.
 COLUMELLA, L. JUNIUS MODERATUS—First century A. D. (Time of Nero.)
 CRISPUS, GAIUS SALLUSTIUS—86-34 B. C.
 DIONYSIUS OF HALICARNASSUS—Died 7 B. C.
 EUSEBIUS, PAMPHILI—Died about 337 A. D.
 FELIX, MINUCIUS—Second or third centuries A. D.
 FESTUS, SEX. POMPEIUS—Second century A. D.
 FLACCUS, AULUS PERSIUS—34-62 A. D.
 FLACCUS, Q. HORATIUS—65-8 B. C.
 FLORUS, LUCIUS OR (JULIUS) ANNAEUS—First and second centuries A. D.
 FRONTINUS, SEXTUS JULIUS—40 A. D.—end of century.
 FRONTO, M. CORNELIUS—90-168 A. D.
 GELLIUS, AULUS—125?-175 A. D.
 HOMER—Date uncertain; probably in the ninth or tenth century B. C.
 HORACE—See FLACCUS
 ITALICUS, TIB. CATIUS SILIUS—25?-101 A. D.
 JORDANES—Sixth century A. D.
 JUVENALIS, D. JUNIUS—Date uncertain; perhaps 46-130 A. D.
 LIVIUS, TITUS—59? B. C.—17 A. D.
 LUCANUS, M. ANNAEUS—39-65 A. D.
 LUCILIUS, GAIUS—Second century B. C.
 LUCRETIUS—See CARUS
 MARCELLINUS, AMMIANUS—Born about 325 A. D.
 MARO, P. VIRGILIUS—70-19 B. C.
 MARTIALIS, M. VALERIUS—40-104 A. D.
 MAXIMUS, VALERIUS—First century A. D. (Time of Tiberius.)
 MELA, POMPONIUS—First century A. D. (Time of Nero.)
 NAMATIANUS, RUTILIUS—Fourth and fifth centuries A. D.
 NASO, P. OVIDIUS—43 B. C.—17 A. D.
 NEPOS, CORNELIUS—99-24 B. C.
 OVID—See NASO
 PATERCULUS, VELLEIUS—18 B. C.—31 A. D.
 PERSIUS—See FLACCUS
 PETRONIUS—Died in 66 A. D.
 PLAUTUS, T. MACCIUS—about 254-184 B. C.
 PLINY—See SECUNDUS

- PLUTARCH—46-120 A. D.
POLYBIUS—204-122 B. C.
PROCOPIUS—Sixth century A. D.
PROPERTIUS, SEXTUS—48?-15 B. C.
RUTILIUS—See NAMATIANUS
SALLUST—See CRISPUS
SECUNDUS, GAIUS PLINIUS (major)—23-79 A. D.
SECUNDUS, GAIUS PLINIUS (minor)—62-113 A. D.
SENECA, L. ANNAEUS (minor)—4 B. C.-65 A. D.
SILIUS—See ITALICUS
SPARTIANUS, AELIUS—Third and fourth centuries A. D.
STATIUS, P. PAPINIUS—Last half of first century A. D.
STRABO—64? B. C.-19? A. D.
SUE ONIUS—See TRANQUILLUS
TACITUS, CORNELIUS—54-118? A. D.
THEMISTIUS—Fourth century A. D.
TIBULLUS, ALBIUS—Died 19 B. C.
TRANQUILLUS, GAIUS SUETONIUS—75?-160 A. D.
VALERIUS—See MAXIMUS
VARRO, M. TERENTIUS—116-28 B. C.
VICTOR, AURELIUS—Fourth and fifth centuries A. D.
VIRGIL—See MARO

STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE
— LIBRARY

INDEX OF PLACES

F.=flumen (river); I.=insula (island); L.=lacus (lake); M.=mons (mountain);
Pr.=promunturium (promontory); R.=river.

Maps and Plans

A=Italy; B=Latium; C=Campania; D=Rome; E=Imperial Fora; F=Forum
of the Empire and the Palatine Hill.

A

Abella, 512, C.
Acerrae, 125, 135, 261.
Adige R. 487, A.
Adriatic Sea, 515, A.
Adriatic Mare, 515, A.
Aenaria I., 121, 122, 221, C.
Alba Longa, 12-19, 53, 181,
234, B.
Albano, Lago, 12-19, B.
Albano, see *Alba Longa*.
Albanus L., 12-19, B.
Albanus M., 12-19, 187, 363,
B.
Alburno, Monte, 519, A.
Alburnus M., 519, A.
Algidus M., 19-21, 171, B.
Allia F., 20, 470, B.
Alpes M., 21-29, A.
Alps, the, 21-29, A.
Alsium, 512, A.
Altino, 28-29, A.
Altinum, 28-29, A.
Amaseno R., 263, B.
Amasenus F., 263, B.
Amiternum, 512, A.
Ampsactus L., 512, A.
Anagni, 512, B.
Anagnia, 512, B.
Aniene R., see *Anio*.
Anio F., 447, 451, 453, B.
Antemnae, 512, B.
Antenne, 512, B.
Antium, 30-35, 71, 171, A, B.
Anxur, 36-39, 293, 173, 178,
A, B.
Anzio, see *Antium*.
Apennines, the, see *Apenni-*
nus.
Apenninus M., 40-45, 65,
67, A.
Apulia, 512, 101, 117, 119,
293, 437, A.
Aquilaia, 44-49, 29, A.
Aquino, 50, A.
Aquinum, 50, A.
Ardea, 50-53, A, B.
Arezzo, see *Arretium*.
Ariccia, see *Aricia*.
Aricia, 53-55, 229 B.
Ariminum, 56-57, 278, 414,
A.

Arno R., 255, A.
Arnus F., 255, A.
Arpino, see *Arpinum*.
Arpinum, 58-63, 73, 173, A.
Arretium, 64-69, 445, 510, A.
Asisium, 513, A.
Assisi, 513, A.
Astura, 68-72, 111, B.
Athesis F., 487, A.
Atina, 72-73, A.
Aufidus F., 74, A.
Avella, 512, C.
Averno, Lago d', see *Avernus*.
Avernus L., 75-81, 7, 81,
83, 93, 197, 281, C.

B

Baia, see *Baiae*.
Baiae, 80-93, 29, 147, 163,
185, 197, 221, 223, 225,
235, 277, 281, 293, B.
Bandusiae Fons, 507, B.
Bari, 513, A.
Barium, 513, A.
Bassano, Lago di, 520, A.
Benacus L., 92-93, 7, 489, A.
Benevento, see *Beneventum*.
Beneventum, 94-95, 117, A,
C.
Bologna, 513, A.
Bolsena, 510, A.
Bononia, 513, A.
Bovillae, 513, B.
Brescia, 513, A.
Brindisi, see *Brundisium*.
Brixia, 513, A.
Brundisium, 96-103, 117, 381,
431, 483, A.
Bruttii, 513, A.

C

Caecubus Ager, 513, 178, B.
Caere, 103-107, A.
Caieta, 107-113, 171, A.
Calabria, 514, 437, 505, A.
Cales, 514, C.
Calvi, 514, C.
Campania, 122-133, 9, 163,
258, 261, 281, 491, C.
Cannae, 114-117, 131, 285,
482, A.

Canne, Monte di, see *Cannae*.
Canosa, 117-119, A.
Canusium, 117-119, 485, A.
Capo delle Colonne, 516, A.
Capo Miseno, see *Misenum*.
Capo Palinuro, 246-249, A.
Capreae I., 118-121, 221,
493, A.
Capri I., see *Capreae*.
Capua, 122-133, 194, 233, C.
Casilinum, 133-137, 122, 266,
C.
Castel Giubileo, see *Fidenae*.
Castellamare delle Bruce, see
Velia.
Castellammare, see *Stabiae*.
Castel Porziano, 187-194, B.
Castello, Lago di, see *Albanus*
L.
Castiglione, 179-181, B.
Caudinae Furculae, 138-143,
C.
Caudine Pass, 138-143, B.
Cavo, Monte, see *Albanus M*.
Centum Cellae, 514, A.
Cervetri, see *Caere*.
Chiusi, 85, A.
Ciminius Saltus, 514, A.
Cimino, Monte, 514, A.
Circeii, 143-147, 71, 111, 171,
263, A, B.
Circeo, Monte, see *Circeii*.
Cisterna, 520, B.
Città di Castello, 519, A.
Civita Castellana, 514, A.
Civita Vecchia, 514, A.
Clitumnus F., 147-151, 7, A.
Clitunno R., see *Clitumnus*.
Clusium, 85, A.
Como, see *Comum*.
Como, Lago di, see *Larius L*.
Comum, 181-187, A.
Cora, 181, B.
Cori, 181, B.
Cornelo, 519, A.
Correse, 514, A.
Corrona, 455, A.
Cotrone, see *Croton*.
Crathis F., 429, A.
Crati R., 429, A.
Cremera F., 475, B.
Cremona, 151-155, A.

Croton, 154-157, 127, 427, 429, A.

Cuma, *see* Cumae.

Cumae, 158-165, 50, 85, 219, 221, 223, 275, 277, A, C.

Cures, 514, A.

D

Digentia F., 503, B.

E

Eridanus F., *see* Padus.

Etruria, 514, A.

Euganei Colles, 514, 29, A.

Euganei, *Monti*, 514, 29, A.

F

Faenza, 515, A.

Faesulae, 514, 65, A.

Falerii, 514, A.

Falernus Ager, 515, 19, 403, 433, C.

Falleri, 514, A.

Faventia, 515, A.

Fibreno R., *see* Fibrenus.

Fibrenus F., 58, 59, 63, A.

Fidenae, 166-169, 17, 237, 363, 470, B.

Firenze, 515, A.

Florence, *see* Firenze.

Florentia, 515, A.

Fondi, 178-179, B.

Formia, *see* Formiae.

Formiae, 169-173, 110, 178, A.

Foro Appio, 173-175, B.

Forum Appi, 173-175, B.

Forum Cornelii, 515, A.

Fossa della Bettina, *see* Allia F.

Frascati, *see* Tusculum

Fucino, *Lago di*, *see* Fucinus L.

Fucinus L., 176-179, A.

Fundi, 178, B.

G

Gabii, 179-181, 85, 167, 237, B.

Gaeta, 107-113, A.

Galli I., 424, C.

Garda, *Lago di*, 92-93, A.

Gargano, *Monte*, 515, A.

Garganus M., 515, A.

Garigliano R., 516, A.

Gennaro, *Monte*, 507, B.

Genoa, *see* Genua.

Genova, *see* Genua.

Genua, 515, A.

Gnatia (Gnathia), 515, A.

Golfo della Spesia, *see* Luna.

H

Hadriaticum Mare, 515, 99, A.

Heraclaea, 516, A.

Herculaneum, 516, 26, C.

Histria, 281, A.

I

Imola, 515, A.

Ischia I., *see* Aenaria.

Isola Farnese, *see* Veii.

Italia, 6-11, A.

L

Lacinium Pr., 516, 41, 157, 430, A.

Lanuvio, 516, 512, B.

Lanuvium, 516, 512, B.

Larius L., 181-187, 7, A.

Latium, 516, 127, 395, A, B.

Laurentum, 187-195, 109, 181, 195, 443, B.

Lavinium, 516, 15, A, B.

Licenza R., 503, B.

Liri R., *see* Liris.

Liris F., 516, 58, 63, 171, A.

Liternum, 194-195, B.

Luca, 516, A.

Lucania, 516, 437, A.

Lucca, 516, A.

Lucera, *see* Luceria.

Luceria, 517, 139, A.

Lucretilis M., 507, B.

Lucrine Lake, *see* Lucrinus L.

Lucrino, *Lago*, *see* Lucrinus L.

Lucrinus L., 196-199, 7, 87, 93, 147, 171, 191, 235, B.

Luna, 199-203, 371, A.

Luni, *see* Luna.

M

Mandela, 503, B.

Mantova, *see* Mantua.

Mantua, 203-209, 151, 155, 225, A.

Massico, *Monte*, *see* Massicus.

Massicus M., 517, 7, C.

Mediolanum, 208-211, 181, A.

Mefita, 512, A.

Mentana, *see* Nomentum.

Metauro R., 517, A.

Metaurus F., 517, A.

Mi an, *see* Mediolanum.

Milano, *see* Mediolanum.

Mincio R., *see* Mincius.

Mincius F., 93, 205, A.

Minturnae, 517, A.

Misenum Pr., 210-215, 87, 221, 238, 491, 493, 495, 497, C.

Modena, *see* Mutina.

Mola di Gaeta, *see* Formiae.

Mondragone, *see* Sinuessa.

Mutina, 216-219, A.

N

Naples, *see* Neapolis.

Napoli, *see* Neapolis.

Nar F., 517, 447, A.

Narni R., *see* Nar.

Narnia, 517, A.

Neapolis, 219-227, 121, 231, 261, A, C.

Nemi, *Lago di*, 228-229, B.

Nemorensis L., 228-229, B.

Nemus Dianae, 228-229, 54, B.

Nera R., *see* Nar.

Nocera, 261, C.

Nola, 230-233, 135, 261, A, C.

Nomentum, 234-237, 293, A.

Norba, 517, B.

Norcina, 517, A.

Norma, 517, B.

Nuceria, 261, C.

Numicius F., 517, B.

Nursia, 517, A.

O

Ofanto R., 74, A.

Orvieto, 510, A.

Ostia, 238-243, 33, 193, 273, A, B.

P

Padova, *see* Patavium.

Padua, *see* Patavium.

Padus F., 242-245, A.

Paestum, 244-245, A.

Palestrina, *see* Praeneste.

Palinurum Pr., 246-249, A.

Palo, 512, A.

Paludi Pontine, *see* Pomptinae

Paludes.

Pandataria I., 248, 251, A.

Parma, 517, A.

Patavium, 250-251, A.

Pelorum Pr., 41, A.

Perugia, *see* Perusia.

Perusia, 252-255, 510, A.

Pesaro, 518, A.

Pesto, 244-245, A.

Petelia, 517, A.

Piacenza, 518, A.

Pisa, 255-257, A.

Pisaurum, 518, A.

Pistoria, *see* Pistoria.

Pistoria, 258-259, A.

Placentia, 518, A.

Po River, *see* Padus.

Polenzo, 518, A.

Pollicoro, 516, A.

Pollentia, 518, A.

Pompeii, 258-261, 277, A, C.

Pomptinae Paludes, 262-263, 81, 293, 299, B.

Pomptine Marshes, *see* Pomptinae Paludes.

Populonia, 263-265, A.

Porto, 238, C.

Portus Augusti et Traiani, 238, C.

Pozzuoli, *see* Puteoli.

Praeneste, 266-273, 67, 171, 365, A, B.

Pratica, 516, A, B.

Prima Porta, 480.

Procida I., 295, C.

Procida I., 295, C.

Puteoli, 273-279, 197, 219, 223, A, C.

R

Ravenna, 278-281, 55, 215, A.
 Reate, 518, 317, A.
Reggio di Calabria, 518, A.
 Regillus L., 465.
Resina, 516, C.
 Rhegium, 518, A.
Rieti, see Reate.
Rimini, 278, 414, A.
Rio Torto R., 517, C.
 Roma, 284-413, A, B, D.
 General Comment, 284-287.
 Life in Rome, 288-309.
 Places, 310-314, D, E, F.
 Aqueducts, 310-311.
 Basilicas, 310-313.
 Baths, 312-315, 327.
 Bridges, 314-321, 363.
 Circus, 320-325, 289, 301, 303.
 Colosseum, 326-329.
 Fora:
 Of Augustus, 328-331.
 Of Julius Caesar, 330-331.
 Roman, 334-351.
 Of Trajan, 352-353.
 Gates, see Roads.
 Hills:
 Aventine, 354-355, 291, 295.
 Capitoline, 354-359, 319, 337, 341, 351, 381.
 Esquiline, 360-363, 369, 405.
 Janiculum, 362-365, 107, 319.
 Palatine, 364, 371, 319, 337, 349, 351, 369, 403.
 Houses, 370-373.
 Praetorian Camp, 372-375.
 Prison (Tullianum or Mamertine), 374-377, 347.
 Roads:
 Appian, 376-383, 36, 39, 94, 169, 173, 175, 178, 277, 403, 418, 483.
 Flaminian, 382-387, 56, 363.
 Latin, 387.
 Nomentan, 388-389, 391.
 Salarian, 390-395, 363.
 Streets and Districts:
 Argiletum, 396-397.
 Campus Martius, 396-401, 413, 423.

Prata Quinctia, 400-401.
 Sacra Via, 402-403, 305.
 Subura, 404-405, 295.
 Tuscus Vicus, 406-407.
 Velabrum, 407, 351, 357.
 Temples of:
 Apollo, 329, 351, 367.
 Jupiter Capitolinus, 39, 329, 343, 359, 365, 371, 379.
 Concord, 350-351.
 Mars Ultor, 329, 331.
 Venus Genetrix, 399.
 Vesta, 351, 107, 441.
 Theatre of Pompey (and Curia), 408-411, 39, 343.
 Tomb of Augustus, 412, 413.
 Rubi, 518, A.
 Rubicon F., 414-415, 56, A.
 Rudiae, 518, A.
Rugge, 518, A.
Ruvo, 518, A.

S

Sacer, Mons, 389, B.
Sabine Farm, 502-509, B.
 Salernum, 85, A.
San Felice Circeo, see Circeii.
Santa Maria di Capua Vetere, see Capua.
S. Vittorino Sabina, 512, A.
Sarno R., 261, C.
 Sarnus F., 261, C.
 Satura F., 263, B.
 Saxa Rubra, 362, B.
Scilla, 416-419, A.
 Scylacium (Scolacium), 518, A.
 Scyllaeum Pr., 416-419, 41, A.
Sele R., 519, A.
Selva dell' Aglio, see Algidus.
Sentino, 518, A.
 Sentinum, 518, A.
 Setia, 518, 293, 365, B.
Sezze, see Setia.
 Silarus F., 519, A.
 Sinuessa, 418-421, A, C.
 Sireususae I., 424, C.
 Sirmio, 92-93, A.
Sirmione, 92-93, A.
 Soracte M., 420-423, A.
Soratte, Monte, 420-423, A.
 Spolegium, 519, A.
Spoleto, 519, A.
Squillace, 518, A.
 Stabiae, 261, 499, C.
Strongoli, 517, A.
Subiaco, 519, B.
 Sublaqueum, 519, B.
 Sulmo, 519, A.

Sulmone, 519, A.
 Surrentum, 424-426, 119, 221, 261, A, C.
Sutri, 519, A.
 Sutrium, 519, A.
 Sybaris, 427-429, 127, 157, 244, A.

T

Tanager F., 519, A.
Tanagro R., 519, A.
Taranto, see Tarentum.
 Tarentum, 430-439, 99, 209, 503, A.
 Tarquinii, 519, A.
 Tarracina, see Anxur.
Terracina, see Anxur.
Tevere R., see Tiber F.
Teverone R., see Anio.
Tiber River, see Tiberis.
 Tiberis F., 440-447, 241, 307, 317, 319, 321, 351, 365, 377, 399, 401.
 Tibur, 448-453, 67, 171, 365, A, B.
Ticino R., 519, A.
 Ticius F., 519, A.
 Tifernum Tiberinum, 519, A.
 Timavus F., 29, 47, A.
Tivoli, see Tibur.
Torre d' Agnazzo, 515, A.
Torre di Patria, see Linternum.
Traetto, 517, A.
Trasimeno, Lago di, see Trasumenus L.
Trebbia R., see Trebia F.
 Trebia F., 45, 151, 285, 519, A.
 Tres Tabernae, 175, B.
 Fuscium, 460-469, 67, 69, 111, 171, 261, 363, 405, 449, A, B.

U

Ufens F., 263, B.
Uffente (Ufente) R., 263, B.
 Ulubrae, 520, B.
Urgone-Fiumicino (Rugone) R., 414-415, A.

V

Vadimonis L., 520, A.
Valle Caudina, 138-143, B.
Valle di Pompei, 258-261, C.
 Veii, 470-481, 51, 166, 181, 514, B.
 Velia, 520, 85, A.
 Velitrae, 520, B.
Velletri, 520, B.
Venafrum, see Venafrum.
 Venafrum, 520, A.
 Venetia, 47-49, A.
Veneto, 47-49, A.
Venice, 45, 49.
Ventotene I., 248-251, A.

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Venusia, 482-485, 512, A. | Villa Horati, 502-509, B. | <i>Volturmo R.</i> , see Volturnus F. |
| Verona, 486-489, A. | <i>Villa Spada</i> , see Fidenae. | Volturnus F., 511, 135, 137, |
| <i>Vesuvio, Monte</i> , see Vesuvius. | <i>Volaterrae</i> , 520, A. | A, C. |
| Vesuvius M., 488-501, 121, | Volsiniensis L., 510, A. | |
| 125, 233, C. | Volsinii, 510, A. | |
| <i>Vico, Lago di</i> , 514, A. | <i>Volterra</i> , 520, A. | |

INDEX OF STORIES FOR THE USE OF THE TEACHER OF LATIN AND ANCIENT HISTORY

I. ROMAN HISTORY

1. The story of Romulus and Remus, 15
2. How Romulus provided wives for his young men, 337
3. A Roman father allows his sons to be killed, 339
4. The battle of Lake Regillus, 465
5. Horatius holds the bridge, 319-320
6. Cincinnatus, a Roman farmer, is made dictator, 401
7. A brave family sacrifices itself for Rome, 473
8. The siege and fall of Veii, 477-479
9. Alba Longa is destroyed, 17
10. How the common people of Rome obtained their tribunes, 389
11. The disaster at Lake Trasimenus, 455-459
12. The news of a military disaster shocks the Romans, 383
13. Hannibal crosses the Alps, 23-29
14. Hannibal hesitates and Rome is saved, 115
15. All Rome grieves for the men killed at Cannae, 339
16. The luxury of Capua ruins Hannibal, 131
17. A weak nation appeals to Rome for help, 129
18. Suicide rather than surrender, 133
19. The fortitude of a starving city, 135
20. A Roman army is forced to pass under the yoke, 139
21. An incident that led to the war with Tarentum, 437
22. The Romans plunder Tarentum, 439; its greatness, 435
23. A picture of Cornelia, 215
24. Catiline's last fight, 259
25. The destruction of Cremona, 153
26. Perugia falls, 253
27. Three politicians divide the spoils, 219
28. Agrippina returns to Rome with the ashes of her husband, 103
29. Rome is sold to the highest bidder, 373
30. A good story about Attila, the Hun, 47-49
31. Some stories about the emperors:
 - 1) Augustus exiles his daughter, 249
 - 2) Death of Augustus, 231
 - 3) Funeral of Augustus, 349
 - 4) An emperor's cruelty, 121
 - 5) Death of Tiberius, 213
 - 6) An emperor's diversion, 177, 277
 - 7) The emperor Caligula is murdered, 367
 - 8) How an emperor's victims are disposed of, 377
 - 9) Nero grieves at the death of his baby daughter, 35
 - 10) Nero murders his mother, 91
 - 11) Nero's enterprises in engineering, 81; those of Claudius, 179
 - 12) Nero indulges his vanity by appearing in the games, 227, 349
 - 13) Nero meets his death, 391
 - 14) The end of an emperor's favorite, 165
 - 15) An emperor becomes a Christian, 317

II. ROMAN LIFE

1. How a well-to-do Roman gentleman spent his day, 289
2. The distractions of life in Rome and its noise, 291-293
3. Insecurity of life at Rome, 295
4. Rome is no place for an honest man, 299
5. The chances of earning one's living at Rome, 301
6. Rome is expensive, 301
7. Paying court to the rich, 303, 363
8. The Subura, an unsavory district in Rome, described, 383, 405
9. The circus, 303, 321, 323
10. The Colosseum and the games, 327, 329
11. The luxurious Roman baths, 313-315
12. The magnificence of an emperor's palace on the Palatine, 371
13. The splendor of Nero's Golden House, 369
14. The house of a Roman millionaire, 371, 373, 465
15. A parvenu parades in a fashionable street, 403
16. The luxury of Sybaris and Croton, 157, 427
17. Some country homes of men of wealth described, 65-67, 183-185, 189-193
18. Horace talks of his Sabine farm, 503-509
19. Various writers set forth in detail the charms of life in certain well-known resorts, 31, 39, 83 ff., 221, 235, 451, 453

- 20 The modest home of Scipio Africanus, 195
21. Life on a Roman farm, 89
22. The simple life in a poet's country home, 203
23. A peasant's outlook on life, 487
24. A triumphal procession in Rome to celebrate Scipio's victories, 357
25. An accident in the kitchen, 95
26. Horace encounters a bore, 305 ff.

III. STORIES ABOUT JULIUS CAESAR

1. Caesar refuses the crown, 343
2. Caesar crosses the Rubicon, 415
3. The triumphs of Caesar, 331, 357
4. Caesar is assassinated, 409
5. The funeral of Caesar, 399
6. Caesar's body is burned, 343-345
7. Antony's oration over Caesar's body, 345

IV. STORIES ABOUT CICERO

1. Cicero indulges in a lazy life at Antium, 31-33
2. Cicero's love for his home at Tusculum, 69, 463
3. Cicero is sometimes bored by his many callers, 73, 171, 277
4. Cicero entertains at his old home at Arpinum, 59-63
5. Cicero and his guests at Tusculum discuss philosophy, 463
6. A tired politician turns to his books, 197
7. Cicero takes his daughter Tullia to see the games at Antium, 33

- 8 How Cicero felt about the cruelty of the games in general, 329
9. How Cicero grieved when Tullia died, 71
10. A letter of consolation written to Cicero after his daughter's death, 71
11. Cicero arrests certain radicals who have formed a conspiracy against the state, 315
12. Cicero leads Lentulus, one of the conspirators, through the Forum, 403
13. Men prominent in Catiline's conspiracy are put to death, 375
14. Cicero is hailed as Rome's savior, 347
15. Cicero returns from exile—some scenes on the way, 101, 381
16. Cicero is murdered, 111-113
17. How Antony insults a fallen foe, 347

V. STORIES ABOUT VIRGIL

1. Aeneas visits the lower world, 77-79
2. Aeneas buries his aged nurse, 109
3. Virgil describes Circe, 145
4. Aeneas visits the cave of the Cumaean sibyl, 161
5. Aeneas loses Palinurus, his faithful pilot, 211, 247-249
6. The Trojans sail up the Tiber, 441-445
7. Rural scenes about Mantua, 205 ff.
8. A farmer grieves for the loss of his farm, 207-209
9. Virgil indulges in a fit of bad temper, 233
10. The death of Virgil, 97

7.10
X

